THE RICHMOND DISPATCH,

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $1 per annum.

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FRIDAY.....MAY 1, 1885.

Commercial Cities—How Located.

On the 4th of November last, before the American Society of Civil Engineers, ALFRED F. SEARS, a member, read a highly interesting paper entitled, "Commercial Cities: The Law of Their Birth and Growth." Mr. SEARS made his argument first, and then announced the law he had discovered. That law is that "the commercial port of a region will be as close to the producer as it is possible to go and obtain reasonably good facilities for the class of transportation demanded by the produce of the country." Applied to Virginia, Mr. SEARS's law discovers Richmond to be the commercial port of the country which, lying west of it, seeks for its products transportation to a foreign country. The only condition is that Richmond shall offer "reasonably good facilities" for such transportation.

Mr. SEARS says truly that the Atlantic coast is "strewed with ruined hopes in the shape of still-born cities having excellent harbors and abundance of water-front," but unfortunately they have no reason for being "except their superiority of access from the ocean." "These harbors, which have not become the important ports they were expected to prove, are generally the object of enterprise, begotten by the virile brain of civil engineers impregnating the waiting capital of speculation." We will mention some of Mr. SEARS's points:

Forty years ago Boston expected to outrival New York because she was twenty-four hours nearer Liverpool than New York. Boston had all the needed capital, too. But to-day New York is the centre of a population of three millions, and Boston of but little more than half a million. A steamer leaves New York daily for Liverpool. One leaves Boston once a week for the same port. Forty years ago Boston boasted the one or two wealthy men of America. New York is more than two hundred miles nearer the heart of the country than Boston. This was her advantage.

Philadelphia has grown into grand proportions notwithstanding the desperate efforts of two or three ports greatly nearer the ocean. Commerce prefers a tedious navigation and the chances of head winds in a narrow roadway to easy access to a port in the lower bay.

Another instance of "the perversity of commerce in passing by great advantages to get up stream" is Baltimore, which is 200 miles from the Capes.

Port Royal tried in vain to rival or outstrip Charleston and Savannah. Brunswick also endeavored in vain to rival Savannah.

Jacksonville and Fernandina, Florida, also illustrate Mr. SEARS'S law. So does Glasgow, in Scotland. So does Hamburg on the continent, attempted to be superseded by Altoona. So also Astoria was not one of Nature's cities but a city founded by capitalists. Portland, one hundred miles above, has 40,000 population, and Astoria not over 3,000. Kalama is another abortion of a city too far from the producers.

Now come Mr. SEARS'S propositions. "The producer of a given region, whether artisan or farmer, will deliver his goods at such point as will entail upon him the least cost of transportation." "There is never competition to sell among producers." "Indeed, the chances are that crops will be sold in the first instance on the soil that bore them." "If producers were competitors, commercial towns would be pushed towards the sea to catch the first chance at the customer from abroad." "On the contrary, the agents of the consumers" are the men who push into the interior of a country to get as near the field of produce as possible.

Therefore, "a great commercial city cannot be reared near the coast at any site which a large ship can pass and sail inland to load and unload."

These and many other interesting things are contained in Mr. SEARS'S paper. When questioned as to New York and Galveston, he at once answered the objections to his law which were supposed to be found in the size of those cities.

The New York *Tribune* has an article on Mr. GARLAND'S opinion in the LAWTON case which is spoiled by its attempt to make a constitutional question a party question. We reproduce of the article a portion not tainted by party prejudices. The *Tribune* says:

"Mr. Garland's objection is that this action took away something from those men which could not lawfully be done after they had received the President's pardon. All through his argument the Attorney-General fails to discriminate between the power of an act of Congress and the power of a constitutional amendment. Congress, of course, could not deprive these pardoned men of political rights, but the people, by amending their Constitution, were surely competent to do it. As if he had a clinching argument, Mr. Garland declares that if his conclusion is not correct, then the people "might again amend the Constitution, requiring an unanimous instead of a two-thirds vote of both houses to remove the disability." Certainly they might, Mr. Garland, unless you can logically deny the right of the people to amend their Constitution in whatever respect they may choose. Let us take an illustration which answers Mr. Garland's argument.

"A native-born citizen of the United States or one naturalized for nine years is to-day eligible to the Senate at thirty years of age. Mr. Garland surely does not doubt that by constitutional amendment forty years may be required as the eligible age. And when the man of thirty reaches forty Mr. Garland does not doubt that another amendment might postpone his eligibility ten years longer, by requiring him to be fifty years of age, and after that still further by one requiring him to be sixty years, thus practically depriving an entire generation of the enjoyment of senatorial honors. Would not this be taking away a privilege enjoyed by certain citizens to-day just as effectively as it might be done in the case of requiring by another amendment a unanimous vote of Congress to relieve the disabilities of a rebel? Mr. Garland will add to the legal learning of this country if he will define any limitations upon the power of the people to amend their Constitution, save in the one particular in which they agreed in the instrument itself—that the power of amendment should not apply to the equal representation of States in the Senate."

Even this exception might be stricken from the Constitution by an amendment. Strike it out, and the States might be represented according to population in the United States Senate. It would be an act of bad faith, but it would nevertheless be the law of the land.

Master of the Situation.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S American critics are hard to please. While the English press and the English public now seem fully satisfied with his course in the Anglo-Russian complication, and accept his speech of Monday as a vindication of the Government, not a few of the American papers continue to harp on what they term his Fabian policy. Although those who it is natural to presume are most interested appear to consider that his explanation shows that he has acted with sound judgment and statesmanship, some of our northern contemporaries are very much disgruntled, and are trying to prove that he has 'blundered throughout. One point they are laboring strenuously to enforce, and that is that if the Premier had developed a little more backbone in the affair in the beginning war might have been averted. His desire for peace, we are told, blinded him to the situation, and led him into a great mistake. That Mr. GLADSTONE'S career as Prime Minister has been free from mistakes will hardly be claimed by his most ardent admirers. We doubt not he would himself, if brought to confession, admit that he committed a great error in receding from BEACONSFIELD'S Asiatic policy. The manner in which he has sustained Earl DUFFERIN in his (DUFFERIN'S) determination to go back to that policy as far as practicable justifies this belief. But if there is one thing that was made more apparent than another by the great speech of Monday it is that Mr. GLADSTONE has not been blind to the situation nor underestimated its danger. While public feeling has been getting the better of public judgment he has remained perfectly cool and kept in view the homely but wise motto of DAVY CROCKETT. He knew that a recognition of that fact on the part of the civilized world would determine in a measure the amount of sympathy England would receive. As to the statement that a little more backbone in the beginning might have averted war, evidence is accumulating daily to show that there was a fixed determination on the part of Russia to bring about war or force concessions from England that would place her in Russia's power. Each explanation that Russia makes renders that more certain. And the very fact that Mr. GLADSTONE discouraged the idea of loosing the dogs of war until he had them well in hand clearly indicates that he understood Russian designs. It is throwing no discredit upon his repeated statements that the Government earnestly desired peace to say that amid all his negotiations with Russia he has been putting England in the best possible trim and getting ready to strike hard and rapidly when the time came for striking. It is hard to see how any one can view his policy in the light of his speech without seeing that he has been master of the situation all the while. When it is asserted that Russia has gained by delay the fact is lost sight of that England may have gained still more. A dash upon and the capture of Herat by England would have proved a brilliant stroke, but when the whole field is surveyed who can say that it was not wiser to wait not only until England was thoroughly armed, but until the people were fully prepared for the financial strain that war will involve—to wait, in fact, until cool determination had taken the place of excitement and the country was prepared to meet every issue and every contingency that might arise. Mr. GLADSTONE appears to have thought that the latter was the better plan and the English public is in line with him.

The New York *Herald* says of Mr. GARLAND'S opinion in the LAWTON case that "it is probable that a part of the bar will not agree with the Attorney-General." Surely the bar may divide on this question. We know no good reason why people who differ with the highest judges of their State and country on such questions should not differ more confidently and defiantly with an Attorney-General.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.—In a recent interview with a reporter for the Philadelphia *Times*, General GRANT said:

"The men of the South were fighting for a principle which they thought was right and which we did not, but I always looked upon them as citizens of our common country, and I believe, whenever it was in my power, I treated them as such. I never liked to think of them even as prisoners of war, and preferred to encourage them to go to their homes under parole. I can say that I never, even in the midst of duty, had any other feeling than that which one citizen should feel towards another."

The General claims for himself no more credit than we think he is entitled to. Whatever may have been his defects as a civil officer, his acts and qualities as a soldier were admirable.

The Figures.

Messrs. JOHN A. HAMBLETON & Co., of Baltimore, tell their patrons wonderfully cheering stories as to what the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Virginia cases recently before that tribunal are going to accomplish. Let the figures of the stock-board answer all such boasts.

April 13th, a week before the decisions were rendered, the Richmond market reports said:

STATE SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia 10-40's	31	....
Virginia peelers	33	....
Virginia new 3's	52½	....
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '82	55	....
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '83	35	....

April 27th, a week after, the Richmond market reports said:

STATE SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia 10-40's	35	36
Virginia consols	48	51
Virginia peelers	33	....
Virginia new 3's	51¼	51½
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '82	51	....
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '83	37	40

April 29th the same market report said:

Virginia 6's	(bid) 39
Virginia consols	(bid) 47

And the Baltimore market report said:

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Virginia 6's, past-due coupons, 50; new 10-40's, 34½; new 3's, 50¾. Bid to-day.

Now read the boastings of Messrs. HAMBLETON & Co.:

"From the above synopsis our readers will observe that the decision of the Supreme Court is all that could be desired, and that the language of the decision is so plain and explicit that no further controversy can arise upon the question of the obligation of the State to keep and perform its contract."

At this time the following, sent to us by one who has investigated the subject, will be interesting to a good many persons:

The President should *not* be addressed as "His Excellency," (that is for Governors of States.) The proper address on the envelope is simply "To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C."; and at the head of the letter he should be addressed, "Mr. President."

We ought, we suppose, to add that when General WASHINGTON was first elected President, Mr. JOHN LANGDON, the President of the Senate, addressed him a letter beginning as follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency," &c., &c.

The same letter was addressed:

"To His Ex'cy George Washington, Esq."

It is better to be born lucky than rich. Mr. KEILEY asked to be appointed Consul-General at Paris. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy. But Italy objected, and, lo, he is now Minister to Austria-Hungary. The salary of either office is $12,000.

New Book.

How Should I Pronounce? or, The Art of Correct Pronunciation. A Manual for Schools, Colleges, and Private Use. By WILLIAM HENRY PHYFE. New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1885. Price $1.25.

The teachings of this little volume include enunciation as well as pronunciation. It will be found worthy of perusal, if not of study.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

BRIEF COMMENT.

The world is getting better. It is admitted that the Delaware peach crop is not ruined.

"A Jersey City doctor writes his prescriptions in verse." *Ante-mortem* obituaries, so to speak.

There is a suspicion abroad that J. WARREN KEIFER is acting as KOMAROFF'S private secretary.

"The French Generals in China are not satisfied." Naturally; but what are they going to do about it?

It will be observed that Mr. GLADSTONE steps into the ring with a good deal of agility for a man seventy-five years old.

"The Science of Larceny" is the title of a new book. We suppose the title-page bears the further inscription "as illustrated by twenty years of Republican rule."

"The result of the Nebraska contest between cowboys and settlers was not of such a nature as to encourage men to go long distances to take up the public lands," but presents a fine opening for a first-class undertaker.

"TENNYSON says that 'the fleet of England is her all in all.'" Whereupon an exchange wants to know, "What has become of OSCAR WILDE?" Perhaps he is one of the weak vessels TENNYSON was hitting.

The Detroit *Republican* seriously informs its readers that First-Assistant-Postmaster-General MALCOLM HAY is the author of "Little Breeches." The *Republican* just anticipates a little. He will be the author of little breaches in the Republican ranks when he begins to suspend-er big lot of postmasters.

A Warning.

Mr. William T. Atkins, writing to the *Dispatch* from the Fourth district, complains of the way in which Tidewater Virginia is treated by the rest of the State. We believe there is ground for this complaint. We have thought so for some time. Again and again we have been tempted to call attention to the matter, but fear, lest we be misunderstood, has prevented. Now we intend to give expression to our views in the hope that it may do good.

We do not make this complaint with any purpose of stirring up strife, or of awakening sectional feeling, or of dividing the party. It is sectionalism that we are complaining of, and it is the dissatisfaction that the line of action that it seems to us has been heretofore adopted, and the lukewarmness that is sure to be its effect if persisted in, that we wish to guard against.

Mr. Atkins's complaint is that the Fourth congressional district of Virginia is persistently, and it would seem intentionally, debarred from any share in the offices in the gift of the Democracy of Virginia.

We make our complaint broader than that, and we state it thus: *It is a notorious fact that no man from Tidewater Virginia or from the city of Richmond has had any chance whatever for any office within the gift of the Virginia Democracy.* Is not this true? Examine the legislative records and the conventional records, and see if it be not true. These sections present men often who are, to say the least of it, the peers of any in the State, and yet their heads always go to the block at the hands of the Valley, Piedmont, and the Southwest.

Now, this is wrong. It is wrong to our section and our capital city, and it is wrong to the party. Richmond has been particularly and steadily true to our party. She has never failed to roll up a large majority for the Democracy. What is her reward? Her interference is almost always treated with distrust, and her citizens are almost always excluded from any position of profit. When has any section of Tidewater Virginia been given any office of prominence? Her men are true. We have worked as faithfully as any. It is true the majority is against us in many cases, but still our vote could not be dispensed with. Why are our sons persistently rejected? Why do other sections seemingly unite to keep our sons from place and power, and to give all the places to themselves?

We sound this as a note of warning. Our people are true, but there is a limit to their endurance. We call the attention of our exchanges to this matter, and ask them to give it some thought.—*West Point Star.*

Valuable Information.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, April 30, 1885.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In response to the queries of your correspondent who asks for information for himself and others, and which have been referred to me, I beg leave to submit the following answers—

"1. What amount has been *funded* under the funding bill of 1870–'71?"

There were issued under act of March 30, 1871:

Consol coupon bonds, tax receivable	$15,090,500 00
Consol registered bonds, convertible into tax-receivable coupon bonds	5,188,230 07
Total	$20,278,730 07
Of which there are now outstanding—	
Consol coupon bonds, tax-receivable	$13,022,200 00
Consol registered bonds	1,271,537 06
Total	$14,293,737 06

"2. What amount under the McCulloch bill and what amount under the Riddleberger bill?"

(2) There were issued under act of March 28, 1879 (known as McCulloch or 10-40 bonds),

Of coupon bonds (tax-receivable)	$8,010,000
Of registered bonds	507,600
	$8,517,600
Of which amount there are now outstanding—	
Of coupon bonds	$7,262,000
Of registered bonds	319,700
Total	$7,581,700

There have been issued under act of February 14, 1882 (Riddleberger):

Coupons and registered bonds	$4,483,162 49	
Of which amount there has been cancelled by the Sinking-Fund Commissioners under acts of March 19 and August 23, 1884	510,714 64	
Leaving still outstanding	$3,972,447 85	
Of which amount there has been purchased by the Sinking-Fund Commissioners under acts of March 15, '84	$1,697,843 10	
Bought by Miller Manual Labor School of Albemarle	96,500 00	
Bought by the literary fund	39,500 00	
		$1,833,843 10
Amount in hands of general public		$2,138,604 75

"3. To what extent, if any, have coupons been presented which were ascertained to be and have been pronounced spurious?"

(3) If by "spurious" your correspondent means coupons and bonds that have no right to be funded, then I reply that a good many have been presented.

(1) On February 26, 1885, a cancelled registered bond for $1,000 was presented by Dr. M. B. Diamond, of Detroit, Mich. This bond was stolen, of course.

(2) More lately two coupon bonds, one for $1,000, issued under act of March 29, 1851, and one for $500, issued under act of March 2, 1866, were presented for funding by Messrs. Thomas Branch & Co., who had previously presented them for funding to the late Treasurer, Mr. D. R. Reveley, by whom they were rejected. It having been ascertained by the books that these two bonds had been stolen from the office of the Treasurer, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund refused to fund them. Thereupon a mandamus was obtained from the Court of Appeals, who, upon argument, sustained the refusal. There were upon these two bonds a large number of coupons, spurious, of course, and a good many had been cut from them and put upon the market before they were offered for funding.

(3) On the 24th of April Messrs. Campbell & Schoolcraft funded 32 $15 coupons, amounting to $480, which they say (and he admits it—see his explanation in the *State* of 29th and *Dispatch* of 30th April) they got from Mr. C. F. Johnston. For these coupons I issued two fractional certificates—Nos. 2460 and 2461—for $98.20 each, making $196.40. The bond No. in these coupons was 7260. When the transaction came to be recorded it was ascertained that bond numbered 7260, dated January 1, 1866, with all its coupons, had been funded December 21, 1871. Of course these coupons offered by Messrs. Campbell & Schoolcraft are forgeries.

Messrs. Campbell & Schoolcraft were at once apprised of this discovery and requested to return the tainted certificates. They declined to do so, as they do up to this date, and notice was at once given the holder that they would not be redeemed at the office. The numbers being known no purchaser will be in any danger and the Commonwealth will lose nothing.

To facilitate funding it has been the custom, established at the request of leading brokers, to make out the bonds or certificates in all ordinary cases of funding and to deliver them to the brokers, they having engaged to make good any errors they have made. So far there has been much forwarding of funding and no loss from this custom. But from all the facts developed by the above cases there is reason to apprehend such extensive frauds in Virginia coupon bonds that this practice will be stopped. Your obedient servant,

FRANK G. RUFFIN,
Second Auditor.

Luther Rider, of East Chatham, N. Y., eighty-five, was killed and mangled by a vicious sow Sunday. The head was severed from the trunk and partly eaten.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

Justice Field Called Upon to Explain.

[New York Times of yesterday.]

THREE MORE LETTERS.

It appears that all of the Huntington-Colton letters have not been given to the public. Those which were published in the San Francisco papers a year ago threw a great deal of light upon the inner history of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies, and exhibited very plainly the methods followed by the railroad kings in buying material of all kinds, from steel-rails to congressmen. Some of the letters—perhaps the most interesting of the series—were withheld. Three of these have recently been brought to light and published by the San Francisco *Chronicle*. They were written at the time when the owners of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific were striving to overturn the Thurman act. The letters published a year ago exhibited the railroad monopolists dealing with Congress; these indicate that the Supreme Court of the United States received their attention. Justice Field will find them interesting.

Immediately after the passage of the Thurman act the men who had become immensely rich by means of Government subsidies and grants plotted the overthrow of that righteous law by legal proceedings. If the Supreme Court could be induced to declare it unconstitutional a great barrier would be removed from their path. It appears from this correspondence that in August, 1878, Justice Field was in San Francisco. Colton was there, and on August 9th he wrote to Huntington, inclosing a bill of exchange for $100,000, and indulging in some remarks about the Thurman act. The peculiarly significant sentences of this letter were as follows:

"When men like Thurman and Edmunds advocate the passage of such a bill, what protection is there for property in this country?

"I have had several long talks with Judge Field, and the hope of the country is in the Supreme Court, if the nation is to be saved from disgrace."

One month later a sham suit was brought in the Federal courts by Albert Gallatin, who pretended to oppose the Central Pacific Company. The *Chronicle* shows that Gallatin was notoriously in collusion with the company, being connected with Huntington and Hopkins. It was intended that this suit should go up to the Supreme Court, before which tribunal the defendant railroad monopolists would control the plaintiff. His lawyer's presentation of the case would be so weak that the court would decide against him and declare the Thurman act unconstitutional. In the Circuit Court of the California district a demurrer was interposed by the defendant, a judgment was rendered *pro forma*, and the case was appealed. The Gallatin suit was not brought until after Colton had had those "long talks" with Field. Sixteen days after the suit was brought, and before the trial, on September 20, 1878, Colton wrote again to Huntington, and his letter contained the following:

"Judge Field will not sit in the Gallatin case, but will reserve himself for his best effort (I have no doubt) on the final termination of the case at Washington before a full bench. I think that is wise, as then Judge Sawyer will hear the case here, and if Judge Field should take our view of the case on final argument before the Supreme Court it would have more weight with that court than if he had rendered a decision below in our favor in California."

At the trial or hearing in California Justice Field did not sit, but the matter was left entirely to Judge Sawyer. In one of those "long talks" Field appears to have disclosed his plans to Colton. Huntington replied on September 30th to Colton's letter of September 20th, saying:

"I think you are right about Field not sitting in the Gallatin suit."

The case was taken to Washington, and the prospect was very satisfactory for the defendants until the alarm was sounded by John L. Love, a San Francisco lawyer, who laid the facts before Attorney-General Devens, showing him that the monopolists were really plaintiffs as well as defendants, and that the suit was a sham. The Attorney-General interposed in behalf of the Government. As a result of his action the case was thoroughly argued, and a decision was rendered sustaining the constitutionality of the Thurman act. Three justices dissented, one of whom was Justice Field. His opinion was regarded as the strongest presentation of the railroad company's side that could have been made.

The San Francisco papers say that Justice Field ought to explain this correspondence.

The whole of Hanover county and all of the residents near the Old Market will be glad to hear that J. B. Schene, 1703 east Franklin street, has the best whiskey in the neighborhood. Ask for "Montrose," as you will get it there genuine and unadulterated.

DEATHS.

PERDUE.—Died, Thursday, April 30, 1885, at her father's residence, ANNIE FLORENCE, daughter of Alexander and Joanna Perdue; aged four years and nine months.

Wherefore should I make my moan,
Now the darling child is dead?
God forbids her longer stay;
God recalls his precious loan.

The funeral will take place THIS (Friday) MORNING at 11 o'clock, from her father's residence, on Fourteenth between Porter and Perry streets. Manchester.

WARWICK.—Entered into rest, on Thursday, April 30, 1885, WILLIAM BARKSDALE WARWICK, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. James church THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at half-past 5 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—By mutual consent the co-partnership of FISHER & WYLES is this day dissolved, J. W. FISHER retiring from the business. Either party will sign the firm-name in settlement of the affairs of the business.

J. W. FISHER,
T. R. WYLES.

In retiring from the commission business I desire to return to my friends my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage extended to me during the last thirteen years, and while doing so would respectfully bespeak a continuance of the same to my successors, Messrs. T. R. WYLES & CO., gentlemen in every way worthy of your confidence, and well qualified by long experience in business to protect your interest.

J. W. FISHER.

The COMMISSION BUSINESS heretofore carried on by the firm of FISHER & WYLES will be continued at 1305 Cary street by the undersigned, who hope, by close attention to business and prompt returns, to receive a continuance of the patronage enjoyed by their predecessors.

T. R. WYLES & CO.
MAY 1, 1885. my 1-F&Su2w

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CARTS, &c.

CARRIAGES.—We have on hand an assortment of BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, CALRIOLETS; also one SPRING DRAG—made by ourselves in the latest style and of the best material. We offer this work at reduced prices. Call and see our work before purchasing.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE. MINOR & JACOB.
corner Fourth and Marshall streets.
ap 18-12t

GEORGE A. AINSLIE & SONS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, RICHMOND, VA.—A full stock of LANDAUS, LANDAULETTES, VICTORIAS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, &c. Any style vehicle built to order. REPAIRING done in the very best manner and at lowest prices. A few SECOND-HAND VEHICLES very cheap. fs 11

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A BOOK-, ART-, AND FANCY-STORE, in the town of Charlottesville, Va., for sale. A rare opportunity offered any one desiring to embark in this kind of business. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN W. DAVIS, Trustee.
ap 15-1m Charlottesville, Va.

REMOVAL.

MEADE HASKINS HAS REMOVED HIS LAW-OFFICE to Room No. 8 Merchants National-Bank building (on second floor), No. 1103 east Main street.
ap 28-1w*

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

[no 21-1y]

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held under the auspices of ST. PETER'S T. A. B. SOCIETY at Cathedral Hall, on SUNDAY, May 3d, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion the Right Rev. Bishop KEANE and others will deliver addresses. my 1-2t*

GOLDEN CHAIN.—A REGULAR meeting of VIRGINIA LODGE, No. 6, will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 1st, at 8 o'clock.

By order of Commander.
my 1-1t H. W. BOWLES, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED VETERANS, 909 CAPITAL STREET, May 1, 1885.—It is desired that all members will attend a meeting at the new hall TO-NIGHT at 7:30. Business of importance demands the attention of all.

F. J. RIELY, Commander.
R. H. FOX, Adjutant.
my 1-1t

A STATED COMMUNICATION OF TEMPLE LODGE, No. 9, A. F. and A. M., will be held at St. Albans Hall THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the Worshipful Master.
S. McG. FISHER, Secretary.
my 1-1t*

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 25, K. OF P.—Attend a stated meeting of your Lodge THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock at your castle (Concordia) hall. Candidates for rank will be prompt in attendance.

All Knights in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the C. C.
JOHN W. GLENN, K. of R. and S.
my 1-1t

ELVIN GROVE, No. 8, U. A. O. D.—Officers and members of this Grove are requested to attend a regular meeting of this Grove on FRIDAY EVENING, May 1, 1885, at 8 o'clock, at which time the installation of elective officers and other important business will be attended to.

Members of sister Groves are requested to unite with us.

By order of the Grove.
GEORGE STURDIVANT, Secretary.
my 1-1t*

OFFICE OF HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY CO., RICHMOND, VA., April 25, 1885.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Virginia State Insurance Company, No. 1008 Main street, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1885, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. T. BROOKE, Treasurer.
ap 26-td

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

THE NEW YORK STANDARD OPERA COMPANY

will commence a limited season of comic opera, commencing

MONDAY, 4TH MAY,

THE MASCOTTE.
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
CHIMES OF NORMANDIE.
OLIVETTE.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

and others will be presented, with a complete cast of well-known artists, together with specialities of the most pleasing character. Miss ALICE RAYMOND, the celebrated cornet virtuoso, will positively appear at each performance. All the latest songs and dances from the New York theatres. New costumes, charming music.

POPULAR PRICES: General admission, 25c.; family circle, 15c.; gallery, 10c.; reserved seats, 25c. extra. my 1-3t*

BASE-BALL.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY,
MAY 1ST, 2D, 4TH,
VIRGINIA
vs.
NORFOLK.
Games called at 5 o'clock. my 1-3t

RICHMOND THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
MAY 1ST AND 2D,
THATCHER, PRIMROSE & WEST'S CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS,

GEORGE T. CLAPHAM.....Manager.
35 GREAT ARTISTS. 35
Special engagement of
MR. WILLIAM MULDOON,
in his wonderful representations of
ANCIENT AND MODERN STATUARY.
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

Box-office open for sale of reserved seats THURSDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock.

Prices of admission: Gallery, 25 cents; family circle, 25 cents; dress-circle, 50 cents; orchestra, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. ap 29-3t*

MOZART HALL.

ONE GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1885,
(8½ o'clock P. M.)

By the following distinguished artists under engagement of

THEODORE THOMAS:
Miss EMMA JUCH.....Soprano,
Miss HATTIE J. CLAPTER.....Contralto,
Mr. WM. J. WINCH.....Tenor,
Mr. MAX HEINRICH.....Basso,
and
Mr. CARL FAELTEN.....Pianist.

A programme of rare artistic merit may be expected. The celebrated William Knabe & Co.'s pianos used.

General admission, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. Programmes at the music-stores.

Box-sheet at RAMOS & MOSES' Music-House on and after May 2d, (next SATURDAY.) ap 29

DIME MUSEUM.

FAREWELL WEEK AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
A CELEBRATED CASE,
in six acts.

Irwin Walker, Lucile Allen Walker, and a superb dramatic cast.

Don't forget the last week of the season.

Admission to all, only 10 cents; reserved seats, 20 cents—to be had at C. F. Johnston's, 918 Main street. Doors open afternoon 1:30; commences at 2:30. Night, open at 7; commences at 8:15. ap 26

EXCURSIONS.

PIC-NIC GROUNDS, BOATING, AND FISHING.

Having taken Major Courtney's "Staples Mill" property for the summer, FISHING PARTIES, CLUBS, &c., will be accommodated on reasonable terms. Ladies' Dressing-Rooms, Pleasure Boats, and all conveniences for dancing and pleasure parties will be provided.

Being immediately on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, and within four miles of the city, it may be reached by rail or private conveyances.

D. C. McCANN,
ap 26-Su.W&F3t Staples Mill.

HO! FOR EUROPE.

Representing all first-class ocean steamship lines, we are prepared to get the best accommodations on the most reasonable terms.

Berths secured by telegraph and all arrangements made for parties before starting.

Railroad and steamship tickets to all points in the United States and Europe.

SLEEPING- AND PARLOR-CAR ACCOMMODATIONS RESERVED.

Passengers and baggage called for at hotels and private residences for all trains and steamboats leaving the city.

Baggage checked to destination.

Agents on all trains to attend passengers and their baggage. Information cheerfully given by letter or otherwise.

A. W. GARBER,
Proprietor Richmond Transfer Company, and General Railroad and Steamship Ticket Office, 1000 Main street.
ap 5-Su.W&F3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOT SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.

This resort presents unrivalled inducements to invalids, and as many attractions to pleasure-seekers as any of the Virginia Springs. The charge for board has been considerably reduced for the season of 1885, and a special rate is offered to early visitors. The hotel will be opened on the 1st OF MAY. For further particulars address

M. MUSTOE, or
J. A. AUGUST,
Hot Springs,
ap 16-tMy1 Bath county, Va.

PLOW-HANDLES, BEAMS, ROUNDS.

SEND TO FARMVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

for price list of PLOW-HANDLES, BEAMS, and ROUNDS. Farmville, Va. fs 18-3m

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BIG BASKET SHOW.

We have purchased an importer's stock of SAMPLE BASKETS, embracing over three hundred different kinds, all of which will be sold at about one half regular prices. In this lot will be found

WORK-BASKETS, INFANTS' BASKETS, LUNCH-BASKETS, FLOWER-BASKETS, HAIRPIN-BASKETS, JEWEL-BASKETS, CONFECTIONERS' BASKETS, WALL-BASKETS, KNITTING-BASKETS, KNIFE- and SPOON-BASKETS, TOY BASKETS, and many other kinds. It is worth a journey of miles to see this large assortment of BASKETS.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS—We show a very large stock of the most desirable styles.

Large additions again made to our assortment of LADIES' UNDERWEAR. It will pay you to examine our stock before making your purchases elsewhere.

JERSEYS.

We call particular attention to our stock of JERSEYS, which, for variety, style, and quality, cannot be surpassed in this city. Another lot of those handsome BRAIDED JERSEYS at $1, and extra quality BRAIDED JERSEYS at $2.

BLACK SILKS, warranted to wear well, at $1 worth $1.35, at $1.25 worth $1.75, at $1.35 worth $2, at $1.65 worth $2.25;

BLACK RHADAME at $1.10 worth $1.50, at $1.25 worth $1.75—Silks which we warrant to wear;

COLORED SILKS, SURAHS, and RHADAMES;

VELVETS and VELVETEENS in all of the desirable colors;

FANCY DRESS GOODS in great variety;

EMBROIDERED PONGEE DRESS PATTERNS,

EMBROIDERED WHITE DRESS PATTERNS,

EMBROIDERED CHAMBRAY DRESS PATTERNS;

Over five hundred pieces of GINGHAMS from 5c. up to 25c. a yard.

OIL-CLOTH, one and a half yards wide, at 15c. a yard; it is slightly damaged.

SEERSUCKERS at 6¼c. a yard worth 10c.;

CORDED PIQUE at 4c. a yard worth 8c., and at 7c. a yard worth 12½c.;

INDIA LAWN, forty inches wide, at 7c. a yard worth 10c. LEVY & DAVIS,
1017 and 1019 Main street.

Don't forget our BIG BOOK SALE. ap 26

SYCLE BROTHERS' SUCCESS.

Our SILK sale last week was a grand success. This week the sale still continues, as we are receiving daily large quantities of BLACK and SUMMER SILKS from the large auction sales in New York city. Our buyer, who is now in the New York market, has been particularly fortunate in procuring EXTRA BARGAINS. In fact, almost all of his purchases are bargains. Mind you, when we say bargains we do not mean seconds or damaged goods, but first-quality goods at a low price. Amongst some of the bargains we will mention—

CASSIMERES
FOR
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

DOUBLE-WIDTH PLAID CASSIMERE at 80c. a yard worth $1.50—Black- and Blue-Check;

DOUBLE-WIDTH MELTON CASSIMERE at 75c. a yard worth $1.50—all shades;

DOUBLE-WIDTH PIN CHECKS CASSIMERE at $1 a yard worth $2—all shades;

DOUBLE-WIDTH STRIPED CASSIMERE at $1 a yard worth $2—suitable for Pants;

DOUBLE-WIDTH SCOTCH CHEVIOT at $1.50 a yard worth $3.50—all the rage;

DOUBLE-WIDTH CORKSCREW CASSIMERE at $1.50 a yard worth $3.50—colors, Black and Grey;

DOUBLE-WIDTH BLACK SERGE at $1.50 a yard worth $4—nice for summer suit;

DOUBLE-WIDTH STRIPED CASSIMERE at $2 a yard worth $5—suitable for Pants;

DOUBLE-WIDTH STRIPED CASSIMERE at $2.50 a yard worth $6—suitable for Pants;

DOUBLE-WIDTH CORKSCREW CASSIMERE at $3 a yard worth $7—colors, Brown, Blue, Plum.

You cannot judge the quality of