THE OFFICERS MEET.

Colonel Jones Invites a Conference with a View to Effecting Harmony.

RESULT NOT VERY SATISFACTORY.

Several Additional Resignations Laid Before the Commandant—The Replies to His Inquiries Not Very Encouraging.

With a view to smoothing over the differences existing in the First Regiment and restoring harmony in the organization Colonel Jones issued invitations to a number of his officers to meet him at the Armory last night.

There were present Colonel Jones, Major Derbyshire, Captains Anderson, C. Gray Bossieux, Sheppard, and Cyrus Bossieux, and Lieutenants Davis, Paynter, Jeter, Mills, and Stringer. Mr. Raymond Brown was on hand to make a stenographic report of the proceedings.

The meeting was a very formal one, and lasted but a short while.

WHY THEY WERE SUMMONED.

Colonel Jones stated that he had summoned the officers in order to ascertain if they were willing to follow the advice of the Governor contained in the following paragraph of his decision, announced in transmitting the report of the recent court of inquiry:

"Let the officers and men get together at once, and discard all petty jealousies (if they exist), cultivate fraternal feeling, and true brotherhood, promote harmony, and work with might and main to restore the prestige of the First Regiment, and bring it back to its high place in the volunteer organizations of the Commonwealth."

The order of General Phillips in reference to the restoration of harmony was then read, after which the Colonel asked each officer present if he was willing that he (Jones) should write to the Governor, in transmitting the proceedings of the meeting, and say that they would restore the feelings of brotherly love and harmony, do their duty, and build up the regiment.

While this was being said Captain C. Gray Bossieux and Lieutenants Jeter, Davis, and Mills laid their resignations on the table before Colonel Jones. He had not seen them when the question was asked. Captain Anderson and Lieutenant Paynter had previously sent in their resignations. In reply to the question, all six of these gentlemen simply stated that they had resigned. The others, with the exception of Lieutenant Stringer, replied that they were willing for such a letter to be written, and would abide by it.

WANT A CHANGE MADE.

Addressing himself principally to the officers whose resignations had been tendered, but asking the question of all, Colonel Jones next asked if they would do as asked in the former question, provided the Governor refused to accept their resignations. Several replied that they would insist on their resignations being accepted, so long as the present management of the regiment obtained, and several others, that they would do as advised by the Governor, provided all the officers asked so to do by the court of inquiry would resign. Major Derbyshire, Captain Cyrus Bossieux, and Captain Sheppard agreed to do as Colonel Jones desired them.

As soon as the last answer to the second question was received the meeting was adjourned, and the officers at once dispersed.

CHILDREN AS LIVING PICTURES.

A Great Success—Glee Club To-Night. Other Attractions.

Flora, the goddess of flowers, to whom was ascribed the opening delight on the programme which was carried out at the Academy last night for the benefit of the associated hospitals, was not the only mythological divinity that presided over that very pleasurable entertainment. Venus, goddess of beauty, and Terpsichore, goddess of song and of dance, were much in evidence, while in front of the curtain, ever welcome, Thalia, the goddess of mirth and pleasure, held absolute sway. It was a charming and a highly-creditable entertainment. There were no crudities; there was no awkwardness or shyness. With dainty grace and charming ingenuousness these children fulfilled their parts and performed with an ease and precision born of confidence well founded.

The opening number was, as has already been hinted, "Feast to Flora," in which Miss Kate Michaux posed as the goddess, while twenty-two small girls, prettily dressed to represent different flowers, delighted to do her honor. Each one of these performed some clever and graceful dance 'round the stage, and at the end went through some marching evolutions, led by Miss Fannie Mitteldorfer.

"Introducing the Bride," the next number, was a copy of the famous picture, and was admirably represented by Misses Gertrude Taylor, Aileen Cowardin, Carrie Reynolds, and Masters Addison Reynolds and Marion Warren. The King and Queen of Hearts was well expressed by Miss Catherine Gunn and Master Andrew Norris. The jockey dance of Miss Carrie Armstead, which served as an entre acte, was a marvel of grace and agility. It was followed by a copy of the well-known picture, "Can You Talk," in which Miss Louise Atkins was charming, while "Frank" settled the question very effectually by turning tail.

The queenly "Marie Louise, of Prussia," was represented by Miss Marie Potts, who brought much dignity to the picture. Miss Gussie Reinhardt, as "Trilby," made a great hit, and was thrice encored. She was prettily dressed to represent the heroine of the famous novel, and her rendering of the song, "Sweet Alice Ben Bolt" was sweetly sympathetic and true, while her enunciation for a child of such tender years was incomparable. As a third encore, she sang, "I'm Gwine Back to Dixie." Miss Maggie Shields and Master Randolph Cardoza, who posed as the bride and groom, were excellent. Miss Page Shelburne's scarf-dance was prettily effective, and the picture "Love in the Country" was prettily represented by Miss Jennie Scott and Master Meredith Montague. "Drum Majors," one de facto, W. H. Llewellyn, and one de verbo, little G. Watson James, Jr., fairly brought down the house, the former by his very skilful manipulation of the baton, and the latter, who was dressed as a grenadier, by his delightful "chic," his martial bearing, and his really clever twisting of the baton. While he was before the footlights he fairly held the orchestra in the hollow of his hand, and kept unerring time. "Summer Days," a very pretty rustic picture, was given by Miss Lizzie Brander and Master Godwin Boykin, and was followed by a clever skirt-dance by Misses Fannie Mitteldorfer, Mary Steger, Carrie Armstead, and Anna Bell Forbes.

"A Kiss First," in which Master Isaac B. Cohen blackmailed Miss Gussie Reinhardt before she was permitted to fill her pitcher at the pump, was daintily expressed. "A Stump-Speech," which was unlike most stump-speeches, very short and to the point, was well grouped and effectively given by Masters Wythe Bowe, Charlie Bowe, Herbert Whitehurst, Robert Jeffries, Raleigh Forbes, William Forbes, James Ball, Charlie Todd, Stephen Putney, Edmund Reynolds, Willie Grigg, T. Croxton Gordon, Willie Archer.

Miss Fannie Mitteldorfer executed a really clever dance most gracefully, and was followed by "Afternoon Tea," a Japanese picture, which was given with remarkable effect by Misses Olivia Pierce, Kate Goddin, Edith Merrill, Sarah Harvey, and Emily Jennings.

"Newsboys," in which Masters Stephen Putney, Charlie Todd, and Robert Whitehurst appeared, was lifelike and carefully done, and the entertainment concluded with "America," a beautiful grouping, in which Misses Katie Michaux, Edith White, and Josephine Putney posed.

The costumes were, without exception, remarkably pretty and effective, and the affair passed off without a hitch. The groupings were one and all artistically arranged and perfect in every detail. The calcium-lights were manipulated by Mr. B. M. Angle, and added in no small degree to the excellent general effect. The audience was large and highly appreciative.

There is more in the announcement that Mr. Robert Mantell—the talented young romantic actor who played at the Academy last Friday and Saturday—will fill an engagement at the Amplon Theatre, Brooklyn, this week, than meets the eye. About three years ago Mr. Mantell's wife procured a separation from him in the New York courts, and was granted alimony. Since the decree was rendered Mr. Mantell has left the State of New York severely alone, and has lately disregarded the court's order with regard to the alimony. The amount now due to Mrs. Mantell is $1,100. Mr. Mantell's manager has recognized the fact that an artist of his calibre and renown cannot consistently and sensibly remain away from the metropolis, and this engagement at the Brooklyn theatre was entered into with a view to getting the verdict altogether rescinded, or, at least, considerably modified, as it is confidently expected that Mr. Mantell will be arrested for contempt of court as soon as he shall reach the State of New York. In anticipation of the arrest—on which he will ground his plea for another hearing—a two weeks' notice to the members of his company was posted Monday the 18th. If, however, no unexpected obstacle should ensue, he will fill all his bookings, which carry him till the end of the season, and will only "lay off" for one week.

The concert to be given at the Academy this evening by the University of Virginia Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs, under the auspices of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, for the benefit of the Home for Incurables, will be under the distinguished patronage of the following ladies: Mrs. Charles T. O'Ferrall, Mrs. R. C. Morton, Mrs. D. N. Walker, Mrs. Hunter McGuire, Mrs. Wyndham Meredith, Mrs. Preston Cocke, Mrs. Decatur Axtell, Mrs. Charles Davenport, Mrs. J. T. Gray, Mrs. F. M. Boykin, and a number of others.

An interesting feature of the event will be the first appearance here of the talented young vocalist, Mr. Andre Buethe, who has kindly consented to sing in the "Chimes of Normandy" when it is produced by Richmond amateurs, April 16th and 17th, for the benefit of the Associated Hospitals.

"Ye Olde Folkes' Concert," to be given at Corcoran Hall to-night in aid of the Union-Station church building fund, promises to be an ingratiating and successful affair. An attractive musical programme has been arranged, and the entertainment will conclude with some tableaux vivants. The following will take part: "Ye Olde Folkes," Mesdames General Gates, Thomas Jefferson, Deborah Lovejoy, Aaron Burr; Misses Lovejoy, Ellen Taylor, Katie Goode, Hattie Hughes, Annie Heckler, Mary Hasker, Mary Vanderslice, Mary Heckman, Mary Ridgeway, Adelaide Haynes, Isa Smith, and Messrs. Jackson, Curtis, and Colonel Temple.

Two performances to-morrow at the Academy of the great minstrel combination under the management of Al. G. Field will be an interesting event of the week's theatrical attractions. The company is full of good people, the vocalists are much above the average, and the olio is replete with clever and novel specialties. The performances conclude with a rather pretentious piece for the minstrel stage, entitled "Aladdin," which is well mounted.

Friday and Saturday, at the same house, are the dates arranged for the first appearance here of Sherman Morrisey's novel attraction, entitled "A Jay Circus." It is a farce comedy, which is said to be bright, witty, and clever. In one act the stage is set as a circus-tent, and serves for the introduction of numerous clever specialties. The following well-known people are included in the company: Dan Sherman, Harry Morrisey, Mlle. Delmore, Mlle. Aimee, Seamon and Burke, Short and Edwards, Sam Nelson, Kelly, and Berger.

Richmond will be favored this year with a brief season of grand opera. Negotiations are pending for the appearance here March 26th of the Damrosh-Wagner Opera Company, who opened their season last night at the Metropolitan Opera-House, New York, in "Tristan and Isolde" with great success, while on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week that delightful artist, Madame Tavary, supported by a splendid company, will present five operas with sumptuous environments. There will be a large chorus and full orchestra. The company includes ninety-six persons, and has met with a great measure of success in the large cities where they have appeared. The following are the operas that will be sung here: "Il Trovatore," "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci," and "Tannhauser."

John Jasper's Lecture.

Rev. John Jasper delivered his famous lecture, "The Sun Do Move," at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall last night under the patronage of the ladies in charge of the Free Dispensary. There was a large audience assembled, and the lecturer was heartily applauded. The theologian-philosopher got a little mixed on one of his quotations, but excused himself for the error, and straightened up and continued his argument against the scientific theories and calculations. The venerable pastor of Sixth Mount Zion church is beginning to show the effects of age considerably, but he still speaks with fire and animation, and he is perhaps more dramatic than formerly.

A quartette of colored singers from Jasper's church rendered several selections in a manner that delighted and amused the audience.

News from the Stations.

Thieves attempted to rob the hen-house of Mr. Boatwright, 2206 Venable street, Sunday night, but were frightened off. They were seen by a neighbor, and recognized as a white and a black man.

Two boys escaped from the Laurel reformatory yesterday. Last night one of the lads, John Waymack by name, was captured and lodged in the Second Station. He will be sent back.

William Harris (colored) is locked up at the First Station, charged with the larceny of a pair of pants, the property of a Mr. Fox.

Thomas Rock, a barkeeper in the First District, will have to answer before Justice Crutchfield this morning the charge of keeping his bar open on Sunday.

To Receive the Armory.

The Council Committee on Grounds and Buildings will assemble at the new Howitzer Armory, on Eighth street, today at noon, for the purpose of inspecting and receiving that structure, and turning it over to the body of cannoneers for whom it was built. The officers and many members of the artillery organization will be on hand, and the transfer to them will be made by the committee, when the house has been accepted from the contractors. There will probably be some appropriate speech-making.

ALLOTMENT OF THE BONDS.

Small Bidders Given the Preference. Gold for the Government.

NEW YORK, February 25.—In the allotment of the bonds by the Morgan-Belmont syndicate, the bidders for $5,000 and under, and the foreign exchange houses which ship gold were awarded the full amount of their bids. Savings banks received 60 per cent. of their bids, and others 10 to 12 per cent. of the amount subscribed. The syndicate is turning over to the Sub-Treasury all gold received on account of subscriptions, which is charged to syndicate account on the Sub-Treasury books, and gold receipts are issued therefor. The government will, consequently, receive a much larger amount of gold than the $65,000,000 for which the bonds are issued.

One member of the syndicate estimates that at least $80,000,000 in gold will have been deposited by the syndicate before the contract with the government is completed.

The Marblehead for Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25.—The cruiser Marblehead will sail from Norfolk on Thursday next for Gibraltar, where she will be attached to the European squadron, taking the place of the Chicago as consort of the flag-ship San Francisco. The vessel has been fully completed since her stay at Bluefields, where she was suddenly sent last summer in an unfinished condition. It is intended to keep her abroad for at least three years.

Another Strong Appointment.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Mayor Strong this afternoon appointed Major Plimley as Commissioners of Jurors, to succeed Robert J. Nooney, at a salary of $5,000 a year. The new commissioner is about 50 years old. He formerly lived in Jersey City, where he took an active part in Republican politics, but for several years he has resided in this city.

Fifteen Hundred Idle.

HOMESTEAD, PA., February 25.—About 1,500 employees of the Carnegie Steel-Works were thrown out of employment to-day by the closing down of a number of departments in the plant. The converting mill, the 10-inch, 23-inch, 36-inch, and 40-inch mills are all idle on account of scarcity of orders. Work will be resumed as soon as orders are secured.

Miners in Peril.

LONDON, February 25.—The cages collided in the shaft of the Whitwood colliery, at Normanton, near Leeds, to-day. The shaft was damaged so badly that it has been impossible to bring up any of the 500 miners who were below at the time of the accident. Much anxiety is felt for their safety.

APPOMATTOX PARK.

Bill to Establish Introduced by Mr. Tucker.

A NATIONAL COMMISSION.

Lee, Gordon, Wheeler, Tanner, Mills, and an Engineer Officer of the Army—Survey of the Grounds. Routes from Richmond, Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25.—Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, introduced in the House to-day (by request) the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"Resolved, That the President is requested to appoint and authorize Generals Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama; James Tanner, of New York, and William Howard Mills, of Maine, an Appomattox National Park Commission, and cause the detail of a competent engineer-officer of the army and such enlisted men of that corps as may be deemed necessary to assist said commission in surveying and preparing a map of the grounds upon which the troops of the armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia were stationed when hostilities between those armies ceased, in April, 1865, and the routes travelled from Richmond and vicinity; said commission to prepare and cause to be presented to the next Congress a bill for the establishment of a national park at Appomattox, Va., stating the approximate cost of the proposed purchase; said commission to be reimbursed for necessary travelling expenses at the rate of 10 cents per mile, travelled by the shortest mail-routes, and $10 per diem each for time necessarily devoted to such duties, to be paid with other necessary expenses from any means in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon vouchers certified to be correct by the Secretary and approved by the president of the commission."

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE.

Con-Fusionists Claim That They Did Honor Washington and Lee.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 25.—To-day witnessed the most exciting and spirited debate yet held in the House. The epithets "liar" and "falsehood" were bandied about pretty freely, though in a rather indefinite way, and no personal difficulties ensued.

The cause of the hot debate was the following resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Lusk (Republican), of Buncombe county, in reference to the Fred. Douglass matter:

"Whereas, the Democratic press have wilfully and maliciously charged and published that the General Assembly of 1886 refused to adjourn out of respect to the memory of the birthdays of Washington and Lee, but did adjourn out of respect to the memory of Fred. Douglass; and,

"Whereas, by such false statements they have reflected upon the dignity and purpose of the present House; and,

"Whereas, the facts in the case are as follows: That on the 18th day of January, 1895, Mr. French offered the following resolution:

"'Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That when this house adjourns it adjourn to meet Monday at 3 P. M.' Mr. French moved to suspend the rules, which was done, and the resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote and sent to the Senate for concurrence, which resolution the Journal shows was adopted. This resolution being non-concurred in by the Senate, the House met next morning at the usual hour, and after being in session less than half an hour, on motion of Mr. Young, of Wake, the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of Robert E. Lee, the same being his birthday.

"On the 21st day of February a resolution to adjourn from Thursday until Saturday out of respect to the memory of George Washington was offered by Mr. Williams, of Craven, and was passed by a very large majority, the same was non-concurred in by the Senate. The House met the next day as usual. A motion was made by Mr. Lusk to adjourn out of respect to the memory of George Washington, the same being his birthday, and the same was adopted unanimously; and,

"Whereas, on the 21st day of February, a resolution was offered by Mr. Crews, of Granville, that the House adjourn at 12 o'clock out of respect to Fred. Douglass, when his sudden death had just been announced. The House did not agree to adjourn at this hour, but when the purpose of the motion was explained to be simply to give publicity to the sudden and unexpected death of the distinguished deceased, it was concurred in by all parties, and, as a matter of fact, the House did not adjourn until thirty-seven minutes after the time required by the rules for adjournment; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the interest of truth and accuracy of history the utterances and expressions of the Democratic press in this connection are denounced as unjust, untrue, misleading, malicious, and libellous.

"Resolved, further, That this record, as above recited and these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the House."

Though no denial is made in the above resolution of the fact that the Legislature adjourned in honor of Fred. Douglass, it is declared that that body did adjourn in honor of Lee and Washington.

In reference to the first-named, this is utterly false, as is shown by the daily newspaper reports of all political parties of that date. The House journal of that date is generally believed to have been doctored. It is well known that the House refused to adjourn in honor of Washington till severely castigated for their action by the newspapers and public opinion generally.

The debate consumed the whole day, and, though the Democratic leaders clearly showed, by both Democratic and Populist papers, that the resolution was false, it was passed by a strictly party vote of 53 to 27.

CARNIVAL AT MOBILE.

Valhalla—Confederate Veterans—Striking Mechanical Effects.

MOBILE, ALA., February 25.—The Mardi Gras carnival opened brilliantly here to-day, with an immense crowd of strangers already present, and these being added to by every incoming train. The weather was delightful and clear, and the whole population out of doors. All day individual maskers and detached groups were about the streets; the various clubs and other buildings were decorated, and the whole city was in a grand holiday good humor. At 3 o'clock the civic parade, ordered by Felix, Emperor of Joy, formed and paraded the principal streets. First came the bands, followed by the entire police force, uniformed, and marching in four platoons. Then followed the entire city fire department, headed by his chief and his assistant, with the salvage corps, and the merchants' fire patrol, and with all the machines, hose-wagons, and horses especially decorated.

Then, following another band, came the Confederate veterans' drill-team, forty strong, and marching by Hardee's tactics. This is the only uniformed and drilled team in General Gordon's command. Following this team came the Camp of Raphael Semmes, No. 11, United Confederate Veterans, some hundred scarred and grizzled old soldiers, in citizens' dress, with badges, and their war-time camp slouch-hats of gray. The veterans were the great feature of the day, creating great enthusiasm as they passed, and were greeted with cheers and applause along their march from old and young.

KREW OF MYRTHE.

After a brief rest the throngs re-assembled in even more packed masses, lining every sidewalk, stoop, and window for the two miles of the announced route of the Mystic Krewe of Myrthe. This is the youngest of the Mardi Gras societies, and it always parades and holds its masked ball on Monday preceding Mardi Gras. Promptly at 3 it moved through a glow of colored figures and great applause and cheers.

The subject of the Krewe of Myrthe's ninth parade to-night was Valhalla, or the Myths of the Norseland. It was preceded by a fine band, following the richly-painted device of the order, the subjects represented on the floats being "The Dragon of the Dead," "The Rainbow Bridge," "Baldur's Funeral Pyre," "Loki's Punishment," "The Sea God's Home," "Regeneration," etc., detailed in most glowing colors and beautiful shapes, all dazzling with tinted foil and lavish gilding. The costumes of the figures on these moving tableaux were rich and magnificently jewelled, the masks and properties being peculiarly fine.

MECHANICAL INGENUITY.

The great point of this pageant was its mechanical ingenuity. Every float was a working one. Dragons and pythons spat fire, worked their jaws, and fins, and tails, and acted as though alive. Giants rolled their heads and winked at beauties on the galleries, and butterflies waved their wings, and fish swam through gauze clouds and painted water.

The parade was far the richest ever given by the Krewe of Myrthe, and all visitors said it was the best ever seen on Monday night. The streets are still crowded with maskers and merry-makers, and the grand ball of the Krewe is in full glory at the First Regiment Armory.

A novel feature of this carnival is the parade and ball to-night of the first colored mystic organization ever known. It is called the Ocga, and its members must be of the best class of negroes, to judge from the excellence and richness of its costumes and the elegance of its programme cards. To-morrow will be the gala day proper of the carnival.

At noon the great fun-makers, the comic cowboys, will parade. At the same time the famous Knights of Revelry will give a magnificent pageant, representing the twelve signs of the zodiac. At night the greatest of the carnival societies will parade, the Order of Myths being the senior and the Infant Mystics the Junior.

Strangers are still thronging into Mobile by every train, and the crowds are estimated as much larger than those of last year.

The Georgetown Catholic University

(New York Sun, editorial.)

Especial interest attaches to the university at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, because this was the first Catholic institution of the higher learning founded in the United States, students having entered it as early as 1791. Since 1805 it has been under the direction of members of the Society of Jesus. In 1815 it acquired from Congress the power of conferring ordinary degrees, and in 1833 it received from the Holy See authority to grant degrees in philosophy and theology. It deserves the name of university for the reason that, in addition to the college proper, or school of arts and sciences, it comprises an astronomical observatory, a law school, and a school of medicine. If the requirements for admission to the professional schools seems inadequate, when compared with the conditions imposed in Germany, the shortcoming is common to almost all American institutions, while the precautions taken at Georgetown to assure the proper significance to the A. B. degree are deserving of very high commendation.

The faculty and officers of Georgetown University number 66, and there are 512 students, exclusive of 177 in the preparatory department. If we look at the classification by residence, we find that 68 students come from the District of Columbia, 97 from the five States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland; 26 from New England, and that 24 other States are represented by from 12 to 1 each. There are, also, undergraduates from Central America, Cuba, Canada, and France. We have referred to the preparatory department, which is a distinctive feature of this institution, and is intended to qualify boys for entering the college proper. The prescribed age for admission to this school is now 13, and a candidate must have received a good elementary training in what are known as the English branches, including a thorough acquaintance with arithmetic to the end of percentage. The graduates of this school, in which the study of Greek and Latin is compulsory, are admitted to the college proper as a matter of course. From other preparatory schools of established reputation, students are admitted on the principal's certificate, but that a knowledge of the classical languages is demanded is clear from the examination which all applicants not provided with acceptable certificates must pass. The subjects of the examination comprehend English composition, a general outline of ancient and modern history, and the elements of either French or German grammar. In arithmetic an applicant must offer the whole of arithmetic, algebra to the end of quadratics, and the elements of plane and solid geometry; in Latin, the entire grammar, including prosody, Nepos's Lives, two books of Phaedrus's Fables, selected letters of Cicero, two books of Caesar's Commentaries, and a thousand lines of Ovid's Metamorphoses; in Greek will be required a complete knowledge of etymology and an acquaintance with the outlines of syntax, two books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and certain of Lucian's Dialogues. As regards facility in prose composition, the candidate must translate at sight complex sentences into Latin and simple sentences into Greek. A careful inspection of these requirements will convince the reader that Georgetown may fairly be compared, from this point of view, with most of the leading American universities, and that it is actually more exacting than Harvard, where a knowledge of Greek is not demanded of applicants.

It should further be remarked that at Georgetown an undergraduate is not permitted to abandon the classical languages soon after entering college, but is obliged to study them during the first three years of the quadrennial course leading to an A. B. degree. This is the only American college known to us where the student is for three years trained in speaking as well as in writing Latin, and in reading it at sight. The Latin authors with which a Georgetown man must become conversant comprise the whole of Horace, the Aenid and Eclogues of Virgil, Juvenal, Sallust, Livy, and the Agricola and Germania of Tacitus, Quintilian, and the Orations, Letters, De Senectute, and De Amicitia of Cicero. In Greek an undergraduate must read the Iliad, the Hellenica of Xenophon, the Olynthiacs, and De Corona of Demosthenes, and the Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles. In mathematics, which he cannot avoid by a soft elective, he must have finished algebra, and mastered analytic geometry, trigonometry, and surveying, and the differential and integral calculus. He must carry on the study of that modern language, French or German, which he offered for admission, and must also acquire the rudiments of the alternative one. Other prescribed studies during the two last years of the course are chemistry, mechanics, physics, astronomy, and geology; and, naturally, a good deal of attention is paid to logic, metaphysics, and ethics. Altogether, it is evident that an excellent education is attainable in the college proper at Georgetown, and that its A. B. degree possesses the value which ought always to pertain to a diploma of the kind. We add that the Master's degree is given, not as a matter of course, but only to those holding the corresponding baccalaureate degree after one year of residence, during which certain prescribed lectures have been attended and certain examinations have been passed.

The number of students in the medical school belonging to the Georgetown University is 135. The complete course of study in this department comprises four sessions of seven months each. At the end of each session written examinations are held, and no student failing to pass these can obtain the M. D. degree. Unfortunately, the possession of a college education is not required for admission, nor indeed is it by any medical school in the United States. The graduate of any high school or academy may enter the medical department of Georgetown, but on other candidates a preliminary examination is imposed. In the law school, which has 267 students, no examination for admission is prescribed, and it follows that young men having merely a common school education are admissable. The course leading to the degree of bachelor of laws covers only two years, but there is a post-graduate course open to those desirous of securing also a master's degree. We should note that these diplomas are conferred only upon those who successfully pass examinations in the several subjects of study, and thus an effort is made to compensate for the deficiencies which, owing to the freedom of admission to the school, must be observable in many of its students.

On the whole, there can be no doubt that under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers a great deal of sterling work is done at Georgetown in the field of the higher education. The progress made by this institution is the more remarkable because it is unendowed and destitute of pecuniary resources save the income derived from the fees of students. Yet much as this struggling university may have felt the need of money, it has firmly refused to swell the number of its undergraduates by lowering the requirements for its A. B. degree.

Railway Mortgages Foreclosed.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 25.—In the United States Court here to-day Judge Bruce granted a decree foreclosing the mortgages of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York on the Columbus and Western railway. This line is a division of the Central of Georgia system, and the mortgages foreclosed are on first mortgage bonds of $800,000, with interest increasing the amount to $934,328 in total. No date of sale was fixed.

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ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

WILLIAM H. JONES, A TOBACCO MERCHANT, SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Ill Health and Lack of Means Made His Life a Burden—Serious Accident to Mr. Joseph Blankenship—Fortieth Marriage Anniversary.

PETERSBURG, VA., February 25.—(Special.)—Mr. W. Benjamin Jones, an old and well-known citizen, who for many years has been engaged in buying and selling tobacco in this market, attempted to commit suicide this morning at an early hour by shooting himself through the heart with a 32-calibre pistol. The ball, however, failed to touch the heart, but passed above and lodged in the back, penetrating the lung in its passage. Mr. Jones has lingered during the day, but it is believed that he cannot recover.

HIS LIFE A BURDEN.

It would seem that the attempt to take his life as calmly and deliberately planned, caused by the fact that ill health, bodily suffering, and lack of sufficient business to enable him to support those who were dependent on him practically rendered his life a burden. He told some of his friends to-day that he was tired of living; that he had on Saturday night taken, as he thought, enough morphine to end his life, but without effect, and this morning he determined to try the virtues of a bullet. He had been heard to say several days ago that he would be dead on Sunday morning, and it was probably to carry out this intention that he took the morphine on Saturday night. Mr. Jones is about 65 years of age, and leaves a sister and venerable mother. He was never married. He was a native of Dinwiddie county, but has for many years been known as a buyer of tobacco in this city.

DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.

Mrs. A. M. Green, aged about 75 years, a lady of most estimable and lovely character, and widely connected in this city, died at the residence of her husband, on Harding street, at a late hour Saturday night, after a brief illness.

Mr. Joseph Blankenship, an old and highly-respected citizen of Ettrick, had the misfortune last night, while on his way to church, to slip on the hard snow and to fall and fracture the thigh-bone of one of his legs. He was taken home and attended by Dr. Leigh, of this city. Mr. Blankenship's condition is thought to be serious by reason of his advanced age, being about 75 years old.

Mr. Jacob Peyser, one of our most prominent Hebrew citizens, celebrated on yesterday the 40th anniversary of his marriage. There was a large gathering of family and friends, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

Mr. A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., and bride, of New York, are in the city for a few days, the guests of Mrs. R. D. McIlwaine, on Washington street.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James H. West and wife, of Hartford, Conn., both former residents of Petersburg, are visiting relatives and friends here, and are the guests of Postmaster H. R. Smith, on Washington street.

Dr. John Herbert Claiborne has been quite sick for several days, and unable to attend to his practice.

LOSS BY FIRE.

The store of Mr. George J. Rowland, at Lee's Mill, in Prince George county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, with the entire stock of goods. How the fire originated is not known. Mr. Rowland was away at the time. Mr. Rowland had an insurance of $1,500 on the house and stock, but says that his stock alone was worth $1,800.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The regular meeting of the Methodist Sunday-School Association was held Sunday afternoon at Wesley church, all of the eight schools comprising the association being fully represented. The reports of the several superintendents were very encouraging. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of the Hon. F. J. Jarratt.

INTERESTING PERJURY CASES.

An interesting case, which attracted great attention and sympathy among the colored people, was before the Mayor this morning. It seems that J. C. Blackwell, a colored citizen of Brunswick county, swore out warrants in this city against J. W. Allen and Lee Hawks (colored), charging that they committed perjury in obtaining a license for the marriage of his daughter, Minnie, to J. W. Allen. The young woman was a student at the Normal School, and the marriage license was obtained without the knowledge or consent of the parents, who live in Brunswick. The parties arrested represented that the prospective bride was 21 years of age, when she really was not. The Mayor dismissed the case on the ground that perjury was not committed unless crime was intended, and advised the father of the woman to give his consent to the marriage. This the old man refused to do, and Weldon or Washington will probably witness the nuptials at an early day.

PARENTS' DUTY TO CHILDREN.

Dr. Wright's Sermon on This Subject.

Rev. Dr. W. L. Wright, of Leigh-Street Baptist church, preached a very fine sermon Sunday morning on "The Duty of Parents to Their Children." The text was: "And ye fathers provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord"—Ephesians vi., 4. The subject had been suggested, the speaker said, by a recognition of his own obligation in the matter, and while he laid no claim to perfection in the management of children, and recognized the difficulty of the discussion, he was also aware of its importance, and had therefore been led to offer the following suggestions:

First, parents are under an obligation to their children in the matter of their physical health and culture. "I am glad," said he, "to announce that we are soon to have a series of lectures from this pulpit by pious men upon the value of physical, mental, and moral health and culture." In the past we were in danger of not having exercise enough, but now perhaps we are going to the other extreme. And here he touched upon the damaging influence of foot-ball, as it is now played at our colleges and universities.

Cigarette-smoking is another great evil which parents should guard against, and in this connection he mentioned the fact that the government will not accept as a student at West Point a youth whose fingers bear the stain of the cigarette. The use of roller-skates, too, he believed, to be very injurious, as it resulted too frequently in broken limbs and in curvature of the spine. "Even at the expense of seeming to be an extremist," said he, "we should guard against any fashion or habit that endangers the health of our children."

INTELLECTUAL CULTURE.

Second, parents owe a duty to their children in the matter of their intellectual culture. He had read an article lately which suggested that the duties of a mother lay in three principal directions: (1) to her children; (2) her church work, (3) to her reading and self-culture. These are all important, but if there is any of them which must be neglected, give up any one rather than the children. Cling to them and instruct them, for in this way will society be purified at its fountain-head. If we helped our children a little more they would not fail so often at school. It is a bad thing for a child to fail once or twice at school; they get discouraged, and perhaps, though they have good minds, superior to those of many of their more successful companions; fall through lack of proper stimulation and encouragement. "I would impress especially upon you fathers," Dr. Wright said, "the obligation you owe your children of giving them a good education. Do not heap up riches for them to enjoy after your death, but put your money into their brains. Suggest lines of study for your children, and get them interested; and above all things, destroy those yellow-backed dime novels, whose pernicious influence is so fatal to the youth of our fair land to-day. Help to prepare them for business; don't decide arbitrarily that John is to be a preacher and James a lawyer, but watch their inclinations and encourage them to choose such occupations or professions as they seem to have a talent for. In helping them to succeed in business, we help to make them most independent.

TEACH CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

Thirdly, we owe an obligation to our children in helping them to the culture of correct principles. Teach them to be truthful; and if they have done wrong to stand up and acknowledge it, whatever the consequences.

Teach them the sacredness of property.

Teach them to shun debt as they would shun a pair of handcuffs.

Teach them to be very careful when they are holding anything in trust.

And above all, teach your child that his soul's interest is his supreme interest. Teach him the undying nature of the soul; teach him the immense capabilities of his soul for pleasure or for pain; teach him his need of a Saviour, and point him to the Lamb that taketh away the sin of the world. Remember that when your children are old enough to be saved, they are also old enough to be lost.

God help us in this matter to be faithful, and then it may be in the evening of life as they gather around us and tell us of their joys and hopes in Christ we may not feel that our death will be a permanent break in the circle of our families, but that in the future we may all be gathered together again around His throne at last.

One member was received at the close of the service.

Centenary Society C. E. Disbands.

The movement on the part of the Methodist pastors of this city to organize branches of the Epworth League, in their churches, as required by the Discipline, and to, as far as possible, convert the Christian Endeavor societies now existing into leagues, culminated Sunday afternoon in the disbandment of the society of Centenary church, which was one of the oldest and most active of those in Richmond.

This action was in obedience to the mandate of Dr. Sledd, with whom the question of disbanding the society was left when the organization, in its meeting last Thursday night, decided that it would not disband unless the pastor assumed the responsibility of ordering it to do so. This Dr. Sledd did in a letter to the president of the society, in which he said:

"My conclusion is that it is wisest, best, safest that your society should cease to exist in Centenary church. The Discipline makes it my duty 'to control the appointment of all services to be held' in the church of which I am pastor (paragraph 120, page 65). Without designing to deprecate the worth of your society or the value of its work in the past, under the present changed conditions I am constrained to discontinue its services.

"The existence of two young people's societies, occupying almost identical ground, and engaged in identical work, the one authorized by the law of the Church and the other existing not only without the authority of law, but in spite of law, is in no sense and in no degree to be desired or encouraged. Such a state of things would be a standing menace to the peace of the Church.

"The continued existence of your society with my approval would be equivalent to an admission on my part that the Church is unable to provide adequate instruction and help for all her young people, and that while the Epworth League is good enough for some, we must have a foreign importation for others. I am not prepared to make any such admission. I believe that the Epworth League is the equal of the Society of Endeavor in every respect, and is far better for Methodist young people.

"In the several discussions of this subject that have taken place leaders in your society have decreed and apparently sought to cast contempt on the society authorized by the Church, thus prejudicing in advance the minds of the young against it, and obstructing the work of the pastor. To continue your society would vindicate and perpetuate such disparagement and such obstruction in the way of the pastor. I cannot consent to this."

A meeting of the society was held after church Sunday, and this letter was read. It was received with many evidences of distress. Several addresses, eulogistic of the society were read, after which the organization was disbanded. A gentleman, prominent in the society, when approached by a Dispatch man yesterday, said that the occasion was too sorrowful to be alluded to, and he, therefore, declined to discuss it. Dr. Sledd also declined to be interviewed.

ST. JAMES' LEAGUE FORMED.

The conversion of the Endeavor Society attached to St. James church was accomplished Sunday without any difficulty. All of the former officers of the Endeavor Society were elected to similar offices in the league. Rev. Dr. W. J. Young, of Park-Place, delivered an admirable address on "Christian Unity in Its Relation to the Methodist Church." In reference to the Epworth League movement, the preacher said that soldier is always best who knows how and when to march out to battle with his own company or regiment, and so the Christian who recognizes his fealty to his Church can best battle for Christ under the standard and according to the plans adopted by his Church. Dr. Young told of the conversion of a Christian Endeavor Society into an Epworth League at a church in Alexandria, of which he was once pastor, and said that, although the change was accomplished with trepid