THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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SATURDAY.....JUNE 27, 1885.

Several Questions Answered.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, June 22, '85.

Editor of Dispatch: Will you be kind enough to answer in your columns the four questions following:

1. Has the Court of Appeals passed upon the validity of the act imposing a special license tax of $1,000 on coupon-brokers? and if so, what was its decision?

1. We understand that the Judge of the Hustings Court of this city decided the law to be unconstitutional; whereupon the State's counsel, Mr. WYNDHAM R. MEREDITH, took the case to the Court of Appeals, which has not tried it, though it has been there since last November. It is believed to be the duty of Attorney-General BLAIR to call it up.

2. What was the decision of that court in the matter of the tax of $250 on coupon-lawyers?

2. The tax on the lawyers awaits the action of the Court of Appeals upon the tax on brokers in the State courts. Mr. ROYALL, we think, tried to get it declared unconstitutional by Judges WAITE, BOND, and HUGHES, but failed.

3. What was the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Moore, who tendered coupons in payment of license tax? and what the decision of our court in the same matter?

3. In *Moore vs. Greenhow*, the petitioner claimed that he had the right to pay coupons for a license, against the provisions of the fifteenth section of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, March 15, 1884, requiring that all licenses should be paid in gold or silver coin, United States Treasury notes, or national bank notes, and not in coupons; and against another act, March 7, 1884, to the same effect; and he asked for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Treasurer of the city of Richmond to receive coupons from him in payment of his license. This writ was denied in the Circuit Court of Richmond, and its decision was sustained by the Court of Appeals; and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, because the case came within the exact terms of the decision in *Antoni vs. Wright*, United States, 769, "according to which the plaintiff in error is remitted to the remedy provided by the act of January 14, 1882"—Coupon-Killer No. 1. The syllabus of the case says: "If a tax-payer seeks by mandamus to compel the officers of the State to receive coupons in payment of taxes, he must pursue the remedy prescribed in the act of January 14, 1882, and that although the tax be a license tax." See the Virginia Coupon Cases, a pamphlet by JAMES C. LAMB, editor of the *Virginia Law Journal*—*Moore vs. Greenhow*, pp. 62-63.

4. Has not the United States Circuit Court recently decided that a payment of coupons (previously tendered to and refused by the officer) to its own clerk, pending a suit against the officer, is a complete payment to the officer, exonerating the tax-payer from all further responsibility if the coupons are genuine?

4. Judges BOND and HUGHES (United States Court) recently decided that a person owing State taxes, who had tendered to a county treasurer coupons in payment thereof, should deliver the coupons to the clerk of their court, and that the clerk should deposit them in one of the national banks at Richmond to be delivered to the county treasurer when he should call for them and pay the bank charges for their safe keeping; that the clerk of said court should give the person who delivered the coupons a receipt for them as payment of the tax-bill, and that the county treasurer should be restrained from collecting said tax-bill by levy or from returning the property delinquent. Nothing was said in the decree about the genuineness of the coupons, and it would appear that genuine and counterfeit or spurious coupons are equally entitled to the benefit of this decree.

Our correspondent will observe that though the late decisions of the Supreme Court decline to entertain jurisdiction against a State, yet this decree does entertain such jurisdiction and takes control of the State's revenue, and, through its Federal clerk, deposits it in a bank subject to its order; and that this mode of receiving coupons is directly in the teeth of the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, which prescribes that they shall be received according to the requirements of Coupon-Killer No. 1. On the contrary, Judge WELLFORD's late decision in *Chaffin vs. Taylor*, in the Circuit Court of Henrico, strictly follows this ruling of the Supreme Court.

The Nation says of Mr. KEILEY that he probably and almost certainly speaks no language but the English. We venture to say that Mr. KEILEY can converse in French as fluently as anybody in the *The Nation* office, is as good a Greek and Latin scholar, and can read as many modern languages. This constant disparagement of men because they are southerners is shameful. It is part and parcel of the outrageous sectional war that has for twenty years been carried on against the southern people. *The Nation* ought to be ashamed to engage in it. Its very name forbids.

Prohibition in West Virginia.

The Prohibitionists of West Virginia met in convention at Grafton a few days ago. The convention seems to have been a large and highly-respectable body. But the genius of Discord took possession of its councils. Intemperance, or rather intemperateness, in speech marked the occasion. A goodly number of members seceded rather than agree to the formation of a third, or Prohibition, party. An estrangement between Christians has resulted, or must result. Indeed, though we know the people of West Virginia very well, we can hardly make even a guess as to what is to result from the Grafton Convention and its divided councils. One of the seceding delegates said, "We are taking out the organizing ability, the money, and largest part of the votes." Says a reporter: "Not a Methodist preacher remained in the convention. Not a Baptist preacher went out. Mr. CARSKADON was the only representative Methodist layman who kept his seat. Many Methodist laymen went out with the retiring preachers." "Don't you see," said another delegate, "the Methodists, with 245 preachers and 35,000 members in West Virginia, are not going into a third party. The Baptists have been manipulated by the JOHNSONS, and they are nearly solid here." Rev. Dr. POMEROY, Presbyterian, of Marshall, said he was not willing to kill Prohibition and the Republican party with the same club, and all for the benefit of the Democracy of West Virginia, &c., &c.

The Methodists spoken of are Northern Methodists—all Republicans, or rather nearly every Northern Methodist preacher is. Some of the laity are Democrats.

There is food for reflection in this short history of the Grafton Convention.

As to Bulldozing.

The Boston *Herald*, commenting upon the fact that the Republican organs repeat day after day the assertion that if it were not for the bulldozers Mr. CLEVELAND would not be President, says: "This is not true; there was no bulldozing charged last year." The *Herald* is mistaken. While the organs may be going too far in their declaration, certain it is that the outrageous bulldozing practiced in the October elections in Ohio by LOT WRIGHT and his gang created profound disgust for the Republican party among right-thinking men.

We return thanks to Dr. J. G. CABELL, the president, for a copy of the annual report of the Board of Health of this city for the year 1884. On the first page of it we find the following figures, which we commend to the attention of those persons who are fearful or else hopeful that this country is to be Africanized: Whole number of live births of whites, 1,046; whole number of deaths of whites, 826; increase by births alone, 220. Whole number of live births of negroes, 828; whole number of deaths of blacks, 1,078; or a decrease of 250.

There are valuable and interesting tables in this report.

RICHMOND, VA., June 26, 1885.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you kindly inform a few subscribers of your paper whether the rate of postage on letters, of half-ounce and under, will be one cent after the 1st of July, or two, as it now stands?

Respectfully, &c., W. G. M.

The postage after July 1st will be two cents for an ounce or a fraction thereof. No letter can pass through the mails for less than two cents; but an ounce can then be sent for two cents, whereas at present only half an ounce can be sent for two cents.

The letter of CORBIN M. REYNOLDS, lately the Treasurer of Virginia, utters no uncertain sound. Mr. MASSEY will no doubt endorse it.

New Books.

The Revised Version of the Old Testament. With Marginal Notes, and the Readings and Renderings Preferred by the American Revisers Printed as Foot-Notes. In Four Parts. Part IV.—Isaiah vi. 3, to the End. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS. Price, in paper, 20 cents.

This completes the book. For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

Sylvan Holt's Daughter. A Novel. By HOLME LEE, author of "Kathie Brande," "Mr. Wynyard's Ward," &c. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1885. Price, in paper, 20 cents.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

BRIEF COMMENT.

There is a suspicion abroad that the Ohio Republican platform was copied from an Egyptian parypus.

The nomination of a negro to be coroner by the Republicans of a Pennsylvania county that always gives 2,000 Democratic majority is slightly suggestive of a dead honor.

BILL CHANDLER is giving his opinion of the Dolphin. BILL seems to forget that one reason for rejecting the Dolphin is because it is worth just about as much as is his opinion.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "The American people will rise up by and by and demand with united voice that the scales of justice shall not be weighted with mint drops." Evidently the Philadelphia judges have been putting grass in their whiskey.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The People's party has hardly had time to congratulate itself over BEN. BUTLER'S formal withdrawal from politics when DENIS KEARNEY announces himself as the leader of the party." If we are not mistaken, the organs claim that the Republican party is the People's party.

The Policy of the Democratic Readjusters—Letter from Corbin M. Reynolds, Esq.

WOODBOURNE, BOTETOURT CO., June 25, 1885.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

My Dear Sir.—My attention has been called to the following slip cut from the Washington *Post*, which I think demands a response from those Readjusters who thought that the "Riddleberger bill" embraced the whole amount that Virginia justly owed her creditors, and that its passage had forever taken the debt question out of politics; and who furthermore thought that the readjustment of the debt question should not and did not justify them in joining a party whose attitude and whose acts towards Virginia and the South were subversive of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and humiliating in its intentions to a people who had quietly and in good faith acquiesced in a settlement of all former differences—differences that had stained many battle-fields with the blood of as gallant and true patriots as ever in the world's history fought for what they deemed their rights:

STATE POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.—*Richmond*, June 21.—It is said here to-day that the Readjusters who deserted General Mahone have determined to run an independent ticket against both the Democratic and Republican tickets for State officers, unless the Democrats take up John E. Massey as their candidate for Governor.

I cannot and do not pretend to speak for any one but myself, but as an original Readjuster I claim the right of self-defence, and would kindly and respectfully ask my brother-Readjusters—that gallant band who in the last State elections firmly stood to their principles, and "would not bend the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning"—if there are any just grounds for the allegations contained in the above-quoted paragraph. Has failure to get office, neglect or mismanagement on the part of the Democratic party, wrought such a change in their sentiments as to justify any one in saying that in a certain event they would run an independent ticket in the ensuing important election, and thus hazard the success of the Democratic party? That party in whose intact supremacy lies the hope of peace and prosperity for Virginia, and which has so fully demonstrated its determination to sustain the settlement you were mainly instrumental in making of the debt question? I cannot believe it. The high and patriotic principles which prompted the "Big Four" to sink every feeling of selfishness and stand manfully, firmly, proudly for Virginia's rights and Virginia's honor, cannot and will not be sacrificed to a selfish feeling of chagrin or disappointment either by themselves or such as myself—the humble followers of their lead.

It is idle and unjust to charge the last Legislature with unsettling the debt question by "tinkering on the Riddleberger bill." They carried out the pledge given at the Lynchburg Convention to do all they could to strengthen the bill and remedy its defects, and if their efforts were unsuccessful, let the Supreme Court of the United States and the few disturbers of the State law be held responsible, and not the Democratic party.

Then where lies the point of difference *now* between the Readjusters who prefer Democratic principles to Republican *practice*, and the period two years gone by, when they themselves led the "way for freemen"? The same enemy is to be confronted, the same principles are in existence, and the highest offices in the State are to be filled by the votes of the people; and if there be a difference it is that of an increased necessity for united action. There *can be* no point of difference, unless it arises from personal and selfish considerations, and the men who but a short time since so effectively proved their truth and loyalty to Virginia and Virginia's dearest interests should not be subjected to even the suspicion of such suicidal selfishness as is intimated in the quoted article that induced this reply from your obedient servant,

CORBIN M. REYNOLDS.

Silver—Again.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Whenever any fact that I have stated as regards silver as money is disputed it will be time enough for me, I think, to prove to those who cannot see such facts that they exist. As to what may have been my meaning when I stated facts practical common-sense folk do not take any interest in. As to them, it does not appear reasonable to "theorize" as to a palpable fact.

Continuing on the same subject that I last wrote on, I am tempted to ask if it is not a fact that by the Constitution of the United States the Federal Government (and that only) has the right "to coin money and regulate the value thereof?" No State has such a right, as that was one of the rights given up by the States when our Federal Constitution was formed. Acting upon such constitutional authority, the Federal Government has "coined money" and placed upon such coins "the value thereof." When you see a gold dollar (stamped as such by the United States at one of its mints) you recognize that it is such, and by legal authority; and yet, if a man does not choose, he need not sell his goods and take such dollar at its face value in pay.

When you see a silver dollar (issued by the very same authority) you recognize it as a dollar. That very Government, which issued both and stamped upon both their value, is now asked by some to confess before all the world that "one of its coins is a sham and a lie," and that, too, when such coin will buy in any market I know of in our country fully the same amount of imported or home-manufactured goods, or corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, flour, and meat, that any other coin that it has issued will buy. In other words, notwithstanding a silver dollar of the United States plays the very same part as to its purchasing power of goods and produce in our country that a gold dollar will play, yet, in the face of such a fact, we find some people who seem anxious to get the Government to declare "that its silver dollars are a cheat and a lie." I humbly submit that no one is compelled to sell his property, goods, produce, and land, and agree to take silver in pay; but so long as people generally will do it, then it does not look to me as the right thing to ask our Government in the face of such fact to declare to the world that a part of its coin is a cheat, and that, too, notwithstanding it acts the same part as any other of its coin in the general trade of the country. If "free trade" is desired, why call on the Government to help put down silver. The fact is that silver has carried itself well in the estimation of the people (trading people) of our country, notwithstanding the frowns of certain banks and bankers. It has become so plain that the people of the United States have not minded the frowns of banks and bankers about silver; that even such institutions and bankers have found out that their only way to degrade silver is to call on the General Government to help them. Does that look like "free trade," for no man is now bound to part with his property and to take silver money in pay. So long as a silver dollar of the United States will buy the same amount of imported goods and home produce that a gold dollar will buy, would it be the proper thing for our Government absolutely to brand such silver dollar "as a fraud." If, however, our people made their living by trading in gold, then perhaps the matter might appear differently. In the name of all that is just, why should our Government go back on itself and its money and the great bulk of the people simply to please some of the banks and bankers of our country? Is the spirit of "monopoly" to be extended to even the coin issued by the Government? No bank or firm ever got broke that was backed up by "coin" issued by our Government, and history does not record a single nation whose people became poor because of the immense quantity of silver money circulating among such people or held by their banks and bankers. The history of our own country and the history of some of our States abundantly prove that our people have been badly "bit" by printed money—that is, a promise "to pay money" (gold and silver), and which money was not forthcoming when wanted. Perhaps there may be some folk so opposed to silver that they would be glad if it was so scarce that we would have to return to the old-fashioned (and to the people a dear fashion it was) "shin-plasters" for small change. In conclusion, I just want to say that I have striven hard to write what I believe are facts and the truth, and if I have erred it has been an error of the head and not of the heart. For the life of me I cannot see how our present "hard times" would be helped by our Government declaring that "some of its coined dollars were not dollars," and that, too, in the face of the fact that such dollars are performing all the duty among our people (not buyers of gold) that any other dollars it has issued or coined will perform. The latter is the case in my section, and my belief is it is the case generally throughout the United States. There is no fuss made about "greenbacks," which is not money at all, but only a promise to pay money. Now, silver is real money, and has, therefore, a value, and why people should have the utmost confidence in a "promise to pay money" by our Government, and still want to kick out of good society a silver dollar (declared to be a dollar by the very same Government, and playing with the people the part of a dollar), is one of the things that I cannot comprehend. Of course we cannot all see and think alike, and so others are entitled to their own opinions, even if they do appear bent on ignoring facts. Whenever a silver dollar, so branded by the Government of the United States, ceases to buy the same quantity of goods as a promise "to pay" one dollar by such Government will buy, then it does appear that if one is content with valuing a promise "to pay money" as high as real money, then he is debarred from fussing about a silver dollar, especially if it will purchase all that a gold dollar will purchase (except it may be of gold and from parties who seem to value it highly.)

CAM.

[For the Dispatch.]

The *Whig* of Thursday contains a reply to my communication of last Tuesday in reply to its criticism of Colonel Ruffin's figures in regard to the debt of the State. The *Whig's* figures and Colonel Ruffin's are both published, and the public can decide for themselves as to their relative correctness.

But when the *Whig* says "Colonel Ruffin's figures are ours" he is mistaken. The figures in both cases are taken from the report of the special committee to examine the books and papers in the Second Auditor's office—Journal House of Delegates, 1881-2, Doc. 2, pp. 25 to 33—and they were made for that committee by Mr. J. L. Shackelford, acting Second Auditor.

J——.

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MARRIAGES.

CHURCH—SMITH.—Married, June 5, 1885, by Rev. J. B. Hutson, Mr. GEORGE F. CHURCH and Miss ESTELLA J. SMITH; all of this city.

DEATHS.

DERBYSHIRE.—Died, suddenly, at his residence, 815 west Main street, yesterday, June 25, 1885, Captain P. S. DERBYSHIRE, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Funeral from St. James church SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 4:30 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend. 2t

HAXALL.—Died, at his residence, No. 107 east Franklin street, yesterday morning, June 26th, at a quarter before 9 o'clock, Mr. BOLLING WALKER HAXALL.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's church THIS AFTERNOON (Saturday, June 27th,) at half-past 5 o'clock.

LILLY.—Died, at his residence, No. 308 west Main street, Friday, June 26, 1885, at 10 o'clock P. M., THOMAS P. LILLY, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

Time of funeral will be announced in this afternoon's *State*.

Gainesville (Fla.), Blandsville and Louisville (Ky.), Marshall (Tex.), and Charlottesville (Va.) papers please copy.

SAMSON.—Died, on Friday, June 26, 1885, at his residence, corner of Sixth and Canal streets, THOMAS SAMSON, in the ninetieth year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the Grace-Street Presbyterian church THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock.

TALBOTT.—Died, on Friday, June 26th, at 5½ o'clock A. M., JIMMY, infant son of George and Emma J. Talbott; aged four months.

Funeral at 3 o'clock TO-DAY from the residence, No. 1218 west Leigh street.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of the Stuart Horse Guards held Thursday evening, June 25, 1885, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst by death our beloved comrade, Corporal THEO. BARTZ,

Resolved, That the Stuart Horse Guards have by his death lost a gallant officer and soldier—one who was always prompt in the discharge of each and every duty devolving upon him, and who by his faithful and prompt attention to duty attracted the attention and won the confidence and respect both of his superior officers and comrades-in-arms, and set us an example, by following which we may reach that goal of perfection which should be the aim of every true and brave soldier.

Resolved, That we have, by the death of Corporal Bartz lost a comrade and friend, whose place in our hearts and affections we can never fill. We recognized in him the genial, whole-souled, true, and affectionate comrade, at whose approach each heart was wont to grow glad and each face to wear a smile.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our deceased comrade our most heartfelt sympathies in this their sad affliction.

Resolved, That the members of the troop wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the troop, published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, and a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased.

CHARLES EUKER,
R. E. STYLL,
CHARLES L. STEEL,
Committee.

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TRINITY CHURCH (corner of Broad and Twentieth streets)—Rev. J. C. REED, Pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. A cordial invitation to all.

UNION-STATION METHODIST CHURCH (corner Twenty-fourth and N streets)—Rev. H. C. CHEATHAM, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8¼ P. M. Subject in the morning, "The Desire of Angels"; at night, "Christ's Eulogy of John the Baptist."

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH (Grace street between Fourth and Fifth)—Rev. WILLIAM E. EDWARDS, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

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

PARK-PLACE METHODIST CHURCH (west Franklin street).—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM E. EVANS, at 11 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. All welcome. Bring "Gospel Hymns" to afternoon service.

BROAD-STREET METHODIST (corner Broad and Tenth streets).—Rev. A. C. BLEDSOE, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. The subject announced for last Sunday night will be taken up. Public cordially invited.

THIRD CHRISTIAN CHURCH (chapel on Twenty-fifth street between M and N streets)—Rev. W. J. PETTIGREW, Pastor.—Preaching To-MORROW at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Subject of discourse: Night. "Paul's Power as an Orator; Analysis of its Elements."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Twelfth and Broad streets.)—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. GEORGE COOPER, D. D., To-MORROW at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Main and Sixth streets)—Rev. WILLIAM W. LANDRUM, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; evening service at 8½ o'clock. 2t

GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Grace and Foushee streets—Rev. WILLIAM E. HATCHER, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school at 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. by Rev. R. T. BRYAN, of North Carolina. In the afternoon at 5 o'clock the ordination of Rev. JAMES T. DICKINSON will take place. Rev. Drs. HATCHER, LANDRUM, COOPER, HARRIS, and other ministers will take part in the ordination services. There will be no services at night.

LEIGH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Twenty-fifth and Leigh streets).—The pastor, Rev. JOHN POLLARD, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock A. M., and Rev. R. T. BRYAN at 8:15 o'clock P. M. Visitors cordially welcomed.

WEST MAIN-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Main and Beech streets).—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. J. T. DICKINSON at 11 o'clock A. M. and Rev. W. J. SHIPMAN at 8¼ o'clock P. M. All are welcome.

CLOPTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, MANCHESTER, VA.—The pastor, Rev. DECATUR EDWARDS, will preach To-MORROW at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. All invited. The revival grows in interest and power. Rev. PERCY G. ELSOM, of the Fulton Baptist church, is aiding the pastor.

FULTON BAPTIST CHURCH. The pastor, Rev. PERCY G. ELSOM, will preach at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. To-MORROW. All cordially invited to the services. Sunday school, 9:15 A. M.

VENABLE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets).—Preaching on SUNDAY by the pastor, Rev. C. P. SCOTT, at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. A cordial welcome extended to all.

BETHEL MISSION (corner of Twentieth and Main streets).—Services SUNDAY at 4½ o'clock P. M. and WEDNESDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock. All cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (corner of Grace and Madison streets)—Rev. R. P. KERR, Pastor.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8:15 P. M. All welcome. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M., and MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL, corner of Pine and Spring streets, at 4:30 P. M.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Dr. HOGE at 11 A. M. and at 6 P. M., instead of 5 P. M.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Rev. R. R. HOWISON, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Bible study, 8:15 P. M. Seats all free.

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

GRACE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Dr. DREW. A cordial welcome to all.

MONUMENTAL CHURCH—Rev. JOHN B. NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Night services at the chapel are suspended during the summer.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (corner of Fourth and Franklin streets).—Young men's meeting every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3:15. Secretary's conversational Bible study MONDAY EVENINGS at 8:30. Boys' meeting FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

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PATAPSCO INSTITUTE, ELLICOTT CITY, MD.—The 52d annual session will be resumed SEPTEMBER 1, 1885, with a full and efficient corps of professors and teachers in every department. Miss A. MATCHETT, Principal; Miss Roberta H. Archer, Vice-Principal. Circulars at 336 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md., until July 1. my 30-Sa&W8w

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LARGE FRAMED PICTURES from $1, $1.50, to $3 each, half the regular price
PICTURES FRAMED to order at greatly-reduced rates;
VELVET CABINET FRAMES from 15c. to 50c. je 21-1m

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CARTS, &c.

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. fm11

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

[no 21-1y]

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A called communication of ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 36, A. F. and A. M., will be held at St. Albans Hall, corner Main and Third streets, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock to lay to rest the mortal remains of our deceased brother P. S. DERBYSHIRE.

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

By order of the Worshipful Master.

C. A. NESBITT,
je 27-1t* Secretary *pro tempore*.

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND COMMANDERY, No. 2, K. T., RICHMOND, VA., June 27, 1885.—SPECIAL ORDERS.—SIR KNIGHTS: Assemble at the asylum, St. Albans Hall, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, sharp, in full dress of a Templar on foot, to act as escort to St. John's Lodge, No. 36, A. F. and A. M., in attending the funeral of our late frater, Sir P. S. DERBYSHIRE.

By order of JAMES H. CAPERS, Eminent Commander.

GEORGE A. AINSLIE,
Captain-General.
Attest: S. MCG. FISHER, Recorder.
je 27-1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—Owing to a Masonic funeral this (Saturday) evening, the conference of the masters of the lodges meeting in St. Albans Hall appointed for 4:30 P. M. will be held at the hall at 8 o'clock TO-NIGHT.

The representative officers of Lafayette Chapter and of the two commanderies are expected to attend. je 27-1t*

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, No. 1.—A regular meeting of the above Union will be held on SATURDAY, 27th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. Members will come prepared to pay quarterly dues.

By order of the President.

J. FORD, Secretary.
je 27-1t*

THE STATE BANK OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., June 23, 1885.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this BANK will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, July 7, 1885, at 12 o'clock M.

WILLIAM M. HILL,
je 24-td Cashier.

EXCURSIONS, PIC-NICS, &c.

$3.50. FOURTH OF JULY. $3.50.

RATES TO NORFOLK.

The RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will sell a Fourth-of-July-Excursion Ticket from Richmond to Norfolk and return *via* the All-Rail Line at the very low rate of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. These tickets will be on sale July 3d and 4th, and are good to return until July 6th, inclusive. They may be had of A. W. Garber, 1009 Main street, and at the Richmond and Petersburg railroad depot.

T. M. EMERSON,
je 27-2t General Passenger Agent.

STEAMER GEM'S EXCURSIONS to DREWRY'S BLUFF and DUTCH GAP

EVERY
Saturday.....at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday.....at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5 P. M.
Monday.....at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Wednesday.....at 4:30 P. M.
Friday.....at 4:30 P. M.

from Twenty-second and Dock streets; returning from each trip in three and a half hours. Music and Refreshments. Handsome Kimball Organ on board. Gentlemen, 50c.; Ladies and Children, 25c. No improper persons allowed aboard. Delightful family excursions—just the trip for invalids.

The GEM also makes a trip to CLAREMONT and intermediate landings Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 A. M. Freight received Mondays and Wednesdays.

The GEM can be chartered for any day at low rates. Capacity for 500 persons. Apply early to R. V. OWEN, Agent,

Twenty-second and Dock streets.
je 26-3m

FINANCIAL.

COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 24, 1885.

THE COUPONS OF BONDS OF THIS COMPANY which become due on the 1st day of July, 1885, will be paid at the National-Park Bank of New York city and at the Central National Bank of Columbia, S. C.

JOHN C. B. SMITH,
je 27-3t Treasurer.

CITY OF RICHMOND FIVES.

As fiscal agents, we offer for sale a limited lot of CITY OF RICHMOND 5 PER CENT. BONDS, to be issued and delivered July 1st. PRICE, $105.

INVESTORS will do well to call at once.

DAVENPORT & CO.,
Stock Brokers, 1113 Main street.
je 24-1w

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR, RICHMOND, VA., June 15, 1885.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND MATURING JULY 1, 1885, are hereby notified to present them for payment when due.

MILES TURPIN,
je 14-tJy1 Auditor.

OFFICE PETERSBURG RAILROAD CO., RICHMOND, VA., June 23, 1885.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1st JULY NEXT ON CLASS A BONDS, FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS, and DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, will be paid at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, in this city, and at the office of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company at Petersburg.

M. W. YARRINGTON,
je 23,25,27,a28 Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

RICHMOND PERPETUAL BUILDING, LOAN, AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 1200 MAIN STREET, (UNDER PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK.) RICHMOND, VA., June 26, 1885.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT., free of tax, payable at the office of the company on and after JULY 2, 1885.

W. LOVENSTEIN,
je 27-7t Cashier.

UNION BANK OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, June 26, 1885.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT (or $2 per share), payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo, free of tax.

je 27-10t JAMES MILLER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, VA., June 25, 1885.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared out of the net earnings of the current six months a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to shareholders on and after JULY 1st, proximo.

H. C. BURNETT,
je 26-6t Cashier.

VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, June 25, 1885.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. (free of tax), payable to the stockholders on and after JULY 2, 1885.

RO. E. RICHARDSON,
je 26-1w Secretary.

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, VA., June 25, 1885.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. payable to stockholders on and after JULY 1ST NEXT.

MANN S. QUARLES,
je 26-10t Cashier.

STATE BANK OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., June 25, 1885.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after JULY 1, 1885.

WILLIAM M. HILL,
je 26-10t Cashier.

RICHM'D AND PETERSB'G RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., June 20, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND OF 2½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, in the city of Richmond, Va., on and after the 1ST OF JULY NEXT.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th instant until 1st of July.

M. W. YARRINGTON,
je 26-tJy1 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA., June 19, 1885.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT., payable to stockholders on and after JULY 1ST NEXT (free of tax).

WM. H. MCCARTHY,
je 26-3w Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A BIG DROP.

A large lot of GINGHAMS that were sold at the beginning of the season at 12½c. a yard will be offered to-day at 6¼c.;

15c. GINGHAMS at 8½c.;

17c. GINGHAMS at 12½c.;

BEST SCOTCH GINGHAMS at 17c.—same goods as we have been selling at 25c. a yard until to-day.

LEVY & DAVIS.

A large assortment of FANS. je 24

SHEETINGS.

We bought 20 c