THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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SATURDAY.....AUGUST 9, 1884.

The Opinion.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Appeals in the case of WISE vs. BIGGER and DEBE, as it appeared in the *Dispatch* of yesterday, contained several typographical errors. The word "migatory" ought to have been "nugatory." This was not a material error; but to make the Court say a mandamus will "be" instead of will "lie," or say "imparts absolute unity" instead of "imports absolute verity," was inexcusable. The correct phrase last quoted had over and over again been used by us in discussing the parts involved in the case.

The opinion is not a candid one. It gives a strained construction to the language of the courts in other cases assumed to be similar to, but which were entirely different from, the case of WISE vs. BIGGER and DEBE, in order to justify this court in taking jurisdiction in this last-named case. Nobody ever denied the right of the court to decide whether laws are as appears from their face constitutional or unconstitutional. Therefore all that the Court of Appeals says as to that right was off the question, and calculated to mislead the public. All that the Court of Appeals had a right to do is set forth in the following extract from its opinion:

"The *mandamus* will lie to compel the performance of duties purely ministerial in their nature, and so clear and specific that no element of discretion is left in their performance. The application of the rule is universal, and its illustrations are as multiform as are applications for the aid of the extraordinary remedy. It is obvious that it relates only to the enforcement of duties incumbent by law upon the person or body against whom the coercive power of the court is invoked. It must in all cases clearly appear that the officer against whom the jurisdiction by *mandamus* is invoked is actually in default of performance of some act which the law specially enjoins as a duty resting upon her officers, and when substantial doubt exists as to the duty whose performance it is sought to coerce, or as to the right or power of the officer to perform the duty, the relief will be attached with the granting of the writ."

[We cannot correct all that by guesses.]

Every judge of the Court of Appeals must have seen the moment Mr. WISE's petition for a *mandamus* was presented to him that that petition asked the court to compel Mr. BIGGER to perform an act which was *not* a duty "purely ministerial in its nature, and so clear and specific that no element of discretion was left in its performance." Every judge of that court must have seen that Mr. BIGGER was *not* "actually in default of performance" of any such act as that language describes. What the court was asked to compel Mr. BIGGER to do was *not* "a clear and specific" duty. On the contrary, it was not his duty at all, so the court itself decided. The act which Mr. WISE asked the court to compel Mr. BIGGER to perform was *not* a duty "incumbent by law" upon him, but the very reverse. It was an act which the law *forbids* him to perform. It was *not* an act which the law "specifically enjoins as a duty," but an act which the court says he has no right to perform. Nay, the court itself says it has no right to authorize him to perform it

Now, all these things being true according to the opinion of all the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, the court ought to have refused to take jurisdiction in the case. An inspection of the petition itself ought to have satisfied the judges that the case was *not* such a one as is described in the extract given above from their opinion, and therefore that "mandamus would not lie." In a word, it seems to us that the Court of Appeals, when it declared that it would not "trench on the legislative prerogative" had already "trenched on" it. For this reason, we protest against the act of the court in assuming jurisdiction in the case at all. It was a bad precedent. If the court had a right to "hear and determine" the case, it had a right to decide either way. If it had a right to hear arguments to show that the Journal of the Senate did not import absolute verity, it had a right to decide accordingly. If the judges had a right to impeach that Journal by entertaining a petition asking it to be impeached, it had a right to go further.

We hope that nothing we have said will convict us of "speaking evil of dignitaries." We did not mean to do this.

Mr. Echols's Case.

Is EDWARD ECHOLS, Esq., of Staunton, still a member of the General Assembly, he having been elected last May to be Commonwealth's attorney for the city of Staunton, and the General Assembly having passed a law at its last session providing that "no person holding the office of attorney for the Commonwealth * * shall hold any other office elective by the people"?

There is a good deal to be said on both sides of that question.

First, the United States Constitution contains the following provision:

Article II., section 4.—"The President, Vice-President, and *all civil officers* of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

A United States Senator having been impeached under that section, his counsel raised the point that he was not an officer within the meaning of the section quoted, and the Senate, after an exhaustive argument of the point, decided that he was not. It may be said that this was because he was held to be an officer not of the United States, but of his State. But that explanation will not answer; for the fourteenth article of amendments to the Federal Constitution makes the same point. It says:

"But when the right to vote at any election for * * * the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature," &c.

How easy to have said "executive, judicial, and legislative officers."

Again:

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, * * or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States * * who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State," &c., &c.

Why not executive, legislative, or judicial offices?

That takes particular pains never to mention a member of Congress or of a State Legislature as an "officer."

Again:

Art. I., sec. 6, par. 2: "No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office."

Art. II., sec. 1, par. 2: "No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector."

Art. III., p. 3: "The Senators and Representatives * * and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States," &c., &c.

No congressman or State legislator is therein called an "officer." Why not legislative, executive, and judicial officers?

The State Constitution provides that certain judges "shall not hold any other office," &c. By implication, other officers might, including members of the Legislature if these are officers.

The State Constitution provides that judges and "*all other officers*" "shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices after their terms have expired until their successors have qualified." But nobody ever held that members of the Legislature were included in this section. But they are included if they are officers.

The State Constitution prescribes the qualifications of senators. Can the Legislature add to these qualifications?

The present Supreme Court of Appeals indignantly (and absurdly) decided that the Legislature could not prescribe qualifications not prescribed in the Constitution for even legislative offices; that it could not require a commissioner of elections to be a freeholder. We say this was a most absurd decision; but evidently the court that holds to that opinion would hold to be unconstitutional the law under which Mr. ECHOLS is said to be disqualified for a seat in the Legislature.

The Farmers' Assembly.

The Farmers' Assembly, which will meet in Charlottesville on Thursday next, the 14th, should be well attended. No more important movement in the interest of agriculture in Virginia has been inaugurated since the close of the war. It is a step under the auspices of gentlemen of known ability and energy, and there is no reason why it should not bring forth good and valuable fruits. The objects of the Assembly, as briefly set forth in a circular recently issued by Dr. JOHN R. PAGE, local secretary, are:

1. To bring together from all quarters of the State as many farmers as possible to discuss the articles written or spoken, according to the programme, and to bring out all the facts tending to develop the resources and possibilities of agricultural pursuits as well as to elevate the avocation to the plane where it properly belongs, as affording opportunities for the highest culture of man with the greatest happiness and enjoyment.

2. To present in an attractive form the observations and experiences of practical farmers on the different systems of farming, and the different usages that prevail in different parts of the country.

3. To bring out clearly and make known the practices of good farmers that they may be adopted; and the objectionable practices of bad farmers, that they may be condemned.

4. To encourage farmers to form neighborhood clubs and county societies in order to incite a free interchange of ideas and opinions on all subjects relating to their interests in agriculture.

5. To adopt measures by which the mutual interests of all engaged in agricultural pursuits may be represented, and voiced from the club of the neighborhood directly up to the State Agricultural Society, and thence on to whatever Federal or "National" agricultural organization representation may be desired; and thus to organize and exercise freely and openly, without ritual or secresy, all the rights and privileges to which farmers are entitled by their occupation, by their general intelligence, by their vested interests, and by their numerical strength.

Taken as a whole, there is no more intelligent class in the State than the Virginia "bread winners." One has only to attend any county court to be struck with the large number of farmers who are men of education and close observation—men who are in the best sense of the term experimental farmers, and whose views on any question pertaining to agricultural economy are entitled to the greatest respect. Yet it is the rarest thing that their ideas or even the practical results of their experiments are known beyond their immediate circle of friends. The farmers, as a class, do not get the benefit of their experience. The Farmers' Assembly offers just the medium required for correcting this state of things. The organization of neighborhood farmers' clubs, such as the Tuckahoe Club, of Henrico county, and county societies, will stimulate farmers not only to intelligent study, but to the work of recording results, which in the course of time will be reported to the larger bodies, contemplated under the system of "Farmers' Assemblies throughout the State." These last-named bodies will of course develop a wide range of discussion, evoke the best efforts of representative farmers in the matter of essays, and secure large audiences. In short, the scheme presents a most practical and common-sense plan by which the individual farmer can make the best use of his own brain and experience and the brain and experience of his class.

The Champion Blunderer.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, despite its name a Republican journal, is the champion blunderer—we won't say falsifier, for it evidently speaks in ignorance. It says that the bitter opposition of certain of the Democratic members, as well as the united protest of the Republicans, has at last brought out that the real cause for the assembling of the Virginia Legislature "is the almost absolute necessity of redistricting the State in order to insure a Democratic victory in the fall."

But the Legislature has no idea of redistricting the State for the election of congressmen. It was the "other fellows" that tried to force them to redistrict it. The Legislature meets to redistrict the State for the election of presidential electors, the law now declaring that there shall be "eleven and no more," whereas Virginia is entitled to twelve electors. That's all.

The same blunderbuss goes off as follows:

"In the Legislature there are 140 members, of whom 81 are Readjusters and 59 are Funders or Debt-Payers. The Readjusters are not all Republicans, but a considerable number of them are, and the probability of the list being increased has brought much anxiety to the souls of the regular Democrats or Funders, has caused a good deal of lying awake of nights, and inspired much lively thinking, the result of which is the extra session just called."

The fact is that the Democrats have nearly a two-thirds majority in each house. Oh, champion blunderer. But why should anybody not an idiot argue that the Democrats compelled a Readjuster Legislature to be convened in extra session in order to have the State redistricted in the interest of the Democrats?

Butler's Candidacy.

BOSTON, August 7.—A conference of Democratic leaders was held at the party headquarters to-day. General Butler's avowal of his position was the principal topic discussed. A letter from Colonel French was read, in which he recommended the support of Cleveland rather than Butler. The general estimate of Butler's vote in the State was that it would not exceed 15,000, and that the Independent vote for Cleveland would more than make up the deficiency.

Another active Democratic politician observed: "It means that the — scoundrel has sold out to the Republicans in order to get his revenge."

Secretary McPherson says he thinks Butler's candidacy will not injure Republican prospects either as to the presidency or the next House; that in some of the western States it may help the Republican candidates for Congress by preventing a complete fusion of the Democrats and Greenbackers; that in several States a great many Democrats, who are bitterly hostile to Cleveland, but who could hardly go so far as to vote for Blaine, will be glad of an opportunity to vote for Butler on account of his tariff views, and that on the whole, Butler's candidacy will greatly simplify the situation in several important respects. "For example," said Mr. McPherson, "General Butler's announcement that he will await the publication of Cleveland's letter before writing his own will make it necessary for Cleveland to be plain and specific in dealing with the tariff question. He cannot afford to straddle it after the notice he has received of General Butler's purpose."

Mr. McPHERSON forgets that it is the BLAINE party that has formed an alliance with the Greenbackers in West Virginia, and that if BUTLER draws off these Greenbackers he will draw them off from BLAINE.

West Virginia and Ohio.

A Deer Park telegram to the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"Mr. Elkins left for New York this afternoon, where it is understood he will have an important meeting with the National Republican Committee and return here at an early day. It is evident that Deer Park is to be the seat of no unimportant manœuvers, and the belief is fast gaining ground that all the West Virginia business is a big bluff, and Ohio is the actual field of sharp operations. The State line can be reached in a few hours from here at two different points, and there promises to be some interesting developments as to the interchange of dealings within the two October States."

Deer Park is immediately on the Baltimore and Ohio road only a few hours' ride from Ohio by two lines—one running into Ohio at Marietta, and the other at Wheeling (or Benwood, five or six miles below Wheeling). Deer Park would be an excellent place for the headquarters of the Blaineites, who may carry Ohio but not West Virginia.

Depositors.

Petersburg seems to be deeply interested in the subject of the security of deposits placed in her State banks. There is a weak place in the financial system of this country. Let the Saratoga Association of next week tackle this matter. The community can suffer from no more panics caused by note-holders. Let us find a means of guaranteeing that there shall be no more panics caused by depositors. Then we shall have no more panics from any cause, and the business world will save millions of dollars that are now lost once in every decade or two as an inevitable consequence of what seems to be an unavoidable periodical panic on the part of bank-depositors. The problem is not insoluble. The world is growing in wisdom drawn from experience. Forty years ago it was thought impossible to prevent periodical panics on the part of note-holders. NOW, the note-holders laugh a panic to scorn. They are serene when banks are toppling over all around them. When depositors shall find themselves in a like impregnable fortress, banks will have no troubles except such as they bring upon themselves.

Many merchants and manufacturers in the United States annually spend large sums in advertising in trade journals, which are good in their way, but are not read by the masses. Not a few such advertisers are beginning to learn that to stimulate an active demand for their goods among consumers it is necessary to use the columns of first-class newspapers. They have found that these are the cheapest and most effective mediums for reaching buyers, and that by popularizing their wares and creating a general demand for them, the jobber and retailer are induced to handle them. It is stated upon what appears to be good authority that in hundreds of instances firms once small and insignificant have grown to gigantic proportions by closely following this plan of general advertising. It is to the credit of Messrs. GOODRICH & HULL, advertising agents, New York, that they were the pioneers in leading many manufacturers and merchants out of the old ruts into this wider and more remunerative field.

The course of the New York *Sun* is simply infamous. Claiming to be a Democratic paper, in every issue it is seeking to stab Cleveland by innuendo.—*Scottsville Courier.*

The *Sun* cut the acquaintance of the *Dispatch* ten or more years ago when we applied to that paper one of JOHN RANDOLPH's stinging sentences. We repeat it to-day as being in a peculiar degree true of the *Sun*:

"It shines and stinks, and stinks and shines, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight."

It "shines for all."

Matrimony: A Novel. By W. E. NORRIS, Author of "Heaps of Money," &c., &c. Price 20 cents.

This is No. 390 of *Harper's Franklin-Square Library.*

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.

BRIEF COMMENT.

As soon as LOGAN was squelched the Hon. GIDEON HAYNES began to tell tales out of school.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "BUTLER will run." That is, if some one don't bottle him up.

Says a Republican contemporary, "BENJY BUTLER, if we understand him, will draw cards and stay in." And get cleaned out.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "It is impossible to avoid noticing that JOHN SHERMAN is a very noiseless worker for BLAINE." BLAINE's record must be very bad if JOHN can't get enthusiastic over him.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "KEIFER attributes his defeat to the use of his opponent's money." How did KEIFER get hold of his opponent's money? The *Press* would seem to make out that KEIFER is worse than we had thought him.

"It is now alleged that STUART CUMBERLAND, the English mind-reader, has made a great hit. He has read the mind of the Prince of Wales." Now let him tell us what LOGAN thinks of the command from the Republican managers to shut up.

"It is asserted that Iowa may go Democratic." Great stars! Is it possible that there is to be no fun in the canvass? We will hear next that Vermont will refuse to break the monotony of Democratic success.

Personal.

Black Dog and Strike Axe are the opposing candidates for the presidency in the Osage Nation.

Minister Lowell continues to look so poorly that his physician and friends are urging him to try the waters of Buxton.

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the Secretary of War, accompanied by her father, Judge Harlan, arrived at Old Point Comfort, Va., Thursday.

John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, now at Deer Park, completed his sixty-fourth year a few days ago. He has retired from active life and is obliged to look carefully to his health.

William Morris describes the pictures of Millais in the Academy of this year as the record of a ruined reputation, of a wasted life, of a genius bought and sold and thrown away.

The Newport importation of English lords, free of duty, is to be continued by the coming over of Lord Claude Hamilton, brother of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, whose arrival is looked for with anxiety before the end of this present August.

Royal Phelps's will provides that $100,000 shall be paid to his son-in-law, John Lee Carroll, of Maryland. His grandson, Royal Phelps Carroll, and his nephews, of the Wilbur family, are to receive the bulk of his property.

Mrs. Jean Davenport Lander, widow of General Lander and once a popular actress, occupies a cottage at Swampscott, which she made out of a stable belonging to one of the houses upon her grounds. The drawing-room was formerly the carriage-house. The dining-room is where the horses were stabled, and the kitchen once served for the harness-room. Mrs. Lander's last appearance on the stage was made eight years ago next January, at the Boston Theatre, in the "Scarlet Letter."

THE STATE AT LARGE.

PETERSBURG AND VICINITY.

The Grand Jury Presentments—Closing of the Cotton-Factories—A Big Tobacco Crop.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, August 8, 1884.

While the report of the grand jury in the bank case has been the one theme of conversation throughout the community to-day, the public feeling has manifestly quieted down, and in a few days it will cease to be talked about until revived by the trial of the parties presented at the October term of the Hustings Court. As stated in this correspondence yesterday, the Messrs. Thomas Whyte, W. W. Whyte, and John Beckwith, who were presented for felony, were admitted to bail for their appearance for trial, after waving examination. In the cases of Messrs. J. T. Young, president; H. B. Parker, vice-president, and J. C. Drake, director, charged with and presented for misdemeanor, no action has yet been had. They will probably be summoned to answer trial.

Disappointment is expressed in some quarters that the grand jury were unable to present the parties who got so much money, as is alleged, from the bank, but the jury could find no provision of law under which they could be punished.

Several of our citizens were to-day summoned to appear next week before the grand jury of Prince George county in a matter to be brought before that body.

Under the order of Governor Cameron an election will be held in this city on the 18th instant to fill the vacancy in the House of Delegates caused by the resignation of Mr. Robert McCandlish. So far no candidate has been named by either of the political parties. It is not probable that the Democrats will make a nomination. Dr. D. F. May is mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination.

It is said that the Ettrick and Battersea cotton factories will be closed to-morrow for an indefinite period. All the other cotton factories in this city and vicinity closed some time ago. By reason of this stoppage hundreds of worthy people are thrown out of employment, and at a time of year when there is little prospect of obtaining work of other kind. In the villages of Mechanicsville, Ettrick, Matoaca, and Battersea a great many families were dependent upon these factories for their support, and it is feared there will be much suffering among them.

It is learned from good sources that the tobacco crop this season throughout this section will be the largest known for many years. A large area was planted, and the season from the very beginning has been unusually fine.

A company of some eight or ten gentlemen of this city left yesterday for Norfolk, where they engaged a fine schooner for a sailing and fishing trip of ten days along the coast.

The Hustings Court, after having been in session since the 17th of July, to-day adjourned for the term. The session of the grand jury was the longest ever known in Petersburg.

Governor Cameron is in the city to-day.

ROBIN ADAIR.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS.

A Successful Season—Something About the Place and the Waters.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

AUGUST 7, 1884.

This pleasant resort has been liberally patronized this season. Springing into public notice only a few years ago, it has attained a celebrity enjoyed by none other in a time so brief. The waters are shipped at all seasons of the year over this continent and also to Europe.

On the register we notice arrivals from Maryland, New York, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Missouri, Ohio, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, the District of Columbia, in addition to numbers from the two Virginias. This affords evidence of the reputation the place has gained at a distance.

To be here and witness the rapid transformation from sickness to health and from decrepitude to agility impress the visitor with the potent restorative properties of the waters. They stimulate the appetite, promote digestion, and exuberate the despondent.

The boarding department is now under charge of the well-known hotel-manager Mr. A. B. Moore, formerly proprietor of the St. James, in Richmond. His rooms are neat and comfortably furnished, his employés prompt and polite, and his table supplied with the choicest viands and most excellent vegetables.

The music is splendid, and at night the gay and festive of both sexes appear with all the vivacity of elastic youth and indulge in the intricate mazes of the german and other exercises of the terpsichorean art.

The lawn is clean, shady, with good walks, and convenient resting-places. The waters and surroundings possess a fascination and attractions which, once enjoyed, will cause a return to the fountain of youth and health. I met this week with Hon. J. B. Batcheler, of Raleigh, N. C., who said this was his twentieth annual return. The situation is not in a level country, as some suppose, but amid the Buffalo Hills, broken and undulating, with variegated landscapes and pleasant scenery at every approach. The two springs issue from a lovely valley situated at the base of the surrounding hills, and the location seems to have been designed by nature a suitable retreat for suffering and afflicted humanity. The accommodations are ample for three hundred guests.

The waters are applicable to numerous diseases, and the testimonials from the most eminent medical men of this and foreign countries amply attest their value.

Men who suffer from insomnia inform me that they find here a panacea; not the fabled sleep of Lethe, but sound and refreshing slumber.

The general good order, sobriety, and freedom of the place, combined with the sociability and uniform courtesy of the visitors and the polite and accommodating gentleman in charge, render it a suitable resort for those seeking the attractions of the country and the enjoyment of health, pleasure, and recreation. J.

IN THE WAVES.

The Bath and Bathers—Best Season for Sea-Bathing, &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

VIRGINIA BEACH, August 7, 1884.

I wrote you last year from this place what was called an "enthusiastic" letter. Then everything was embriotic, except the ocean. Now we find a splendid pavilion 250 by 140 feet, and a dining-room 75 by 110 feet, with a 21-foot ceiling. Now the bathing-ground is well staked off and safe, and such a buffeting as I got yesterday morning by the "wild waves" I shall not soon forget. I have always been a good swimmer, but until you get outside of the breakers this did me no good except to give some confidence. I find the knocking and buffeting I got was of great service to the circulation. It is a hard matter to do what I have always endeavored to do—"stand my ground." When one wave knocks you down another is ready before your confidence is regained to repeat the operation. So you must either dive under it or brace yourself by turning your back, and unless you take the precaution to "keep your mouth shut" to find out that the water is very salty. Though I remained in the water much longer than usual, I was in a glow, and in looking in the mirror I was not altogether surprised to find my face very red. My daughter looked like she was much "painted." The bathing-suits are unexceptionable, and I am satisfied they prevent to some considerable extent the taking of cold. All bathers know that it is much warmer under the water than out of it, and this stout blue-flannel suit protects from action of the wind upon the body. For the benefit of those uninitiated and those old ladies who are most scandalized by public bathing, I would say that the gentlemen's suit is of one piece, is put on like an overcoat, the pants and jacket sewed together, and securely buttoned down to the waist. Over this the ladies have a comfortable frock-coat, also of flannel, with a belt. The gentlemen go in bare-legged, like the Highland Scotch, but the ladies wear hose and sometimes a long gossamer extending to the ankles. If you go in before breakfast, as I did, and as is best, you have no spectators. By the way, the first sea-bath I ever took was off this coast, forty miles from land. It was thirty years ago. I was raised on the water, and had read Maryatt's novels, and had a great desire to see a storm at sea; so I headed a party of young men from your city, chartered a pilot-boat, and went out from Old Point and remained nearly a week, but fortunately for me certainly, no "storm" came, and my courage was not impugned. From considerable sea service since, I am satisfied several "white feathers," as well as white "caps," would have been seen. As no storm made its appearance, I concluded to do the next best thing to show my affection for the sea; so I jumped overboard forty miles from land, and got the "sensation" of a man floating upon the quiet ocean somewhat damaged by keeping a sharp eye for sharks. The hotel here will not as yet accommodate more than 175 persons, but extensive improvements are yet to be carried out. What a place for children is the sea-shore! They generally bring a toy shovel to make sand houses. They can't be hurt, as the sand is everywhere present to catch them if they fall. Excursions come down here almost daily from Norfolk and Portsmouth, and they are amply accommodated in the large pavilion, where small tables and chairs without number are prepared for them. Instead of being objectionable, as some people imagine, they add to the variety. I noticed that so soon as these pic-nic parties arrive, though it be early in the day, the first thing done is to examine into the condition of the lunch-basket, I suppose upon the "motion" of some "boy" in the party. A boy's stomach is a wonder!

I am a friend to doctors, but I would suggest to the Norfolk people that it might be well, to save doctors' fees, to bring in the months of June and July their cholera-infantum cases to spend the day here, and the doctor and undertaker would be the losers.

What a lullaby is the "ocean's roar." My room-window opens upon the sea, and all night long the sound of "many waters," like Niagara, or like a wind-storm in the forest, brings with it a sweet sense of security and comfort, but to the soul "'tis the voice of the great Creator." Old ocean has been the theme of poets and sages, sacred and profane, of all ages, and is the fit symbol of eternity. By the way, this is the best month for sea-bathing, as the water is warmer than in June and July—an important matter for feeble people and those in advanced life. We have no "dog-days" here. P.

BURKEVILLE.

Court-Day—Wants a Negro Candidate—The Crops, &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

AUGUST 8, 1884.

At Nottoway Courthouse yesterday, court-day, Judge Farrar presided, Judge Mann having left for a cooler climate, Niagara.

A political meeting was begun by singing "Hold the Fort," &c., which gathered the crowd together on the court-house lawn. Speeches were made by Republicans—Senator W. E. Gaines, of Burkeville, and Dodson (colored), of Mecklenburg. Dodson seems to want a colored candidate for the Fourth congressional district. He don't wish to wait any longer. He has a tremendous voice, that could be heard all over the court-house yard. Gaines and Dodson were both loudly cheered by the colored troops.

The corn and tobacco crops are looking well, and it is said there has not been such a fine prospect for corn on high land for many years. Most of the wheat has been threshed out. It was not much damaged by wet weather.

Rev. J. H. Newbill and lady, of West Point, were with us a day or two this week. He has gone to Jonesboro', near Black-and-Whites, to attend the Baptist Association. He will return to-morrow and go to Sandy River, where he labored for many years before accepting the West Point call. He will begin a protracted meeting at Sandy River Sunday morning. The people will indeed be glad to see him.

The farmers' faces are wearing cheerful looks.

We have a new enterprise among us that should be encouraged. Some gentlemen have erected a large bark- and sumac-mill east of the depôt, on the side of the Norfolk and Western track. They are grinding bark and shipping direct to Liverpool and London, and giving employment to a good many people that might be otherwise comparatively idle.

The health of the village was never better.

GOSHEN AND VICINITY.

The Victoria Furnace—Sad Deaths—Religious.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

GOSHEN, August 7, 1884.

The Victoria furnace is undergoing repairs, and it is thought will go into blast some time in the fall. Work has been resumed at the mines.

Mr. John W. Michaels, a deaf mute, who taught in the Staunton Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute last session, received yesterday a telegram from Little Rock, Ark., informing him that he had been elected to fill a vacancy in the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute in that place.

Mr. Samuel Michaels and his wife, of Richmond, are spending the summer with their brother in this place.

Rev. Mr. Carson, a Presbyterian minister of Tennessee, has taken charge of this field, left vacant by the removal of Rev. C. L. Hogue. He preaches at Craigsville and Bell's Valley.

Two sad deaths occurred in this neighborhood in the last few days. Mr. James Buchanan and his wife were taken sick on last Friday. The wife died on Tuesday and the husband on Wednesday. They leave twelve children, ten of whom are small.

We had a fine rain this evening. Crops are looking very well. S.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Board of Visitors—Plan to Relieve the Institution.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., August 8.—The Board of Visitors of William and Mary College held a meeting here last night to devise some plan by which the old institution could be relieved. Present: Judge W. W. Crump, rector; Colonel William Lamb, P. M. Thompson, Esq., General W. B. Taliaferro, Rev. Dr. Minnigerode, Rev. Dr. Barten, Dr. John Lawson, D. Gardiner Tyler, Esq., and Mr. W. H. E. Morecock, secretary.

It was decided to sell certain property belonging to the college but not connected with the buildings, with a view to extinguishing the debt of $60,000 now due by the college. The matter was placed in the hands of a committee with power to act. After the debt has been wiped out it is proposed to resume exercises on a small scale and build up by degrees. The college assets are estimated at $60,000, and it has an annual income of $2,000 from bonds which it owns. The members of the Board speak hopefully of their plan and believe they will resuscitate the old institution.

Spirit of the State Press.

Norfolk *Virginian:* It would take a very small bottle to hold all the tears that Jim Blaine has ever shed for Ireland or any other country.

Salem *Times-Register:* The reason that everybody should vote for Grover Cleveland is that he *is* a friend to the farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, business-men, and the laboring-man. He will do justice to all classes. That is the kind of man that everybody should vote for to be President.

Norfolk *Ledger:* When Mr. Blaine, in his letter of acceptance, speaks of the cordiality now existing between the North and the South, can he, looking back to his bloody-shirt speeches immediately after the war, felicitate himself upon having in any way induced the cordiality now existing between the two sections?

Wytheville *Dispatch:* We do not yet know certainly upon whom the autocrat of the Radical party will devolve the task of meeting Mr. Trigg, or whether it will be considered necessary to go through the formality of holding a convention to designate the man, but whether detailed by Mahone or chosen by a convention, he will have a hard road to travel in a canvass with Con. Trigg.

Lynchburg *News:* Of course Lynchburg rejoices in this nomination (Daniel). It is a consummation she has long desired. The promotion of her favorite and gifted son has long been a desire nearest her heart. The hour has come at last, and she will toss her hat in the air, and give him the biggest majority she has ever rolled up for any man.

JOACHIM, the celebrated violin-player, tells a good story about himself. He has a heavy head of hair, except one spot, which he can easily hide by not cutting off a particular lock. One day in London he went to the barber's to have his hair trimmed. The barber wished to take this lock off, but Joachim insisted on its remaining; whereupon the barber exclaimed, "Let me cut it off; it makes you look like one of those old Dutch fiddlers." The barber had, of course, no idea whom he was shearing.

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Hereford's Brand Preparation requires less shortening than any other baking powder or yeast. Try it.

DEATHS.

CLEMMITT.—Died, at the residence of her husband, 1019 Floyd street, at 7 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 8, 1884, her twenty-ninth birthday, KIRA PARK CLEMMITT, wife of C. W. Clemmitt, and the daughter of the late G. W. and M. J. Hunle.

Her funeral will take place from Centenary Methodist Episcopal church THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 4½ o'clock instead of to-morrow, as appeared in yesterday evening's *State.*

JONES.—Died, August 7th, at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock P. M., after a long illness, DAVID L. JONES, aged thirty-five years ten months and sixteen days.

Farewell, DAVIE, a long, last farewell,
God strengthen us, I pray.
To bear the toil, endure the pain,
Till we are called away.

His funeral will take place from Pine-Street Baptist church THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

Baltimore (Md.) and Petersburg (Va.) papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Died, August 7th, at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, Z. A. Taylor Mrs. S. A. E. TAYLOR, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

Funeral will take place from Fulton Baptist church THIS (Saturday) MORNING at 11 o'clock

DYER.—Died, August 8, 1884, at 7:10 A. M., LOU. DYER, in the sixteenth year of her age.

Dear LOU, sleeps, but not forever,
In the lone and silent grave;
Blessed be the Lord that taketh—
Blessed be the Lord that gave.

Farewell, dear LOU, a long farewell;
God help us, we pray.
To bear the toil, endure the pain,
Till we are called away.
We miss thee, oh how much,
Our God alone can tell:
He took thee from our loving arms—
He doeth all things well.

Funeral will take place at the residence of her uncle, C. M. Cousins, in Chesterfield county, Va., near Manchester, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Petersburg papers and Richmond *Christian Advocate* please copy.

VAUGHAN.—Died, at the residence of Mr. Calvin Wilson, 314 west Cary street, this city, yesterday (the 8th), Miss S. GAY VAUGHAN, in the forty-fourth year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Goochland for interment on the 9:20 Richmond and Allegheny train this A. M.

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

BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (corner Broad and Tenth streets).—Rev. T. E. REYNOLDS, of Manchester, will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject: "Essential Elements of the Christian Character." No service at night.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner of Broad and Twentieth streets)—Rev. J. WILEY BLEDSOE, pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH (Grace street between Fourth and Fifth streets).—Services at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. P. A. PEEBLES.

PARK-PLACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services SUNDAY, August 10, 1884, by the pastor, Rev. JOHN HANNON, D. D. 11 A. M., "A Proof of Our Inheritance"; 8:30 P. M., "A Bride's Dower."

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH (Seventh street between Broad and Grace).—Rev. W. C. SCHAEFFER, pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. All welcome. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. Z. TYLER will preach on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. No services at night.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship in the Second church on SUNDAY. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. P. KERR, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

First church Sunday school at Mozart Hall at 9:30 A. M.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Rev. R. R. HOWISON, pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Seats all free.

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

GRACE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. by Dr. DREW. No services at night.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—At 11 A. M., Rev. J. L. BURROWS, D. D. At 8¾ P. M., ordination of Rev. CARTER HELM JONES. Sermon by Rev. A. B. WOODFIN, D. D. 26-4

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. THOMAS HUME, Jr., D. D., at 11 A. M. No service at night. 26

GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Grace and Foushee streets).—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. CARTER HELM JONES. No service at night.

CLAY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Clay and Graham streets).—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. by Rev. J. T. WALLACE.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Divine service on SUNDAY, August 10th, at 11 A. M., in the lecture-room. No service at night.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF RICHMOND AND MANCHESTER will be held at the West Main-Street Baptist church SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. J. L. BURROWS, Rev. CARTER HELM JONES and others are expected to speak. All Sunday-school workers invited to be present.

R. A. GARY, Secret