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BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum, or $1 for six months.

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FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 16, 1888.

The Electoral Colleges.

A Philadelphia paper proposes to amend the Federal Constitution so as to provide for the election of President of the United States by the popular vote. It cites as to the results of elections in past years facts going to show that the country is liable at any time under our present system to be exposed to the strain of having a President chosen by a majority of the votes in the electoral colleges but voted for by a minority only of the voters of the whole country.

The rotten-borough system which years ago became so odious in England that it was "reformed" to a great extent, though it has not been entirely abolished, was not an unmixed evil. We have it in the United States in another form. The United States Senate is composed of two senators from each State without regard to population. New York, with thirty-four members of the lower house of Congress, has two senators, and Delaware, with only one member in the lower house, has as many. Two senators to represent five millions of people in New York and two senators to represent sixty-two thousand people in Nevada.

Nevertheless, though the United States Senate thus appears to be constituted upon the rotten-borough system, the fact is that there is a great principle behind that seeming wrong. The Senate represents the States, and each State was by the fathers allowed two senators as a recognition of the fact that the States were equal; that the large State was no better than the small one, and entitled to no greater weight in the halls of legislation. This peculiar feature of our national form of government was no doubt in Governor Gordon's mind when upon the occasion of his inauguration a few days ago he declared to the people of Georgia that the independence of the States of Federal control in all their domestic matters was a principle as dear to the northern people as to the southern. "If there be one principle of government," said he, "dearer than all others to American freemen, it is the independence, equality, and freedom of the States. This is the central thought of our political faith. It is the keystone in the arch of our Constitution, and when that is destroyed the doom of constitutional freedom is sealed. When the independence and equality of the States are struck down the Republic falls."

We suspect that Governor Gordon's remarks were intended to be as well a warning to the northern people as an encouragement to the southern people. He no doubt desired to remind our northern brethren of the fact that we are all in the same boat, and that if it is scuttled we shall all go down together.

This "central thought of our political faith," this "keystone in the arch of our Constitution," is recognized in the choosing of the President of the United States by electoral colleges in the several States. Nevada, with sixty-two thousand people, has three votes in her electoral college. Colorado, with three times as large a population, has only three votes in her electoral college. It is easily to be foreseen, therefore, that the small States are not at all likely to ratify any amendment to the Federal Constitution which would dwarf their importance as States and diminish their influence in presidential elections. And as no amendment can be ratified without the consent of three fourths of the States, the prospect of securing the ratification of the one we are now considering is not at all bright. There are now thirty-eight States. To ratify a proposed amendment there must be twenty-nine consenting States, and therefore it could be defeated by the negative votes of ten States. Vermont, New Hampshire, Delaware, Rhode Island, Nevada, Colorado, Oregon, Connecticut, Nebraska, and Florida could now prevent any amendment from being ratified. And within a year or two there will be at least four States admitted into the Union which would vote with those States on a similar question. It may, therefore, be set down as certain that the amendment proposed by our Philadelphia contemporary will never be ratified.

In this connection, it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that the war between the States was begun by a minority President. In 1860 LINCOLN received less than 1,900,000 votes as against over 2,800,000 for DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE taken together. HAYES, too, was a minority President, TILDEN having received about 250,000 more votes than HAYES received. But this last minority President must be charged to the Electoral Commission rather than to the electoral colleges.

If the proposed amendment could be incorporated into the Constitution its results might be totally different from those which its advocates expect. We can imagine that much money and much talent and much work would be devoted to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, and Missouri, and not a dollar nor a speaker be sent to Vermont, New Hampshire, Delaware or any of the other very small States. Those States would be considered no more important than a congressional district. The election of the President would thus be transferred from the whole Union to perhaps a dozen or perhaps twenty of the larger States. Such an amendment would, in a word, work a total revolution if not in our form of government certainly in our manner of choosing Presidents.

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Although Mr. BRECKINRIDGE came to Richmond only to deliver an address to his Masonic brethren, he met many other persons, and all of them he at once drew to himself. The State pays him the following well-merited compliment:

A GREAT ORATION.—The address of the Hon. William C. P. Breckinridge, delivered yesterday at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic temple, was one of the most eloquent ever heard in this city. It was a marvel of compact reasoning and glowing rhetoric. In a speech of rare power and force, strong in thought, polished in sentence, impressive in delivery, the orator presented the great principals of Love for God, Love for our fellow-man. He seemed to sweep away for the time the idea of locality, to rise above his temporal surroundings, and to lay bare before his audience the whole track of the past; the whole track of the future, on which millions of mankind have been upholding for centuries gone and millions of mankind will be upholding for centuries to come the great principle of love for the Father, love for our brethren. The eloquent speaker held his hearers, as it were, in the palm of his hand, swaying them with every emotion, every utterance, every gesture of his masterly oration. He has left an impression upon the minds of those who heard him that will not be effaced in a lifetime.

This is not extravagant praise. If we had not heard Mr. BRECKINRIDGE say that his address had not been written out in full, we should never have questioned that he had pored over it day after day, polished it, omitted every inelegant word or phrase, and then committed the whole to memory. His judgment as to the right word is infallible; his vocabulary is unlimited; his fluency phenomenal. In a word, he is an oratorical son of ANAK. His full head of gray or white hair falls over his forehead, and, together with the royal gleam of his eye, makes him look like a real JOVE.

A Quartette.

BENJ. BUTLER, MAHONE, DUDLEY, and QUAY recently held a sort of dark-lantern conference in Washington, at which it is understood MAHONE made various charges against the Democrats of Virginia and contracted to do great things in the way of upsetting the will of the people of the state as expressed in the late election. Of course MAHONE cannot keep his contract, but he got advertised all the same, and that was doubtless the real object he had in calling the conference. The following is a fair specimen of the advertisements he received in the Independent Republican papers. It appeared in the editorial columns of the Springfield Republican:

"Claims of this sort (claims of fraud) coming from such a quarter do not gain moral reinforcement.

"It would be difficult to select from among the people of the United States a quartette of managers so distinguished for adroit and unscrupulous political methods. Quay and Butler have been denounced in the severest terms on this score by the most loyal Republican newspapers of their States, while the national reputation of Messrs. Mahone and Dudley need not be repeated. There may be Democratic frauds, but the men who are thus defending Republican interests in Virginia need to be vouched for."

The Republican displays its usual fairness by giving the whole combination a show.

BRIEF COMMENT.

Russia has put another chip on her shoulder.

The New York Tribune heads an editorial "Don't Write Letters." Is the Tribune out with BLAINE?

"The Michigan millers have resolved to organize a flour trust." That would unquestionably be a grinding monopoly.

"The Marquis of Queensberry, the grand prince of the prize-ring, is visiting New York." How does Boston, the town of JOHN L. SULLIVAN, like that?—"the grand prince of the prize-ring."

"Many people will be surprised to hear that Professor WIGGINS, of Canada, is indignant because he was elected a member of the Ananias Club, of Boston." Not at all. WIGGINS doubtless considers he is entitled to membership in the Warren Reifer or the Eli Perkins Club.

New Law Book.

American State Reports, Containing the Cases of General Value and Authority Subsequent to those Contained in the "American Decisions" and the "American Reports," Decided in the Courts of Last Resort of the Several States. Selected, Reported, and Annotated by A. C. FREEMAN and the Associate Editors of the "American Decisions," Volume II. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Company, 1888.

The "American Reports" are valuable, but they grew too fast. Of the series, the second volume of which we have just received, there will be only six volumes a year. The Virginia Law Journal says it will include the best features of both the preceding series. "The great feature of the American Decisions is the notes, and, if we may judge from this volume, they will be even more copious and valuable in this series. Only a reproduction of them here could give an adequate idea of their value."

Write to the publishers.

It Was Not the Tariff. It Was the Tariff.

CINCINNATI, November 12, 1888.

Editor of the Dispatch: We were not defeated in the West by the tariff issue. We were defeated by a dense ignorance of it, and the whole West voted squarely against its own interests. The time was far too short. Mr. Brice was sent into the presence of the enemy without ammunition because no ammunition existed. The subject was new and a literature on it had to be created. The bulk of the literature we had for the greater part of the campaign was mere trash of the *argumentum ad hominem* variety of the crudest nature. Strong documents that we needed did not even begin to appear till the very close of the canvass. Then we had locally Frank Hurd's papers, Hugh McCulloch's article in Scribner's, and best of all, Ashley's article in the November number of the Popular Science Monthly. But these, and especially the last, reached almost nobody. The masses were entirely untouched and uninformed. Had they been informed we should have carried the whole West.

Tariff reform is the winning issue, and before 1892 there will be time to educate the people on it and overcome the crude ignorance.

The cities read and think long before the country does, and we had just begun to convert the cities. In Cincinnati, on a full vote, we cut Blaine's majority in two. Chicago went Democratic strictly on the tariff issue; but the farmer had not been reached at all. The northwestern farmer works from daylight to dark. He sees no paper but his Republican county paper or his Republican weekly, and you know the sort of tariff information he got from them. He only knew that if the war tariff was lowered in the least the wonderful "home market" would be destroyed and the country could eat no corn or wheat, because all workingmen would be paupers, and therefore would quit eating. But these men are not fools. They simply had not had the issue made clear to them. The literature to enlighten them did not exist. I hope the Democratic National Committee will keep up the organization, and that it will establish a bureau of the propaganda with money and brains to educate the masses on this issue. There is ample time for this before 1892, and if it is done I care nothing for the Republican threat of four new States. We will convert them, too.

On the negro question I hope there will be no yielding of an iota anywhere in the South nor any dickering with the Republicans. There are just two horns to the dilemma of the negro business. Either we have got to follow the Republican line and consent to see the future American race a mixed and degraded race of octoroons, or the negro has to go out of the country to make room for whites at whatever cost. There is no middle ground. The ultimate result must be one or the other. Very respectfully,

ANDREW VAN BIBBER.

Some Interrogations.

FORK UNION, VA., November 14, 1888.

Editor of the Dispatch: 1. Does the result of the late election demonstrate Thomas Jefferson's proposition that "no man will ever bring out of the presidency the reputation which carries him into it"?

2. "I wish," said Jefferson, "that at the end of four years Congress had made the President forever ineligible a second time." Did that view of the matter affect injuriously the vote for Cleveland?

3. Was General Harrison elected because he endorsed more heartily than Cleveland the following sentiment of Jefferson: "It is a fatal heresy to suppose that either our State governments are superior to the Federal or the Federal to the State's"?

Having sat through the campaign regarded the reélection of Cleveland a foregone conclusion, I want to know what knocked the props from under him. W. C. J.

Draw up a resolution on the subject of this tariff and let us see what position you would have the Democratic party take in the approaching gubernatorial campaign.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

That is not hard to do. In fact, it has already been done. We would have the Democratic party take that position in the gubernatorial campaign, respecting the tariff, that the Dispatch and the Democratic party stood on before they strayed after the strange gods set up by Carlisle and Watterson, and on which Democracy triumphed—the Roanoke platform. That platform spoke the true sentiments of Virginia on the tariff, and Virginia Democrats abandoned it with reluctance for the sake of other and greater interests. Virginia and Virginians need not be ashamed to confess a grievous error and to go back to the truth.—*Index-Appeal.*

"Quack Nostrum" is a term not at all applicable to Dr. Bull's Cough-Syrup.

KILLING PROVED.

LEWIS, THE NORFOLK SPORTING-MAN, SENT ON.

The Conference Changes—A Portsmouth Justice Badly Burned—The Cotton Trade—Compresses Rushing.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, November 15, 1888.

In the Police Court this morning, before Justice J. E. Baum, John T. Lewis, who shot and killed Joe Barnes, had his preliminary examination. Evidence sufficient to prove the killing was taken, and the accused was sent on and committed for trial at the next criminal term of the Corporation Court. Bail was refused. Lewis has been confined in jail since the shooting affair, ten days ago. He was at the time at large on $1,000 bail on the charge of being an accessory in the killing of Peter McLean, who was shot to death by John Evans, and is, therefore, in a bad fix. Lewis is a sporting man of the town. His victim was a joiner by trade and was considered a desperate man.

The Methodists of Norfolk are delighted with the return of Rev. Dr. R. N. Sledd to Norfolk, and it is believed he will build up Centenary church wonderfully during his term here and make it one of the attractive charges of the conference. The Centenary congregation are now erecting a $15,000 church to worship in, and when completed Dr. Sledd will doubtless draw largely from his old congregation, Granby-Street.

Rev. George W. Wray, of the Richmond district, who has been sent to Central church, Portsmouth, greatly pleases that congregation, and as he is a good revivalist and earnest worker he will soon arrest the disintegration that has been going on slowly but surely in that church for a year past.

During the fire last night on South street, in Portsmouth, Justice John W. Rutter, whose store and dwelling caught fire, was badly burned about the arms and breast, and his condition is painful and serious.

The remainder of the Virginia Conference, about one half, left for home to-day, having enjoyed eight days in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Hereafter under the new plan of support the conference will meet in some of the smaller towns of the State. For nearly fifty years the conference has been unable to meet in Suffolk on account of its size.

Nearly 50,000 bales of cotton are now in the warehouses here. Sales by the cotton-handlers now aggregate about 5,000 bales a day. All four of the cotton-compresses of the city are rushing day and night with work.

Dr. A. R. Rowzie, of Essex county, is here, visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. S. Williamson.

William Garrison, a well-known colored man, dropped dead on Nicholson street last night while going home from church. Death was the result of heart-disease.

During the month of October there were seventy-two deaths in Norfolk, of which number forty-eight were colored. This is a decrease on last year of nineteen deaths.

The election judges' cases are being examined to-day before United States Commissioner Charles T. Barry.

The darkies of Portsmouth are doing considerable grumbling to-day at the action of the Mayor in forbidding their political parade, but it is not believed they will attempt to defy the authorities.

Several days ago, while at sea, one of the crew of the British ship Senator, named Denny, which arrived in this port to-day, fell overboard and was drowned.

The steam-tug W. F. Taylor, belonging to Captain Joseph Baker, sank in the harbor to-day, and the wreckers are now raising her.

A. J. Cassatt, president; W. A. Patton, vice-president; J. G. Cassatt, treasurer; and U. H. Painter, director of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad; A. E. Bateman, treasurer of the Atlantic and Danville railroad; and W. H. Jackson arrived in the city to-day, and are looking over the property of the first-named company with a view to extensions and improvements. They took a trip over a portion of the Atlantic and Danville railway to-day, and return for the inspection of the line of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk to-morrow. They inspected the Gosport cotton dock, belonging to the bankrupt Exchange National Bank, with a view to purchasing the dock for the Atlantic and Danville.

PETERSBURG.

Alleged Mule-Thief Arrested—Personal and Political Notes.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NOVEMBER 15, 1888.

James Williams, a negro, was arrested in this city last night on the authority of a telegram from Richmond charging him with the theft of a mule, supposed to be the property of A. L. Savage. The mule was recovered in Chesterfield county, where the animal had been sold to a farmer, and the accused was to-day taken over to Richmond for trial.

It is reported that the two negro men, Frederick Clayton and Edward Drumgould, who recently escaped from the jail of Chesterfield county, have been arrested and returned to their old quarters.

A beautiful lot of flue-cured tobacco, raised by Mr. W. M. Short, of Brunswick county, was sold in this city to-day at $35 per hundred pounds.

Mr. Robert Prince and bride, of Roanoke, who have been spending several days in this city, left to-day for Richmond to visit the Exposition.

Mr. L. C. Nunnally, a popular young shoe merchant of this city, was married at 10 o'clock this morning at the High-Street Methodist Episcopal church to Miss Annie C. Wilkerson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. C. Vanderslice, pastor of the church.

While the congregation of the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal church regret very much to have to part with their pastor, Rev. Dr. R. N. Sledd, they are prepared to give a cordial and hearty reception to the Rev. William E. Evans, who has been assigned to that charge. Dr. Sledd has done splendid work for the church during his ministry.

It is thought in political circles here that should he desire it Colonel James D. Brady, the Virginia member of the Republican National Committee, will be able to command a good position under President Harrison's Administration, and that ex-Governor William E. Cameron may also be remembered. What part General Mahone may play in the distribution of Federal patronage in Virginia cannot now be even guessed at.

ROBIN ADAIR.

STAUNTON.

Death of Ex-Mayor Cochran—His Career.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

STAUNTON, VA., November 15.—Mr. James A. Cochran, a prominent citizen of Staunton, died this morning at 9:35, of typhoid-fever; aged forty-five years. He was confined to his room for two weeks. The deceased was the youngest son of the venerable George M. Cochran, who survives him. He was a brother of Mr. George M. Cochran, Jr., a distinguished member of the Staunton legal profession, and of the late Judge Alexander B. Cochran. The death of Mr. Cochran is a great loss to this city and county. He had served this city as councilman several terms and also as mayor. He was for several years a leading merchant, engaged in the grain and produce trade, and when the Chamber of Commerce was organized in February, 1885, was made president of that board. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Cochran & Lewis, a large hardware house in this city, and also secretary and treasurer of the Valley Mutual Life Association, of which Hon. A. H. H. Stuart is president.

The deceased was quite a youth at the commencement of the war between the States. He volunteered, and served first in an Augusta company in the Fourteenth Virginia cavalry, and was in the command that made the march into Ohio under General Jenkins. He afterwards served in the Eighteenth cavalry, and was severely wounded in the Valley campaign of 1864. Mr. Cochran was a distinguished member of the Masonic order, and had attained to its highest degree. He was never married. He was successful in business, and enjoyed the largest confidence and popularity among the people. His mind was clear and quick, his convictions decided, and his action prompt. A true, generous, noble man, who was ever liberal, indulgent, and retiring in his intercourse, has fallen in the time of his manhood and usefulness. He will be buried to-morrow from the First Presbyterian church.

DANVILLE.

Marriage of a Minister—Railroad Granted Time.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., November 15.—Rev. Wilbur F. Tillett, D. D., professor in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., was married at 7 o'clock to-night to Miss Kate O. Schoolfield, eldest daughter of John H. Schoolfield, a prominent business-man of this city. The ceremony took place at Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal church and was performed by Rev. John E. Edwards, D. D., assisted by Dr. William G. Starr. After the ceremony the bridal party, with a few friends, repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, where a wedding supper was enjoyed, after which the couple left by the 10 P. M. Midland train for Nashville, Tenn. The groom is one of the most prominent members of the Virginia Conference, and has been for several years past a professor in Vanderbilt University under appointment from this conference. He was formerly pastor of one of the Methodist Episcopal churches in this city. The bride is a charming and highly-cultured Christian young lady.

Danville to-day voted by an overwhelming majority to extend the time to the Atlantic and Danville railroad to finish the road here, in order to secure the $150,000, the city's subscription. This secures the road. There is great rejoicing.

GIVE IT GOOD SUPPORT.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Maryland Home for Ex-Confederates.

[Baltimore American.]

The General Assembly of Maryland, at its session of 1888, gave the use of the buildings and grounds of the old United States arsenal at Pikesville to the Association of the Maryland Line, to be used as a home for destitute and infirm Confederate soldiers, and appropriated $5,000 per annum for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890 for the support of the institution. The Association of the Maryland Line at once took possession of the property, which was very dilapidated, not having been used since 1861, and proceeded to make absolutely necessary repairs. The committee intrusted the institution to a board of managers, with Colonel William P. Zollinger, chairman; Captain George W. Booth, secretary; William H. Fitzgerald, treasurer; William H. Pope, superintendent, and General Bradley T. Johnson, August Simm, and James R. Wheeler members of the board. They likewise organized a board of visitors, consisting of ladies, with Mrs. General Bradley T. Johnson, president; Mrs. H. Newell Martin, vice-president, and Mrs. William Reed, secretary. The active management of the home is in charge of the superintendent, under the direct supervision of the board of managers. The board of visitors is divided into committees for each month of the year, who visit the home and inspect its operations, and report the result of their visit to the managers, with suggestions for the benefit of the inmates. The managers hit upon the very good idea of suggesting that the home be made memorial, in honor of the Confederate soldiers, and the plan was at once adopted, so that the home has been beautifully and elegantly furnished by families, friends, and Confederate societies, in honor of their dead. The rooms are spacious, airy, well lighted and heated, and are delightful retreats for the veterans.

Twelve rooms are now fitted up with hardwood furniture, comfortable beds, and elegant arrangements, as follows:

First. The Virginia room, given by former Virginians in Baltimore, two beds.

Second. The Little room, in memory of General Henry R. Little, a gallant Marylander, killed at Iuka, given by Mrs. Little and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Third. The Baltimore Light Artillery room, two beds, given by the Association of the Baltimore Light Artillery.

Fourth. The Colston room, two beds, memorial of William E. Colston, Mosby's battalion, killed at Loudoun Heights, given by Captain F. M. Colston.

Fifth. The McKim room, two beds, by Mrs. McIlvaine and Mrs. William Reed, in memory of Robert B. McKim, of the Rockbridge Artillery, killed at Winchester.

Sixth. The Marshall room, two beds, given by Colonel Charles Marshall in memory of his brother, killed in battle.

Seventh. The Zollinger room, two beds, memorial of Jacob E. Zollinger, Second Maryland, killed at Gettysburg, given by his sisters, Mrs. Power and Mrs. Oakford, and by Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Zollinger.

Eighth. The Goodwin room, two beds, memorial of Frank G. Goodwin, killed at Gettysburg; given by his brother, C. Ridgely Goodwin, and wife.

Ninth. The Murray room, two beds, memorial of Captain William H. Murray, killed at Gettysburg; given by the Murray Association.

Tenth. The Ridgely Brown room, two beds, memorial of Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgely Brown, First Maryland cavalry, killed at the South Anna; given by Mrs. John F. Hunter and the survivors of his old regiment.

Eleventh. The Chantilly room, one bed, given by Mrs. H. F. Goupe.

Twelfth. The Raleigh C. Thomas Memorial Hall, used as the library of the house; fitted up and given, together with a superb portrait of "Old Raleigh," by his family and friends.

Many of the rooms are decorated with portraits of the persons in whose memory they are given, while others have the muster rolls of the companies and the life records of the dead. Two other apartments are now being furnished by Mr. George C. Jenkins as a memorial of his brother and by General John Gill for his brother.

The mess hall has been handsomely fitted up by Captain G. W. Wood, and the library is being enlarged by donations of books, papers, and magazines. Thus far Maryland publishers have shown their generosity by giving free subscriptions to their papers, numbering about seventy-five in all.

Mr. Hattersly Talbott, of Montgomery county, and Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cole, have given a valuable collection of books, and from present prospects the library bids to be one of the most interesting in the State.

The annual report of the Board of Managers shows that there have been in the institution twenty-four inmates, of whom three have been dismissed for cause, leaving twenty-one men now there. No distinction as to admission is made on account of birth or place of service. The managers require only that the applicant shall have been a *bona fide* resident of the State before application and shall have served honorably in the war. An honorable war record is absolutely essential to gain admittance.

The receipts for the year have been: From the State, $5,000; Ford benefit, $690; contributions, $636.58; rents, $60; annual subscribers, $395; loan, $1,500—making a total of $8,194.58.

The expenditures have been: For repairs of buildings, $4,177.88; heating apparatus and water fixtures, $683.51; supplies, $421.31; garden and farm, $264.42; fuel and lights, $556.85; clothing, $524.75; medicines, $69.75; horse and wagon, $315; interest account, $134.01; stationery and printing, $204.13; superintendent and wages to help, $204.83; miscellaneous, $104.86—making a total of $7,652.34, which leaves a balance on hand of $542.24.

It is estimated that it will require $2,500 to support the home for the current year. In order to place the institution on a firm basis, and enlist as large a circle of friends as possible, the management have determined to appeal to the public for 1,000 subscribers at $5 each. This will enable a great many persons to contribute, while larger sums would not be refused.

The Board of Visitors met at the residence of General Bradley T. Johnson, 18 North avenue, yesterday, and organized for the ensuing year by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. Bradley T. Johnson; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. Newell Martin and Mrs. William H. Bruce; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William Reed; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clapham Murray; Executive Committee: Mrs. William P. Zollinger, Mrs. C. Ridgely Goodwin, Mrs. Charles Harrison, Mrs. John F. Hunter, and Mrs. Philip Luck.

A Total Eclipse.

[Springfield Republican.]

The total eclipse of the sun January 1st is attracting interest in scientific circles, and preparations are being made to make careful observations. The totality in the United States will be confined to the Northwest, and will be longest continued in California. Much disappointment is expressed that Congress rejected a proposition to appropriate $5,000 for studying the eclipse, as European Governments will send representatives here to make independent observations. Private institutions are preparing, however, to send parties to California. Harvard College will confine her efforts chiefly to photographing the corona, and it is asserted that her attempts in this line have been the most successful in recent years. Professor Pickering, of Harvard, will also study the spectra and gain what new information he can of the sun's heat and distance from the earth. The delegation from the Warner observatory will attempt to discover planets between the sun and Mercury which may exhibit some orbits that are not clearly defined. But, after all, the totality of the eclipse lasts only two minutes, and comes during the rainy season in California, so that the labor of months may end in disappointment.

Took Laudanum.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., November 15.—William Hensley, a miner at Marmet Works, Raymond City, took laudanum last night, dying this morning. He was highly respected, and leaves a large family of grown-up children. Ill health is the only cause assigned.

Lord Sherbrooke, better known as Robert Lowe, the English statesman, is now worth something like $10,000,000, although he began life as a college tutor, with no other capital than brains. He made all his money by judicious investment in Australian lands.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a purely vegetable preparation, being free from injurious ingredients. It is peculiar in its curative power.

WEDDING BELLS.

A BRILLIANT MARRIAGE AT HALIFAX COURTHOUSE.

Faulkner-Edmondson—The Choicest Decorations—The Attendants—Elegant Presents—The Supper.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

SOUTH BOSTON, VA., Nov. 15, 1888.

One of the most brilliant society events that have occurred in this county was the marriage at Halifax Courthouse last Tuesday night of Mr. J. M. Faulkner and Miss Fanny W. Edmondson. The ceremony took place in St. John's church, the rector, Dr. O. A. Kinsolving, officiating. The decorations in the church were very beautiful. In each aisle near the chancel was a floral gate, while the chancel, pulpit, and columns were profusely adorned with roses, asters, and chrysanthemums. The church was crowded with a very large audience.

The bridal party entered the church at 7:45. It was preceded by two lovely little misses, Peachy Dorsey and Mary Leigh. They went forward and opened the floral gates and were followed by the others of the party. The attendants were:

Mr. N. R. Coles and Miss Lula Edmondson.

Mr. G. E. Leach and Miss Mattie Tredway.

Mr. W. H. Carrington and Miss Hattie Dix.

Mr. J. H. Hankins and Miss Sallie Green.

Mr. W. I. Johnson and Miss Mary Poindexter.

Mr. V. L. Fowlkes and Miss Nellie Carpenter.

Dr. H. B. Melvin and Miss Rosa Booth.

Mr. L. C. Spragins and Miss Birdie Jordan.

Mr. R. H. Edmondson and Miss Magruder Estes.

Then came the bride and groom, and a handsomer couple has never stood before the matrimonial altar of St. John's.

The ceremony was sweet and solemn. The surroundings were bright and happy. The entire scene was one of exceeding beauty.

The ceremonies at the church concluded, the bridal party went to the residence of the groom's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Leander Faulkner, where a reception was held.

After hearty congratulations had been extended the young couple by a large number of relatives and friends present an inspection of the bridal present was in order. They were many, costly, and very handsome. Supper was announced at 10 o'clock, and the bridal feast was rich, bounteous, and elegant in every particular.

The bride is a daughter of Major and Mrs. H. A. Edmondson, and is noted for her beauty and lovable disposition, which always attracted to her hosts of admirers and friends.

The groom is the youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. Leander Faulkner, and is deservedly popular with a large circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner left on the midnight train for a northern bridal trip. They were followed by the prayers and blessings of all who know them for a happy and joyful journey through life. PATI.

Powhatan County.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NOVEMBER 13, 1888.

The agony is over at last and Powhatan has redeemed herself. Venable has a majority of one vote over Langston. This election in this county has been a most vital one with us, as Langston had sharply drawn the color line, and he and his friends openly claimed that the colored element in the county having a large majority was entitled to hold all the county officers elected by the people, and if Langston had succeeded it would have been unquestionably done, as already the office of the commissioner of the revenue is held by a negro. The majority of Harrison over Cleveland was much less than the usual majority. Mr. William M. Flanagan, the Commonwealth's attorney of the county, is being pressed by his friends to become a candidate for the office of United States district attorney, and if fidelity to General Mahone and the stand he took against what at one time was a commanding majority of the colored voters entitles one to it, he certainly is. But for him especially and his fight against Langston we would not have been able to have elected Venable.

The farmers having sown their wheat, which is now up and looking well, are getting up their corn, which is a short crop. The corn on the Appomattox and other water-courses was greatly injured by high water.

As our railroad is now being constructed in Cumberland we do not see so much or hear so much about it, but understand that it is rapidly approaching completion to Farmville. D.

Hampton News.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NOVEMBER 15, 1888.

The formal installation of Rev. Mr. Price as pastor of the Presbyterian church will take place on the night of the 22d instead of to-night.

The union meetings under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association are being well attended, and much interest is manifested. Mr. James Cumming, the secretary, is much interested in the work, and is an earnest and energetic worker.

Mr. Frank Lee was in Smithfield on yesterday attending the marriage of Mr. Winder Lane, of Williamsburg, to Miss Lizzie Jordan.

The Masonic Temple is rapidly approaching completion and will be an ornament to the town.

The Mendelssohn Club gives a concert at Newport News next week.

The Republicans are jubilant over the result of the election, and have brooms hoisted and flags flying in all directions.

The Salvation Army is still holding forth here, but the attendance upon their meetings is small. PAUL.

Marriage in Essex County.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WEST POINT, VA., November 15, 1888.

Several citizens of West Point left here day before yesterday to attend the marriage of Miss Lou's Roane to Mr. M. C. Gaines, of Rock Hill, S. C. The marriage was celebrated yesterday morning at the residence of the bride's mother, near Centre Cross, Essex county. Rev. Mr. Payne, of the Methodist Church, officiated, assisted by Rev. T. L. West, pastor of the Baptist church here. After the ceremony the happy couple took the Rappahannock boat for Richmond, viâ Fredericksburg. The bridal presents were numerous and handsome. WILSON PILGRIM.

Hanged For Murder.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WATERLOO, N. Y., November 15.—Charles Johnson was hanged at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock this morning for the murder of John Walters. Two men, Johnson and Caldwell, were confined in Waterloo jail awaiting trial on the charge of horse-stealing on the day of the crime, January 19, 1887. The guard, John Walters, went to the cell where the two men were and unlocked the door. Johnson hit him a terrible blow on the head, fracturing his skull, and then made a dash for liberty, but the sheriff, fully armed, blocked the way, and they were driven back to their cell. Walters lingered some days and then died. Caldwell was tried and sentenced to Auburn for life. The trial of Johnson resulted in the execution to-day.

Rumored Lynching of Five Witnesses.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says: A rumor reached this city this morning from Christian county, the home of the famous Bald-Knobber king, Dave Walker, to the effect that five of the witnesses who testified against him in his trial for murder have been lynched by ex-Bald-Knobbers. It is said the friends of Walker waited until the Supreme Court had passed upon his case, and when it was announced that the ex-chief of the Bald-Knobbers must hang, they wreaked vengeance on five leading witnesses who brought him within the shadow of the gallows.

The Irish Bishops Receive Another Papal Rescript.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

DUBLIN, November 15.—The Irish bishops have received another papal rescript. It orders them to actively execute the former rescript, which instructs them to denounce the plan of campaign and boycotting. It also orders them to direct priests to preach against agitation and to forbids them to take part in boycotting and the plan of campaign movements, which they must oppose with all means in their power.

Rental Treatment of a French Girl.

A New York special says: Madame Marie Rose Legendre, the proprietress of a fashionable boarding-house at 5 east Forty-first street, has got herself into trouble. Suit has been brought against her by a former domestic in her employ, whose story, if only partially true, reveals a degree of cruelty and outrageous abuse the like of which has been seldom known.

The plaintiff is a French woman named Augustine Lemore, and in her affidavit she swears that on or about the 21th of March, 1885, while in Paris, Mme. Legendre hired her as a cook and chambermaid, her compensation to be twenty dollars per month, with board and lodgings. From the day of her landing until the present the unfortunate woman was not paid a cent, and during that time her treatment by Mme. Legendre was most barbarous. She was frequently beaten, was denied the necessaries of life, and was kept in a state of abject servitude and terror. She was never allowed to go outside of the house, and when Madame made a change of domicile the domestic was escorted from one house to the other by Madame herself, or else put in charge of a man whom she did not know.

For the last six months she has made every effort to escape from the house, but was thwarted every time by Madame, who kept a careful watch on all her movements. She finally endeavored to escape, and meeting a waiter formerly employed by Madame she told her story. He laid the facts before Lawyer Le Barbier, and the prosecution of Madame Legendre is the result.

H. Rider Haggard now wears his hair in flowing locks, which reach almost to his shoulders. He has shaved off his blonde moustache, and smokes cigarettes continually.

HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA TRADE MARK

Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is today the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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TO THE FARMERS OF VIRGINIA: We respectfully inform you that we have established a CREAMERY at No. 3 WEST BROAD STREET, and would like to make contracts with farmers for MILK to be delivered at our creamery for one year.

It is a well-known fact that where farmers engage in the production of milk prosperity surrounds them, and their families dress well and their farms grow richer in value each year, while farmers who engage in growing grain and tobacco impoverish their farms and their families are poorly supplied with comforts of life.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

RICHMOND CREAM, BUTTER, AND MILK CO., No. 3 West Broad street, Richmond, Va. no 16-2t

EXCURSIONS, &c.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD will sell round-trip tickets to WASHINGTON AT $3.85 and to BALTIMORE AT $5.05 good five days, including day of sale, thus affording visitors to the Exposition an opportunity to see the National Capital and the Monumental City at a low cost before returning to their homes. Three trains daily except Sundays, two on Sundays.

Tickets for sale at Broad-Street station and A. W. Garber's, corner Tenth and Main streets.

G. A. TAYLOE, General Ticket Agent.

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