Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY.....MAY 31, 1884.

A State Sued by Her Own Citizens.

The following note from Mr. ROYALL satisfies us that there is in Judge HUGHES's decision to which we referred yesterday nothing whatever that can stand in the Supreme Court of the United States, unless the act of Congress of 1875 can be made to override the Constitution of the United States. We call the attention of Mr. TUCKER to that act and to the extraordinary decisions which Judge BOND and Judge HUGHES have based upon it. But to Mr. ROYALL'S note:

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In your editorial this morning on Judge Hughes's decision you entirely omit reference to the provision of the Constitution on which Judge Hughes founds his decision. The Constitution provides, in addition to the cases mentioned by you, that the judicial power of the United States shall extend *to all cases arising under the Constitution*, and the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that a case *arises* under the Constitution whenever it is necessary to construe the Constitution in order to give judgment in the case.* The argument of Judge Hughes's opinion is this: The Supreme Court decided in Chisholm *vs.* Georgia that the States of this Union were as much liable to be sued as individuals were. Thereupon the eleventh amendment was adopted, which forbids a citizen of another State *only* to sue a State. But it does *not* forbid a citizen of Virgina to sue Virginia, if he can find a court that has jurisdiction to entertain his suit. Now the act of Congress of March, 1875, extends the jurisdiction of the circuit courts *to all cases arising under the Constitution*, whether the parties to the case be adults, infants, married women, lunatics, or States. Therefore, if the case to be tried arises under the Constitution, the Circuit Court has jurisdiction of it never mind who may be the defendant, whether a married woman or a State. Just how this argument is to be answered, I confess that I cannot perceive.

WILLIAM L. ROYALL.

Now, the very point we made yesterday, and to which we now again call particular attention, is that no such case as the one in which Judge HUGHES recently took jurisdiction can arise under the Constitution of the United States. The judicial power of the United States unquestionably extends to all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. This is the language of the Constitution itself. But this language must be taken in connection with other language of the same Constitution. We showed yesterday—what indeed neither Mr. ROYALL nor any other lawyer will deny—that before the eleventh amendment became a part of the Constitution a citizen of Georgia might sue Virginia in the Federal courts, but a citizen of Virginia could not. Why not? The judicial power of the United States extended then as now to all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Why, then, could not a citizen of Virginia at that time sue Virginia? Because, we repeat, no such case could arise under the Constitution. Its language negatived the idea. Let us quote it again:

Article III., section ii., paragraph 1: "The judicial power [of the United States] shall extend * * * to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects."

The clear implication is that though the judicial power of the United States extended to controversies "between a State and citizens of another State" it did *not* extend to controversies between a State and her own citizens.

What has been done to change that state of things? Nothing whatever. The eleventh amendment must be read, as it was meant to be, simply as a repealing act. It provides as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States shall NOT be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

The Constitution had provided that the judicial power of the United States *should* extend to controversies between a State and citizens of another State. But the people, not liking this feature of the Constitution, repealed it by adopting an amendment declaring that the judicial power of the United States should NOT extend to such cases. Read in this light, the amendment cannot possibly have the meaning that Judge HUGHES has attached to it.

So no such case as a suit against a State by one of her own citizens can possibly arise under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Again: If the Constitution provided in terms that the judicial power of the United States should not extend to controversies between a State and her own citizens, Mr. ROYALL would admit that no such case could possibly arise under the Constitution of the United States. Now, this is just what the Constitution does in effect. It does by necessary implication deny the right of a citizen to sue his own State in the Federal courts. Consequently such a case cannot arise under the Constitution of the United States.

In a word, a case cannot arise under the Constitution which that Constitution forbids to arise. Otherwise every limiting clause in the Constitution might be set aside by simply alleging that the case arose under the Constitution. The very point at issue is whether such a case *can* arise under the Constitution. We say emphatically, No. Mr. ROYALL says, Yes. If we ask him why, he can only say, It arises under the Constitution because it arises under the Constitution, or because it is alleged in a bill of complaint that it thus arises.

The Federal Constitution provides that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to controversies between two or more States. Now, suppose that the eleventh amendment provided that the Federal judicial power should *not* extend to controversies between States, and suppose the city of Richmond were to sue the city of Petersburg in a Federal court, and the court should assume jurisdiction on the ground that to provide that *States* should *not* be sued in the Federal courts was to provide that *counties might* be so sued. Here would be a case where the Constitution had to be construed, and in which for that reason and because it arose under the Federal Constitution, the Federal courts had jurisdiction. Will Mr. ROYALL say that this would be good law? Yet it is exactly the plea he sets up in behalf of Judge HUGHES's extraordinary decision. Judge HUGHES has to construe the Constitution in a case of which the Constitution forbids him to take jurisdiction.

The line must be drawn somewhere. Congress ought at once to put a stop to such suits against States by repealing any law and all laws which can afford even the least excuse for such a disregard of the teachings of the fathers of the republic and the intentions of the framers of the eleventh amendment and of the Federal Constitution.

Red Tape.

Again we call Mr. MONEY'S attention to the absurd regulation of the Post-Office Department that requires a letter intended (let us say) for Old Point to be addressed to Fortress Monroe upon penalty of being returned to the dead-letter office. Nine persons out of ten know the place best as Old Point, and would be more likely to address a letter to Old Point than to Fortress Monroe. What possible reason can be given for not allowing a letter to be sent to its well-known destination? Here is a clerk in the Richmond post-office. He takes up a letter addressed to Old Point. He knows beyond a doubt that the letter was deposited in the office to be sent to a post-office he calls "Fortress Monroe" but which the writer happened to call by its much more popular name of "Old Point." He knows that he can cause it to reach the person for whom it was intended in the short space of three or four hours if he will only send it where he *knows* it belongs. And yet the postal regulations require him to return it to the writer or forward it to the dead-letter office. We appeal to Mr. MONEY, Mr. WISE, and every sensible congressman, to put an end to such red-tape folly, not to say manifest wrong and outrage.

GOOD SIGNS.—In the Democratic State Convention of Kansas, held on Thursday last, the platform declared against any system of taxation which produces more than $100,000,000 annual surplus revenue, favored a revenue for legitimate expenses only, and that, in regulating the tariff, import duties should be principally on luxuries, and the taxation on the necessities of the great mass of the people should be materially reduced.

No good Democrat will object to that resolution.

The same day the Democrats of Minnesota, in their State Convention, declared that the large surplus in the Treasury should be reduced, and that the reduction of taxes should be made upon the necessaries of life and not upon its luxuries.

That's good doctrine, too. The next plank was taken bodily from the St. Louis platform of 1876.

We were persuaded not a great while ago that the Richmond *Dispatch* was doing a good work in attempting to quell the storm that might possibly arise over the tariff question, and we were right, for to the *Dispatch's* able arguments much credit is due for the serene condition of things generally at the present time. But the able editor of that journal in quelling a storm has worked himself into one, and is "talking tariff" with a volubility worthy a better cause. We count in one single edition of the *Dispatch* a dozen or more articles all about the tariff. Now isn't this making the tariff something of an issue?—*Alleghany Sentinel.*

Not unless we either advocate or oppose a protective tariff. Neither of these things have we done. All the articles we have published have deprecated dividing the Democratic party on the tariff question.

We will give bond in a large penalty not to touch the tariff again before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention if those papers which are always denouncing Mr. RANDALL and his friends will do the same. Controversy is not to our taste.

After copying our paragraph of Thursday in favor of allowing people to paste upon postal cards marriage notices, death notices, or whatever else they choose, the Petersburg *Mail* adds:

"This is a thought that has occurred to us all, and we have no hesitation in informing Mr. Hooper that his thousands of Democratic friends in this district expect him to adopt the like views, and to advocate the privilege to the bitter end."

We call the *Mail's* attention to another postal suggestion in to-day's *Dispatch*.

Is it true, as the Washington *Post* charges, that the Richmond *Dispatch* is afraid to declare for a tariff for revenue only because it fears Mahone would not like it?—*Rockingham Register.*

The *Post* never made any such charge. Its charge was made against the Democrats of Virginia. We refer the *Register* to its distinguished countyman Hon. JOHN T. HARRIS for information on this subject.

Judge G. W. WARD has sold his interest in the Abingdon *Weekly Virginian* to Messrs. G. W. GARY and G. W. HARTMAN, and Mr. HARTMAN will hereafter be the editor of that paper.

A FATAL CAVE-IN.

A Section of a Railroad Track Sinks Out of Sight, Carrying a Workman Down.

A special from Shenandoah, Pa., dated Thursday, says: About 9 o'clock this morning, just after the morning passenger train left here on the Shenandoah branch of the Reading railroad, the trackmen discovered the railroad to be sinking. The danger signals were raised, and the trains north and south were notified. A large force of men were put to work to fill up the breach, which at this time appeared insignificant. The men had scarcely got to work before the surface upon which they stood began to tremble, and an instant later a terrible crash was heard. A portion of the road-bed sank out of sight and went down fully 200 feet. All the laborers escaped but Thomas Christ, of Mahanoy Plane, who went down with the track and was seen no more. The terror-stricken track-hands saw him go down and were afraid to go near the treacherous hole, which is about twenty feet wide. The alarm was soon given. The whole community was soon at the scene. The business on that branch of the road was almost suspended, and must remain so until the breach is filled up. The large hole is surrounded by many hundreds of people, and miners, with their naked lights on their heads, are moving to-and-fro, willing to risk their lives in rescuing Christ, but on account of the peculiar condition of the workings, and owing to the great depth, it would be death to any one to go into the breach. A large portion of the public road is threatened, and more serious cave-ins are expected during the night. Telegraph poles and other portions of the railroad track are in danger. The workings of the Lehigh-Valley Coal Company's No. 4 colliery, and those of the William-Penn shaft, underlie the tracks and public road, and grave fears are entertained for the safety of some of the inhabitants who live near the breach.

[By Associated Press.]

SHENANDOAH, PA., May 30.—The cave-in under the tracks of the Reading railroad at Turkey Run yesterday has rendered six collieries useless, and the ground is still sinking. All traffic on the railroad has been suspended. The body of the workman who was buried under a mass of earth has not yet been recovered. The breach now covers an area of over 200 feet. A new track is now being laid around the breach.

Another Fatal Cave-In.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ASHLAND, PA., May 30.—The gangway of the Tunnel Colliery caved in this morning and buried George Story, a miner. Fifty other miners escaped instant death by a miracle. Story's body has not been recovered.

Horsford's Bread Preparation

makes cake, biscuit, etc., that are moist and palatable when cold. When made of other baking-powder, or cream tarter, they are dry and tasteless.

CHICAGO.

BLAINE IN THE LEAD.

The Clans Gathering—Skirmishing—Looking for the Maryland Delegates—Virginia Delegates—Henderson Not for Arthur.

A Chicago special of Thursday to the Baltimore *American* says: The hotels are filling up with the advance guard of politicians for the National Republican Convention. The State delegations have not begun to arrive, but it is expected that by to-morrow night each State will be represented. The most important event here to-day was the opening of the Blaine headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, with Stephen B. Elkins in charge. Mr. Elkins is a devoted friend of Blaine, and did good work for him four years ago. He is well known to Marylanders as he spends a good part of the year at Deer Park. His presence here has already had a good effect. He is looked upon as one of Mr. Blaine's most valuable lieutenants, and when he opened the Blaine headquarters to-day he was beset by politicians, who asked for his estimate of Mr. Blaine's strength. "I have made a careful canvass," said Mr. Elkins, "which leads me to the conclusion that Blaine will have about 336 votes on the first ballot, and will be nominated on the second. He can carry Ohio, Maine, and West Virginia. These States vote in September and October. Show me another candidate who can do the same." Thomas Donaldson, of Pennsylvania, another Blaine man, spends considerable time at the Blaine headquarters, and is as sanguine as Mr. Elkins of Blaine's ultimate triumph. The feeling in this State is decidedly for Blaine, and many of the State politicians now in this city have called at the headquarters at the Grand Pacific. David Davis was seen at one of the hotels, but in answer to all inquiries explained that politics had nothing to do with his visit, which was strictly on business.

Arthur boomers arrived here late this afternoon. Among them are James D. Warren, chairman of the New York State Central Committee; ex-Speaker Titus Sheard and De Witt C. Wheeler, of New York. Warren has been talking up Arthur, and was assisted by Howard Carroll, who admits it is up-hill work. The Arthur leaders from New York, whose mission it is to boast of Arthur's strength and persuade wavering delegates to join the Administration forces, found this evening that their efforts were not as successful as they had hoped. All their work seemed to be undone at night when the Blaine hosts from Pennsylvania put in their appearance. Editor Smith, of the Philadelphia *Press*, claims that Blaine will receive forty-six votes from Pennsylvania on the first ballot, and rather more than less afterwards. Colonel Stockbridge, one of the leading Republicans of that State, says that Michigan will give twenty votes to Blaine, and divide the six remaining votes between Arthur and Edmunds. He considers it quite possible, however, for Blaine to receive the full vote of Michigan on the first three ballots. W. C. Cooper, of the National Committee from Ohio, asserts that the vote from the Buckeye State will be about evenly divided between Blaine and Sherman. In the event of Mr. Sherman's withdrawal, Ohio's vote would be almost solid for Blaine. Mr. Cooper admits that Blaine is the most popular candidate in Ohio.

One of the most conspicuous incidents to-day, and which gave rise to considerable talk, was the announcement of ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, who has been relied on for Arthur, that he was an out-and-out Blaine man. Mr. Henderson heads the delegation from Missouri, and this accession to the Blaine column cannot be over-estimated. The Iowa delegates who have reached Chicago state that their State is solid for Blaine, and that the delegation will be unanimous for him. All the great Republican States here represented are for Blaine, and it is a subject of comment that while Blaine is stronger in the West than was represented, Arthur is weaker in the South than even his opponents claimed.

No members of the Maryland delegation are in the city. So many rumors have been set afloat concerning the vote of this delegation that considerable is centred on it. Assertions have been made that some of the delegates will disregard their instructions, but these statements are taken with a great deal of allowance. Mr. James A. Gary, the Maryland member of the National Committee, is expected here to-morrow. The committee holds its meeting Saturday, when the preliminaries will be arranged for the temporary organization of the Convention. The committee will also decide upon the admission of contested delegations before the Committee on Credentials passes upon the merits of their cases. One of these contests is from Maryland. Jordan and Rogers, the members from the Fourth Maryland district, will be admitted to seats during the temporary organization. Martin and Clay, the contestants, will be given a hearing before the Committee on Credentials; but the probability is, judging from expressions dropped by members of the National Committee, Jordan and Rogers will be allowed to retain their seats. The contest between the two delegations from Virginia is exciting interest. Mahone and his followers are expected here Saturday, and Dezendorf is understood to be on his way here now. Frank King, a representative of the Virginia Straightouts, is here. He is working up sentiment for the admission of the Straightout Republicans. He claims that if the Mahone delegation is turned down the Straightouts will carry Virginia for the Republican electoral ticket.

An old Marylander, who now resides in another State, thought it was absurd to suppose that any large portion of the Maryland delegation would vote for any other candidate but Blaine. "I have heard it stated," said the veteran, "Congressman Holton is making efforts to persuade some of the weak-kneed Maryland delegates to vote for Arthur. I cannot believe this. Holton is said to be a man of sagacity, and no man with any political common sense and ambition would try to convert to the Arthur side delegates instructed to vote for Blaine, and from a State where the Republicans are so pronounced for the man from Maine as are the Republicans in Maryland. Certainly no man who expects a renomination to Congress—as I understand Mr. Holton does—would care to expose himself to a charge of doing all in his power to pervert the sentiment of the Republicans of his State. For this reason I discredit all statements to the effect that Mr. Holton is persuading others to misrepresent the Republicans of Maryland. No, he is not so short-sighted as that."

MAHONE KICKING AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF THE STRAIGHTOUTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—A Chicago special to the *Evening Star* says: "Mahone and some of his delegates are here. The proposition to admit both Virginia delegations to the Convention is rejected by Mahone, and the National Committee are puzzled as to who shall have tickets of admission primarily to the reference of the question to the Committee on Credentials. If the Dezendorf delegation is admitted in whole or in part, Mahone says his delegation will leave the Convention. He says Dezendorf has been outvoted as a Republican, and that his coadjutor, General Wickham, is a Democrat."

MORE ARRIVALS AND INCREASED ACTIVITY.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The morning trains brought in a portion of the Iowa delegation, three members of the South Carolina delegation, and six Texas delegates. Beyond a few delegates from Ohio and Kentucky, and the arrival of a portion of the Illinois delegations, the above constitute the only additions made to the few arrivals of the two preceding days. From New York, Pennsylvania, and the national capital, however, came large additions to the advance guard of those interested in the outcome of the National Convention, but who form no part of its working body. Their presence, however, has imparted great life to the preliminary skirmishing, and for the first time the hotels are taking on an air of activity shown by them for weeks previous to the Convention of four years ago. The headquarters were opened this morning for the Arthur and Blaine forces, those of General Logan having been in existence for some days. The remainder of the Iowa delegation will arrive to-morrow morning, at which time the California delegation will also put in an appearance. The organization of the State delegations will begin to-morrow afternoon in the cases of those which have full representation in the city. The weather, which has been cold and raw for the past three days, grew warmer to-day, and if the present temperature is maintained it will prove perfect for convention purposes.

There were additional arrivals this afternoon, and among the more prominent were Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, whose name is mentioned for the chairmanship of the Convention, and Congressman Thomas Bayne and three other accredited Pennsylvania delegates are also here. Hon. Andrew White, of New York, arrived in advance of the main body of his delegation. Judge Foraker, C. W. Moulton, and Amos Smith, who represent the vanguard of Sherman's delegation, arrived this afternoon.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

CHICAGO, May 30.—It was estimated to-night that about 140 delegates had arrived, or about one sixth of the full complement of the Convention. By to-morrow night, or Sunday morning at the latest, two thirds of the delegates are expected to be on the ground, so that the activity which is to occur anterior to the assembling of the Convention proper will be at its height on Sunday. The California delegation will be the first to arrive in a body, and their arrival early to-morrow has been so widely heralded that it is confidently expected to impart fire to the canvass from the outset, owing to the pronounced character of their preferences for the Maine statesman. The California delegates are accompanied by those from Nevada, and the two delegations are a unit in all their movements. A portion of the Iowa delegation arrived during the day, and the remainder will be here to-morrow, to allow of a meeting for organization and to map out their future line of action. Two delegates from Washington Territory arrived to-day, as did all but two of the Oregon delegation. The advance-guard of the Sherman men, in the persons of Judge Foraker, delegate at large from Ohio, and Luke A. Staley, alternate from the First district, reported this afternoon. The New York contingent was supplemented during the day by the arrival of Andrew D. White, B. Platt Carpenter, Silas B. Dutcher, and John J. Gilbert among the delegates, and Clinton Wheeler, Charles Gould, and General George H. Sharpe among those who come to view and take part in the preliminary skirmish. A. G. Malloy, of Galveston, came at the head of six of the delegation, and reported that the remainder would be on hand to-morrow. Chauncey J. Filley was the first of Missouri delegates to arrive. W. N. Taft, postmaster of Charleston, S. C., and three other delegates, were the first arrivals from the Palmetto State. James D. Brady, delegate at large of the Mahone delegation from Virginia, arrived to pave the way for the coming of the full delegation, and one or two of the Dezendorf contesting delegation also put in an appearance. The Kansas delegation will arrive on Sunday at noon, and it is expected will be the last of the full delegations to arrive on the scene. Headquarters of candidates were regularly opened for business to-day, and consultations were constantly in progress between the leaders of the movements in behalf of each, while trusty lieutenants were out making the acquaintance of straggling advance-guards of the various State delegations as they arrived. In this way the various leaders were able to obtain information at the earliest moment of the condition of affairs in a large proportion of States, and revise the estimates of the strength of the respective candidates. This involved almost a continuous private consultation in the inner rooms.

THE CHIEF CENTRE OF INTEREST

during the day was the Grand Pacific Hotel, in which are the headquarters of Arthur, Blaine, and Logan. The carpets of the hallways and parlors have been covered with canvas to save them from wear and tear and the litter of the incoming host which will fill them to-morrow and part of next week. The main headquarters for Arthur are in the gentlemen's parlor on Jackson street. Across the folding doors at the entrance is a large strip of canvas lettered in black with the words "For President, Chester A. Arthur."

To-morrow the tables will be laden with pamphlets containing a complete report of the recent Arthur business-men's meeting in New York. These headquarters are in charge of Clinton Wheeler, of New York; James D. Warren, of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and General George H. Sharpe, of New York. It was stated to an Associated Press representative at these headquarters that the outlook was cheering, and that the President's friends generally were growing more confident as the situation developed.

The Blaine headquarters are in Rooms 49 and 51 of the same hotel, and in charge of Stephen B. Elkins, of New Mexico; Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and J. S. Clarkson, editor of the *State-Register*, Des Moines, Ia. A small placard on the outside of the door and lithograph portrait inside are visible signs that this is the centre of the Blaine councils.

ROBUST HEALTH

is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more virulence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each pimple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to eradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only alterative that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of SCROFULOUS and MERCURIAL impurities and the pollution of CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. It also neutralizes the poisons left by DIPHTHERIA and SCARLET-FEVER, and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

MYRIADS OF CURES

achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "veldt-sores" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can cite numerous cases, within their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it where all other treatment had been unavailing. People will do well to

TRUST NOTHING ELSE

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only allure the patient with the pretence of many cheap doses, and with which it is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becoming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. Some of these mixtures do much lasting harm. Bear in mind that the only medicine that can radically purify the vitiated blood is

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1; six bottles for $5. ap 5,My31,Jy19,Se6,No1,De27

MUSICAL.

DR. THOMAS N. CAULFIELD IS OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT AS ORGANIST AND DIRECTOR OF MUSIC IN A CHURCH CHOIR. He is known as having no superior in America. As a composer his compositions are looked upon by theorists as works of rare merit.

Ladies or gentlemen wishing a summer course of study in VOCAL MUSIC, ITALIAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, or INSTRUMENTAL, PIANO-FORTE, HARP, ORGAN, HARMONY, and COMPOSITION, can address post-office, or care of Ramos & Moses. Residence, Hermitage road. my 31-1t*

THE CHOLERA GERM.

Honors to Dr. Koch and the Physicians Who Accompanied Him to India.

A vote of 135,000 marks has been unanimously granted to the doctors who have risked their lives in their brave and thorough investigation of the causes from which the cholera is supposed to spring, and that, too, in its most unhealthy hotbeds among the swamps of India. The hero of the hour at Berlin at present is Dr. Koch, the president of the commission, who has just returned from India, where he has discovered the cholera germ. In appearance he is described as of medium height, very thin, with a serious, energetic, *spirituelle* student's face. His beard is brown, but his hair is becoming gray, and this, together with his glasses, makes him seem to be older than forty or forty-one years. He studied medicine at Göttingen, and afterward pursued his microscopic studies of bacteria at Breslau under Professor Cohn. Geheimer Rath Koch has been known to the scientific world for some time as a conscientious and accurate observer, but to the non-scientific world his name was unknown until his discovery of the cholera germ. It now promises to be as famous as that of Jenner or Harver. Dr. Koch is to receive 100,000 marks, and the remainder will be divided between his two assistants and the analytical chemist who accompanied the party. The grand banquet in their honor took place on the 13th instant in the Central Hotel, Berlin. They had a special audience with the Emperor, and were lately at a dinner given on their account by the Minister of the Interior. Germany has in former years suffered much and frequently from visitations of the cholera. It is therefore easy to comprehend with what feelings of gratitude and thankfulness any one must be regarded who can really help to ward off the inroads of the disease.

A Roodhouse (Ill.) special says: "The deputy sheriff and *posse* of constables today attempted to arrest James Skellings, near Walkerville, on a charge of victimizing a number of persons out of money at Girard some weeks ago. Skellings resisted, and in the fight which ensued he was shot and killed, after he had wounded a constable named Lyrins three times, twice in the leg and once in the abdomen. The latter's condition is critical."

A dispatch from Jonesboro', Ark., says: "Intelligence has just been received here of the killing of Dr. J. W. Powell and fatal wounding of William Shelton at Lake City, in the eastern part of this county. An old family feud existed between them."

The United States Cremation Company held a meeting Thursday night in New York, at which J. D. Benglers presided. Addresses were made by Courtlandt Palmer and others. A report submitted showed that nearly $25,000 had been subscribed for the building of a crematory, which will be begun immediately.

Mr. Edward Henry, Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, Pa., writes that, having had a limb crushed and his right arm paralyzed, he was completely cured by a few applications of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure.

DEATHS.

Died, Falday, May 30th, at 4 A. M., at the residence of Mrs. Rosena Keck, Hanrico county, Mrs. LOUISA WIDMEYER, widow of the late F. Widmeyer, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Funeral will take place from St. John's church, Eighth and Marshall streets, SUNDAY, June 1st, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. 21*

Died, at his late residence, No. 619 Thirtieth street, on 29th instant, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., E. HITCHINGS, in the fifty-third year of his age. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

His funeral will take place on SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock at Leigh-Street Methodist Episcopal church. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited.

Washington, Boston, Baltimore, and Petersburg papers please copy.

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. R. P. KEAR, pastor, will preach in Mozart Hall at 11 A. M. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.—Dr. HOGE at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

☞ THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M., Rev. R. R. HOWISON, pastor, at 11 A. M. No second service because of the Presbyterian Union Sunday-School services at 5 P. M. in the Second Presbyterian church.

☞ FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Grace above Shafer).—Services at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. PEYTON H. HOGE, and at 8:15 P. M. by Rev. M. D. HOGE, D. D. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

☞ GRACE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. Preaching by the Rev. THOMAS DREW.

On account of the anniversary meeting of the Presbyterian Sunday-School Union in the afternoon at the Second church the night service will be omitted.

☞ MONUMENTAL CHURCH—Rev. J. G. ARMSTRONG, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and in chapel at 8 o'clock P. M. Sunday school at 9½ A. M.

☞ FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH (Seventh street between Broad and Grace)—Rev. W. C. SCHAEFFER, pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. All welcome. Seats free.

☞ CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. P. A. PETERSON, will preach at 11 A. M., and Bishop J. C. GRANBERY at 8:15 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service.

☞ BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (corner Broad and Tenth streets).—Rev. A. C. BLEDSOE, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. Subject at night: "The Character and Destiny of Judas."

☞ CLAY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner of Adams and Clay streets).—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. H. RIDDICK, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 8:15 o'clock P. M. centenary sermon by Rev. P. A. PETERSON. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH (corner Twentieth and Broad streets)—Rev. J. WILEY BLEDSOE, pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and at 8¼ P. M. Subject in the morning, "Church Extension." Young men's prayer-meeting from 3 to 4 P. M.

☞ SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. R. C. CAVE, will preach on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. No services at night.

☞ MARSHALL-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH (between Graham and Hancock streets).—Preaching by L. A. CUTLER at 11 A. M. and 8¼ P. M.

☞ FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (Twelfth and Broad streets).—Dr. D. B. WINFREE will preach at 11 A. M., and Dr. J. B. HAWTHORNE at 8 P. M.

☞ SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Sixth and Main streets).—On SUNDAY Rev. C. C. BITTING, of Philadelphia, will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. GEORGE F. BAGBY, of Kentucky, at 8:15 P. M. 2t

☞ GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Grace and Foushee streets).—Rev. J. L. CARROLL will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M. on SUNDAY.

☞ WEST MAIN-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Main and Beach streets).—Preaching SUNDAY by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM J. SHIPMAN, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. All are welcome.

☞ FULTON BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching To-MORROW at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. At the night service Rev. JOHN HANNON, D. D., of the Park-Place Methodist church, will preach. All invited. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

☞ CLOPTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, MANCHESTER.—Rev. J. M. BUTLER will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. The Building Association will meet at 3½ o'clock P. M., and will be addressed by Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Methodist Church. No services at night.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OUR NEW STOCK PURCHASED LAST WEEK IS NOW IN.

We show the prettiest assortment of CALICOES and GINGHAMS to be found anywhere;

Our BLACK SILKS are acknowledged by all to be the very best at the prices we offer them;

Our BLACK-AND-WHITE CHECKED SILKS are the neatest to be found;

Our COLORED SILKS are the lowest to be found in the values of the season. Our assortment cannot be approached.

In SURAH SILKS we show a beautiful line of colors in a quality we can recommend;

In NUN'S VEILINGS and KHYVER CLOTH we show all the delicate shades so suitable for the approaching season.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.—We show the latest novelties.

Our stock of BEADED and ESCURIAL LACES is now complete;

LINEN DRILLS, all prices, and at lower prices than ever before;

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
TIES, SOCKS, etc.
BATHING-SUITS for ladies and gentlemen.
HAMMOCKS,
BUGGY-ROBES,
MATTING, etc.

Now is the time to select, while we have a complete assortment in every department.

LEVY & DAVIS,
successors to Levy Brothers,
1017 and 1019 Main street, Richmond, Va.

Agents for McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS. "THE QUEEN" for June now in. my 28

Having secured many large lots of goods from the late sales in the northern cities, we shall offer them to our customers and the public generally at the following low prices:

SILKS.

5 pieces BLACK SILK at 85c. worth $1.25;
7 pieces BLACK SILK at 94c. worth $1.40;
7 pieces BLACK SILK at $1.25 worth $2;
10 pieces STRIPED SUMMER SILK at 44c. worth 65c.;
10 pieces STRIPED SUMMER SILK at 54c. worth 80c.;
10 pieces STRIPED SUMMER SILK at 58c. worth $1;
10 pieces SOLID-COLORED SILK at 70c. worth $1.25;
10 pieces SOLID-COLORED SILK at 75c. worth $1.35;
10 pieces SOLID-COLORED SILK at $1 worth $1.80;
5 pieces STEEL-GRAY SILK at 50c. worth 80c.;
25 pieces BROCADED SILK ranging in price from 75c. to $1.50;
25 pieces BLACK SILK GRENADINE from 25 to 50c.—been selling from $1 to $1.25.

This is positively the cheapest lot of silks and grenadines ever offered in the city.

DRESS GOODS.

A full line of BLACK DRESS GOODS, such as Cashmeres, Silk-Warp Henrietta, Bombazines, Crape Cloths, Albatross, Nun's Veiling, &c.

Our 40 and 50c. CASHMERE can't be beat;

We offer an ALL-WOOL NUN'S VEILING at 25c.;

30 pieces of BLACK BUNTING at 16⅔c. well worth 30c.;

100 pieces of GRAY GOODS at 10c.—been selling at 20c.;

21 pieces of SHEPHERD'S CHECK at 8½c.—been selling at 12½c.;

NEW BRIGHT PLAIDS at 12½c.

We show from 200 to 300 pieces DRESS GOODS in all the newest styles at PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

We show 1,500 NEW PARASOLS, ranging from 35c. to $8.

SYCLE BROTHERS,
ap 23-W,F&Sa 311 Broad street.

☞ JOHN C. SHAFER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
1004 MAIN STREET (second door above post-office), Richmond, Va.

Always on hand a large stock of the LATEST STYLE IMPORTED GOODS. mh 13-3m

POISON

in the blood is apt to show itself in the spring, and nature should by all means be assisted in throwing it off. Swift's Specific does this effectively. It is a purely vegetable, non-poisonous remedy, which helps nature to force all the poison or taint out through the pores of the skin.

Mr. Robert A. Easley, of Dickson, Tenn., writes, under date March 10, 1884: "I had chills and fever, followed by rheumatism, for three years, so that I was not able to attend to my business; had tried almost every kind of medicine, and found no relief. A friend recommended Swift's Specific. I tried one bottle and my health began to improve. I continued until I had taken six bottles, and it has set me on my feet, as sound and well as ever. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted."

Letters from twenty-three (23) of the leading retail druggists of Atlanta say, under date March 24, 1884: "We sell more of Swift's Specific than any other one remedy, and three to ten times as much as any other blood medicine. We sell it to all classes, and many of the best families use it as a general health tonic."

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

New York office, 159 west Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. my 28-1w

SEINE-THREAD.

SEINE-THREAD AND TWINES of every description: SEINE-LINES, COTTON ROPES, YAWKING, CORKS AND CORK-WOOD; YELLOW OIL-CLOTHING—SINGLE AND CAPE-ANN STANDARD DOUBLE NETS AND SEINES made to order. HAUL-SEINE NETTING in stock—any depth required.

Lowest prices guaranteed.

L. LICHTENSTEIN'S SONS,
Sole Importers of the Lion-Brand Seine-Thread,
corner Seventeenth and Franklin streets.

COTTON DUCK, all weights.
HEAVY TWINE HAMMOCKS reduced to 50c.
FANCY HAMMOCKS, 75c. mh 15

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT CITY GAS WORKS, RICHMOND, VA., May 24, 1884.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M.

SATURDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT,

for furnishing these works with 9,730 FEET (more or less) OF TWENTY-INCH CAST-IRON PIPE, and 3,000 FEET OF TEN-INCH CAST-IRON PIPE; six CROSSES, 10x20, and six TEES, 3x10. The pipes to be twelve feet in length and five-eighths of an inch in thickness. They must be true in sectional form of equal thickness throughout, and having a smooth surface externally and internally.

The metals used in the pipes and fittings shall be such as will produce clean, sound, and strong castings, easily chipped or drilled, and shall be free from air-blows, sand-holes, fire-cracks, blisters and every other imperfection or blemish. All pipes and fittings in which any imperfections may appear or in which sand-holes or air-holes have been plugged up, will be rejected at once, and all that appear sound will be tested by hydrostatic pressure of seventy-five pounds on the square inch. Any pipes