THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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SUNDAY.....JULY 9, 1893.

What May Come of the Extra Session.

In talking about what Congress will probably do at the extra session to begin in August we should remember that it is a new Congress which is soon to begin and that it may take the Speaker three or four weeks to appoint the various committees—that is, if the Speaker shall determine to have many new committees. For instance, to make Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would involve the appointment of some member or members to fill places on other committees which are now filled by him. In saying this we assume that Mr. CRISP will be re-elected Speaker. As to this assumption we have to say that we have all along contended that he would be re-elected and ought to be re-elected. He is honest, capable, and faithful. He is an expert in parliamentary tactics. He has had much experience in the chair and on the floor. He has proved by service in the office that he measures fully up to the highest standard which the country has accorded to the speakership. He comes from the Empire State of the South and is a warm-hearted southron, though he is at the same time a true patriot whose love of country makes him as deeply concerned for the welfare of Maine as for the welfare of Georgia, and for the peace and prosperity of the North as well as the peace and prosperity of the South. He comes from HOWELL COBB'S State and is worthy to succeed in the office of Speaker that great statesman and profound and skillful parliamentarian.

When, therefore, Congress shall meet on the 7th of next month it will be called upon to decide first of all what kind of business, if any, it intends to do besides that of legislating on financial questions. Of course, these questions will take precedence over all others and will engage the attention of Congress for a considerable time. The House of Representatives has under the Constitution the sole right to originate revenue bills. This fact will prevent the Senate from beginning action upon the currency question until after the lower house shall have perfected a bill and asked for the Senate's concurrence in its provisions. Besides, there are several very interesting contested-election cases to come up for decision by the Senate before it can properly engage in the business of legislation. These cases were discussed at the last session of the Senate, or rather the principal points involved in them were discussed, and we were at that time hopeful that they would be decided by the Senate at its session held after the 4th of March and after the old House of Representatives had expired by constitutional limitation. But just as soon as the President let the Senate know that he had no more work for that body to do it adjourned and left all the contested-election cases to be decided when next it shall assemble. This was most unfortunate in view of the fact that the senators whose seats are contested come from the now so-called silver States. Here we have an illustration of the truth of the saying that the unexpected is what is always happening. At no other session of the Senate for the last 100 years could such a question have arisen to distract the minds of the senators as those involved in the contested-election cases under consideration. These cases ought surely to be decided as soon as possible. The silver senators ought to vote upon the silver question.

The Speaker can find precedents for appointing at once the most important committees, or some of them, and thus expediting the work of the extra session. But as soon as he undertakes to appoint any committee he will be confronted by the question whether he shall or shall not divide the Democratic party into two factions. How could he refuse to reappoint Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, over which he has presided so long, without exciting fierce opposition amongst the silver Democrats in the House of Representatives, and indeed in the whole country? Speaker CRISP's own State, if we may infer as much from the tone of its leading Democratic journal, the Atlanta *Constitution*, would not justify him for slighting in any manner the bimetallists. The committee which will have charge of the SHERMAN silver law may possibly come to an agreement at an early day to report in favor of the repeal of that law, and there will be few or no Democrats to complain of their report, seeing that the Democratic party has declared for its repeal; but whenever the silver question shall come up in any other form then there will be "double, double toil and trouble" amongst the Democrats in Congress, and no little bad spirit may be aroused. Indeed, it is not improbable that the Speaker will be worried almost out of his life when he comes to the performance of the duty of appointing the committees. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

The reader will see that the beginning of the extra session may be the beginning of dissensions in the Democratic party.

A Suggestion as to the Street-Cars.

There is no city which has a better street-car service than Richmond. Therefore, we have no complaint to make of that service. But the crowding of the cars on Tuesday last, and often on occasion, suggests that our street-railroad system is not "worked for all it is worth."

The passengers who crowd the street-cars on Sunday afternoons and on other special occasions consist of persons who are willing to take the risk of standing up and of being crowded uncomfortably in order to secure a ride. There are as many more persons who would ride if they were sure of securing seats and of not being "rammed, jammed, and packed" into a car as sardines are packed into the little boxes which contain them.

Will it be said that the cars carry all the passengers who present themselves? Why, so they did when the cars on Broad street were drawn each by a single horse and carried only a few hundred persons a day. The people did not expect transportation on the cars and made no arrangements to be thus transported. But as soon as the accommodations were increased the number of passengers was increased. In proportion to the completeness of the accommodations which the street-cars afford will be the receipts of the company.

Make provision for accommodating twice as many persons as now ride, and then give the public assurance that every would-be passenger will be accommodated, and the quiet, home-staying people who now turn over the street-cars to the aggressive street-car patrons will lend their aid to the success of our fine street-car system, and number themselves amongst the thousands of grateful passengers who already regard that system as above all price. There are many thousands of persons who do not now patronize the street-cars.

The President and Free Trade.

The *Courier-Journal* has not complied with our request that it should favor the readers of that paper with an article commenting upon Mr. CLEVELAND'S anti-free-trade utterances in his letter of September, 1892, accepting the nomination for President of the United States. Our Louisville contemporary sees an opponent of tariff reform "in every bush," and would if it could compel Congress to legislate upon the subject of the tariff before legislating upon the subject of the finances. We have steadfastly advocated taking action on the currency before touching the tariff; or, as we said long before there was any panic in India or the United States, we have favored such legislation at once on financial questions as would give Mr. CARLISLE'S new tariff a good send-off. We renew our request to the *Courier-Journal* and plead that we find good reasons for repeating it in the facts—first, that our Louisville contemporary has charged us with "seeming to think" that party pledges are made to be broken; second, that we "will never learn" that there is a wide difference between tariff reform and free trade, and third, that Mr. CLEVELAND is pledged to the "principle" of "a tariff for revenue only." We will let Mr. CLEVELAND speak for us and for himself. Here is what he said on this subject in his letter of acceptance. We quote his own words:

"Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens rather than the precipitation of free trade.

"We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under the present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow-countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests, and we know they can't be frightened by the spectre of impossible free-trade."

In these two paragraphs, as we have argued heretofore, Mr. CLEVELAND scouts the charge that he favors "the precipitation of free trade." He brands the talk of the free-traders as "the mere spectre of impossible free trade"—the ghost of free trade. Now, let our Louisville contemporary "tackle" the President and excuse us for following in the footsteps of the head of the Democratic party. If all the "gab" the country has had on this subject from ill-informed persons were called to the attention of the President he would be so disgusted with it that he would feel as if he would like to hide himself for a season. And we say for ourselves, as the President says for himself, that we cannot be frightened by such a spectre.

And how do such teachings as those of our Louisville contemporary read in the light of the late news from India? Is not the reader reminded of JOHNNY HOOK crying "Beef!" "Beef!" all through a camp of the soldiers of the revolution of 1776? What says the President in his proclamation convening Congress in extra session? He does not mention the tariff at all. He lays all the financial troubles of the country upon laws "which must be executed until repealed by Congress." That language so plainly points out the SHERMAN silver law as the cause of the present condition of our finances that nobody will pretend to find in it any reference to the existing tariff. The "distrust and apprehension," of which he speaks as "pervading all business circles" he charges by necessary implication to that law. But why argue the point? Everybody knows that the President would not have convened Congress in extra session to legislate on the tariff. That one fact proves that the President is on our side, or rather that we are on his side of this question.

Let us hear from our Louisville contemporary. But do not confound "a tariff for revenue" with a tariff laid "for revenue purposes only." The President takes sides with us on that point also when he calls for "freer raw material." This "freer raw material" is to protect American manufacturers.

A Philadelphia Proposition.

When Congress meets there will be so many financial schemes presented for its consideration that the members will not be able to decide at once in favor of any one of them as having all the features which it ought to have in order to be entitled to enactment into a law. Nevertheless, it will go hard but the financiers will devise some plan which will command the support of Congress as well as that of the President.

The Philadelphia *Record* proposes that Congress shall so modify the law taxing the circulating notes of State banks as to provide that all banks shall be exempt from its operation which shall furnish ample security for the redemption of its notes by having a specie reserve and by depositing interest-bearing bonds as the national banks are now required to do. That is to say, the law levying a tax on the circulating notes of State banks shall be continued in force as to all banks which shall not give ample guarantees that their notes will always be redeemed when presented for that purpose. The *Record* asks, "If Congress can tax all State-bank issues, why might not that body remove the tax from such only as should rest on a solid specie-paying basis?" We quote:

"Certainly it would seem to be within the financial statesmanship of the day to devise a plan by which State-bank issues can be made absolutely safe and the important element of national supervision maintained. These must be conditions precedent to the removal of the tax. There are plenty of first-class securities that could be made the basis of the circulation of these State banks."

This Philadelphia scheme provides for national supervision and commends itself in that respect to persons who do not desire to debase the national currency nor have a currency controlled by forty-four different States. No scheme should be entertained for a moment which provides for a debasement of the currency or for its total denationalization.

Mr. WILLIAM C. TODD has just given to the Boston Public Library $50,000, the interest on which is to be annually expended for *newspapers* to be kept in a suitable apartment in the new library building, where all citizens and strangers can "enter freely and read." Mr. TODD began an experiment in this direction a dozen years ago in Newburyport, Mass. At first he gave $300 a year to furnish newspapers in a room provided by the city. After watching for some time the success of his venture, he became satisfied that he was doing good to a far greater number than by aiding libraries, where he saw books with their leaves uncut for generations. So he made his Newburyport bounty a perpetuity by a fund of $10,000. Mr. TODD'S Boston gift is unconditional save that "in the selection of newspapers no distinction shall be made in favor of any religious sec or political party."

The Pulaski *News-Review* states upon information received that there is general regret among Virginians who have been to the World's Fair at the poverty of the Virginia exhibit, and it believes that so far as the mineral interests of the State are concerned they are hurt rather than helped by the display made.

Duties We Owe Richmond.

The value of the real estate in Richmond as assessed for taxation has increased $953,617 within the past twelve months. This is the result of the erection of new buildings and of improvements made to old ones all over the city. Within the same period there was an increase of personal property amounting to $14,128. Our real estate is now valued at $42,342,638; our personal property at $20,716,429.

This increase of values will put into the city treasury $29,015, less the cost of collection, and we hope that this sum will be adequate to cover our loss sustained by that decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional the tax on abutting property-owners for street improvements and also help to reduce the floating debt of the city, which is already much too large, and is carried at a considerable cost.

The figures we here give indicate that Richmond is growing in business and in wealth. We can rely upon a moderate yearly increase of income, but that increase should not be anticipated and consumed before it is paid in.

It will fall to the duty of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to ascertain and report what income we may rely upon for the next year or two and what expenses we shall have to bear. Provision must be made, of course, for the completion and occupation of the new City Hall and for "metering the city," or building new water-works, so that our people may have more water to use and to waste. We earnestly hope that the fund for the improvement of streets will not be seriously reduced, but we much fear that it will. When it comes to a pinch it will be easier to lop off a large part of this item than to fight and overcome the various interests which will be standing up for their usual appropriations without regard to what is needed for streets. Yet, to let the streets go a year or two without necessary repairs would prove to be a costly expedient, because it would mean a cumulative bill to be met in the future.

Our tax-payers and business-men generally should take more interest in municipal affairs than they now do. The duties of citizenship can neither be delegated to others nor escaped by any other method without danger to great public interests. Richmond has a large income. It is ample for all of our wants, including the opening of new streets and the repairing of old ones, and we should live within it.

Water-Meters in Atlanta.

Atlanta has been using water-meters since 1885, and with great satisfaction.

We learn from official reports that when the meters were put in use there there were but 1,500 taps or water-rent payers and 6,000,000 gallons of water per day were needed to supply them. The pressure on the mains was not sufficient to throw water above the second floor of an ordinary house, and during that period the Kimball House burned down and $500,000 worth of property was destroyed.

When meters were put on the consumption of water fell from 6,000,000 to 1,500,000 gallons "and everybody had plenty of water." The pressure in the mains at once increased to such an extent that "we could throw six to eight streams of water from the hydrants in the streets over the top of the tallest buildings. And all the time, let it be remembered, every consumer had plenty of water."

The city had not only plenty of water, but it was now found possible to use filters. "The water was then—in 1885—muddy and often unfit for use. We put in filters and made the water good. The consumption has increased until now we have 4,533 taps using the water."

Atlanta found itself in the same extremity that we are now in and boldly met it by the adoption of meters. What are we going to do? Are we going to let most of our water be wasted on low levels, while the residents of high levels are in want?

In other words, are we going to enter upon an expenditure of colossal proportions or are we going to adopt the meter system?

A meter for an average family would cost $15. If, as the Superintendent of the Water-Works proposes, this were bought by the city and hired to the consumer at 10 per cent. on the cost, the average family would only pay a meter rental of $1.50 per annum, and would after paying this be able to get a considerable reduction in his water-bill as compared with what he now pays.

We appeal to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to present the financial side of this question, at least as it affects the city, and see if it cannot overcome the amazingly dangerous indifference which now possesses our people, especially those of our people who have the largest property-interests here and who manifest little or no concern in municipal affairs.

Cool Stories.

Snake stories are not in fashion this season. The geniuses who usually prepare them for the publication market have struck a newer and colder vein of mendacity.

One of them circulated all over the country recently the story of the discovery in Scott county, Va., of an ice mine, where ice could be quarried like rock. Another, who writes for a McDowell (W. Va.) paper, describes a spring said to exist in that region. Its waters, tested with a thermometer, indicate a temperature of four degrees below the freezing point. Yet this spring never freezes, but flows on forever. The neighbors when they need a piece of ice fill a pitcher with common water, plunge the pitcher into the spring, and draw it out full of ice. Ice-cream is frozen in like manner.

It is said to be a great convenience. We should think so. We should like to have its waters piped to Richmond, particularly if *en route* they could be passed through a mint-bed and a sugar mine.

It is possible that these writers may be mistaken in their facts, but they cannot be mistaken in their purpose to divert the public mind from thoughts of hot weather and all the other disagreeable accompaniments of city life when the thermometer is at 94 or 95. In this view they are public benefactors.

The Dispatch Right.

Our friend and correspondent, Mr. P. A. KRISE, of Lynchburg, made a mistake when he looked into the Baltimore *Sun* to see what Mr. SHERMAN had said on the greenback question in a recent interview in Chicago. The New York *Tribune* of Thursday says:

"Senator Sherman expresses the feeling of a great majority of the people in manufacturing and commercial States when he says: 'I think that no money should be allowed in this country which has not back of it the full guarantee of the United States Government.' The business-men in every commercial city or manufacturing town are overwhelmingly opposed to the substitution of forty-four kinds of State-bank notes for the uniform and safe currency heretofore furnished by the government."

It seems to us that the *Tribune* says substantially what we understood Mr. SHERMAN to say—namely, that the Republican party might yet become the greenback party.

We are glad that the DISPATCH is right also in opposing the substitution of State banks for national banks, and that we have "the business-men in every commercial community" on our side of that question.

Why does our esteemed contemporary, the Danville *Evening Star*, change the name of Virginia's silver-tongued orator, John W. Daniel, to "Daniels?" Our neighbor should certainly know the name of Virginia's distinguished senator.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

We notice an almost irresistible inclination on the part of the types, in and out of this State, to maltreat our senator in this respect.

Editor PAT. WALSH, of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, who for four weeks has been writing interesting letters from the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., to his paper, has now reluctantly bidden farewell to those bubbling waters and tranquil shades and gone to New York. But in his parting letter he announces his purpose to be in Augusta this week to resume his work in behalf of the Augusta exposition.

The Arctic Fever.

The arctic fever is more widespread this year than for a decade past. In addition to the PEARY two other expeditions will this summer make a start for the geographical North Pole. These are the NASSEN and the JACKSON expeditions. The former is commanded by FREDRIOF NASSEN, the celebrated Norwegian explorer, and the latter by a young Englishman. NASSEN'S achievement in journeying across Greenland is still fresh in the public mind. In that daring expedition he made no provision for retreat. His motto was cross or perish. His party started with the full knowledge that to retrace their steps was to die of hunger and exhaustion, as no food stations were established on the line of march, and nerved by that knowledge they pressed through to their objective point with remarkable celerity.

Though NASSEN'S present expedition will be undertaken in a vessel his plan is in a sense analogous to that which characterized his Greenland venture. Retreat does not enter into his calculations. His ship is named "Forward," and, to use his own words, he will "take a ticket with the ice."

It is established that the main drift of north Atlantic water from the southward is around the North Cape of Norway. It keeps the ocean there free from ice all the year and its influence is felt in the Kara Sea. There is also a warm current setting from the Pacific through Bering Straits, and in the summer the Siberian and American rivers pour a large volume of temperate water into the Arctic seas. It was these conditions which enabled the Vega to make the northeast passage.

On the Greenland side a vast flow of warm water comes down from the north between that continent or island and Franz Josef Land. This current frequently deposits on the coast of Greenland Siberian and North American driftwood and wreckage, and the theory of NASSEN and others is that its greatest volume gathers off Siberia and runs perhaps across the pole. At any rate, NASSEN proposes to go round the North Cape through the Kara Sea and drift northward from the Lena Delta. His expectation is that the "Forward" will be brought out by the current flowing between Greenland and Franz Josef Land. The vessel is provisioned for five years, is built so as to reduce to the minimum the danger of being nipped by the ice, and is provided with two boats, each one of which is capable of carrying the entire party, which consists (including the leader) of twelve men. NASSEN calculates upon making the voyage in three years.

The JACKSON expedition is a private enterprise. Full details of Mr. JACKSON'S plans and equipment are not at hand. It is known, however, that he proposes about the middle of this month to sail for Franz Josef Land, winter there next winter, and in the summer of 1894 sledge it northward. Mr. JACKSON has already had considerable experience in the Arctic circle, and it is said that his proposed route to the pole is the one most favored in British naval circles.

But there is still another Arctic expedition organizing, and its object is not to visit the geographical but the magnetic pole. The magnetic pole was located in the Arctic archepelago north of America some fifty years ago by Sir JAMES ROSS. This determination was not, however, with such a degree of accuracy as to meet the demands of modern science. It is understood that the new "search party" will start from Repulse Bay, and it is believed that with the improved instruments of the present there will be no difficulty in discovering absolutely the magnetic centre. Repeated observations will be made with a view of settling definitely whether the magnetic pole is a fixed or a movable point, and deciding other questions which are held to have an important bearing upon our investigations in respect of electricity, magnetism, light, heat, and the direction of storms.

A Good Currency.

The Atlanta (Ga.) clearing-house adopted on Friday last the following conservative resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we favor the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State-bank notes, provided suitable national or State legislation be enacted, which will make any future issue of notes as safe and good as the national-bank notes are at present."

That resolution has exactly the same meaning as if it had read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State-bank notes unless suitable national or State legislation be enacted which will make any future issue of notes as safe and good as the national-bank notes are at present."

If it is impossible to provide a local currency or State-bank circulation, which will be as safe and good as the national-bank notes are at present, the Atlanta resolutions above quoted may be set down as being in effect a declaration against any such State-bank circulating notes as those which in ante-bellum times were crowded into the channels of commerce and remained always at a discount. The banks then played the game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." The same banker who charged you a premium on Ohio notes when you were going from Virginia into that State charged you a like premium when you were passing back from Ohio into Virginia.

But is it impossible for the States to provide a currency as good as that which we now have? We think this question may be safely answered in the affirmative. It may be assured as absolutely true that in the case of circulating notes of any sort confidence is as important as solvency, and that this confidence cannot be in any manner secured. If JULIUS CÆSAR'S wife was to be not only innocent but above even the slightest suspicion, so the circulating notes which the people of these United States need in their business transactions must be notes which are not only good but known to be good. It will matter not that the notes of the State banks are as good as the notes of the national banks unless the people everywhere shall know such to be the fact.

How, then, is the confidence of the people to be secured? The above-quoted resolution says it must be secured by resorting to national or State legislation; but we may strike out the word "State," since it is as certain that State legislation cannot accomplish the end in view as that the sum of two and two is four. National legislation is all that is left. The Federal Government must not only be at the back of every greenback and bank note, but the people must *know* that it is there. State legislation is unequal to the demands of the occasion, though it is, of course, possible for national legislation so to supplement State legislation as to give to the latter a value which it could not possibly have if unsupported by the former.

About Platforms.

Here is what our good friend of the Lynchburg *Advance* has to say on the subject of platforms:

"If the Chicago platform is not binding upon Democrats, how can any platform to be adopted by the Virginia Convention be made more binding on Democrats? If the two platforms agree in the main then we shall have something like a consistent party creed. If they are contradictory and mutually destructive, who shall decide which is the true creed of the Democratic party?"

We have asked for an answer to only one question on this subject—namely, how long is a platform binding upon a Democrat, or a Republican as to that matter? In the Democratic National Convention of last year the Committee on Resolutions reported a tariff plank which protectionists would have voted for. That committee had upon it a large number of the finest Democratic statesmen in the Union. Their resolution declared as follows:

"When custom-house taxation is levied upon articles of any sort produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor," &c., &c. "Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved."

In the convention this language was stricken out, but the opposition to striking out was very strong. The Virginia delegation was equally divided on the question—11 to 11—as the vote was recorded. Now are these eleven dissenting Virginians still bound to stand upon the same platform with the eleven assenting Virginians? If so, why were not the assenting Virginians bound by the platform of 1884, or that of 1889, or that of 1888? How did the Democrats get rid of the obligation to support these last-named platforms? If they had the right to enter upon a "campaign of education," as they did, and keep it up until they succeeded in securing the platform of 1892, why may not the Chicago platform of 1892 be treated in the same manner? When or how will or can the eleven dissenting Virginians above mentioned acquire the right to enter upon a "campaign of education" in behalf of their creed? How long is a Democrat bound to stand upon a platform?

Railroad Rates to Chicago.

The Chicago *Tribune* quotes from a letter written by a citizen of Richmond to a citizen of that place saying that "the high railroad rates are butchering the grand show," and comparing the present rates ($25) with the rates ($15) charged for the National Democratic Convention.

The *Tribune* pronounces the conduct of the railroads "disgraceful in the extreme," and it makes an able argument to show that both the railroads and the fair would do better if the railroad rates were lower.

We know it to be a fact that many people are waiting to see if railroad fares will not be reduced. If they do not fall these people will not go to Chicago at all.

But if we are correctly informed the great toll-gatherers—the extortioners, indeed—are the railroad companies which have tracks entering Chicago. If the *Tribune* can persuade these to come down to lower figures the problem will be easily solved.

The Resort Courteous.

The Staunton *Daily News* reproduces and fully endorses our article recommending Joan W. Daniel for a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and then adds a better and stronger recommendation of its own.—*Dispatch.*

Which article was inspired by one in the *Lance*, which paper was the first to suggest Senator Daniel's name.—*Free Lance.*

Just so. But it would not have been courteous in us to say of the *Free Lance's* article what was said of our own in comparing it with that of the *News*.—*Dispatch.*

The courteous retort of the DISPATCH makes us regret that we said anything about it, and it is one of the occasions when silence would have been golden on our part; but we could not have anything in the nature of a quarrel with the DISPATCH, which has done much grand work for Virginia in the past.—*Free Lance.*

It is evident that the *Free Lance* will not allow us to get the advantage of it. "We surrender."

Tillman's Liquor-Law.

Our information is that Governor TILLMAN'S liquor-law has already been declared constitutional, and if this be so there is not much of a victory for the opponents of the law in the decision rendered by Judge HUDSON on Friday.

It may be their purpose to secure a rehearing with the hope that now Judge HUDSON'S view may be sustained by the Supreme Court reversing itself. Beyond this it seems to us that Judge HUDSON'S decision is of no great value, from a legal standpoint, at least.

Rev. ELDRIDGE B. HATCHER, who has been furnishing our readers with some striking articles on "Light on the Bible," has also been furnishing a series of papers to the *Religious Herald* on archæological subjects. These articles have awakened great interest among scholarly readers. In evidence of the favor with which they have been received, we present the following extract from an article in the *Herald* of this week, from the pen of Mr. J. TREZ BARNER, honorary local secretary of the Palestine exploration fund, in which he gives a critical estimate of Mr. HATCHER'S articles:

The *Herald* publishes many articles that are worthy of careful preservation, but allow me to call special attention to the series of articles from the pen of Rev. E. B. Hatcher—"Raised from the Dead." It may be feared that many will fail to appreciate the large amount of careful thought and labor which they represent, and although some of your readers may have seen the writings of Sayce, Wright, Campbell, Fradenburg, or others concerning this ancient and remarkable people, yet I do not know where they could turn to find in print a statement so able, concise, and comprehensive of all that is surely known about them as that given in the recent issues of the *Herald*. I hope that many will preserve the articles for reference at a future time.

Many, if not most, of the rain- and wind storms which come to Richmond to break spells of intense heat occur about 6 or 7 o'clock P. M. The frequency with which they come at that hour is worthy of the attention of weather sages. Why is that the favored hour?

DEATH OF FARMER BENNETT TUCK.

The Lesson of His Life—Money Can Be Made by Farming—New Mail Routes.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

LLOYDS, VA., July 8.—Mr. Bennett Tuck, well known as the most successful farmer perhaps in this county, died suddenly at his residence, "Edge Hill," near Lloyds, on Thursday morning. He had been complaining for a week or two, but started to one of his farms and was taken ill on the way, and returning had barely time upon reaching home to divest himself of his coat and boots before he died, complaining of the pain about his side and chest. He demonstrated in his life that by properly directed effort and strict economy money can be made at farming.

A new mail route, a branch of the route from Panola to Tappahannock, has been established from Lloyds to New Town, three times a week, leaving Lloyds 8 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and returning, after connecting with Panola mail, at 2 P. M. Mail leaving Richmond by the early morning train will reach Lloyds on the afternoon of the same day and Occupacia and Loretto next morning; whereas by Milford it does not reach Loretto till 12 M., Occupacia 1 P. M., and Lloyds 2 P. M. next day. But this is only on alternate days, and the new route should be made daily and extended to Colonial Beach, on the Potomac, where it might connect with mail from Baltimore and the North by the Baltimore and Potomac road to Pope's Creek and give this whole section northern mail a day earlier than by Milford, and cross and connect four mail-routes on which mail goes now in an almost circuitous way to reach many points. It would give us the Richmond mail a day earlier. Here is an opportunity for an enterprising contractor to make money and carry many passengers going north to Colonial Beach, as it would save time and money, and our worthy member of Congress, Mr. Jones, would do himself credit to promote the enterprise.

TWO BOY ADVENTURERS JAILED.

Visitors from Richmond and Other Places—First German of the Season.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WARRENTON, VA., July 8.—Two little boys of the ages of 8 and 10 came into town yesterday riding a mare with a colt. After being in town for a few hours they undertook to sell the mare and colt and a gold watch which one of them wore. Circumstances all looked suspicious, and the town Sergeant took the two little fellows up and landed them in jail until the case can be further investigated. They seem to be perfectly unconscious of the depravity of being in jail, and are doubtless ignorant of the crime they were engaged in.

Captain and Mrs. Pinckney and Mrs. Armistead Welford, of Richmond, are visiting their brother, Major R. Taylor Scott.

Mrs. Virginia Bower of Alexandria, Misses Dodson of Georgetown, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rice, and General and Mrs. Bradley T. Johnson are at Mrs. Moses Green's for the summer.

Bishop Randolph and family have left town and gone to their summer home, Eastern View.

The first german of the season was given at the Fauquier Springs on Tuesday. It was a great success, and old Weber's music seemed to be more inspiring than anything than of yore.

Miss Berta Moreen gave a small reception to her friends here last night, which was much enjoyed.

Orders for Printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

A PLEA FOR BUFORD.

A STRONG ADDRESS PRESENTING HIS CLAIMS FOR THE NOMINATION.

His Long Public Service and His Special Qualifications for the Office Clearly Set Forth.

The following address was issued yesterday by authority of the Buford organization in this city:

To the Democratic Voters of Virginia:

It has been quite the fashion of some persons to suppose that the office of Governor of Virginia is so limited in its powers as to be comparatively unimportant and to adopt the idea that it may be lightly given for considerations that do not respect as first and paramount those qualities and qualifications of the candidate which are conceded to be the most important and helpful to the people in their efforts and progress toward a revival and restoration from their burdens and long-borne depression. This suggestion is as mischievous as it is untrue. During the four years of the civil war Virginia was ravaged and made desolate by the hand of the most pitiless invader that ever harried a people. Every one of those conditions which had made her citizens prosperous and happy was destroyed, not excepting her labor system, so essential to her recovery, which was suddenly and totally overthrown or perverted. Her civil institutions, inherited from generations of statesmen, were forced to give place to new and untried forms. The capital which is always needed under most favorable circumstances was either destroyed or by covert methods and sectional Federal legislation absorbed for uses elswhere and withheld from her people. Credit went with it, and the old State was left burdened with debt which her honor required her to respect, while she was despoiled and dismembered of that portion of her territory which had not been overrun.

ONLY HER PEOPLE LEFT

All that was left to her was her people. These had been the bravest in war and were the most tractable in peace. They had new lessons to learn, new sufferings to endure. With a spirit of devotion to her true character and traditions, unsurpassed by any portion of her great history, her people have labored and struggled and waited without that due reward to which their toil fairly entitled them; but bravery and perseverance accomplish all things, even if the progress is retarded. Our credit and condition has been in some sense improved, and at any rate restoration of Democratic control of the Federal Government give hopeful reasons to expect an early beginning of a new dawn of hope and a renewed period of improvement and restoration. We are yet, however, in the midst of a transition period towards revival and are in the crisis of the need of leadership, guidance, and help—the wisest and most considerate we can command. We need it all the more because just now a new and unexpected danger appears above our horizon. The President of the United States gravely declares to us that as a result of unwise laws, which he more than hints were the product of Republican misrule, great loss and damage to our people have already accrued, and that we are confronted with a "perilous condition which threatens to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workingmen the wage of labor."

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.

He calls to assemble around him not only those constitutional advisers upon whom, under normal conditions, he may very properly solely rely, but invokes the interest and co-operation of all good people to assist in averting the danger which threatens to sap and overthrow for a season the prosperity and enterprise of the country. At such a time are we to have inexperience at our helm, or must our wisest be brought into council? Will the gesture of the mere declaimer strike down the perils of the hour? Is volubility of utterance going to supply volume to the currency? Are figures of speech going to take the place of those other figures which we are struggling to create on the credit side of our account? The poet may be born, not made, but the statesman is the creation only of painful efforts and of a ceaseless experience; and his ability to take care of the fortunes of a people must have begun in his fitness to handle bravely, strongly, and well those interests which have already been committed to his care. He must not only be a lover of his people, but he must have always diligently pursued such methods as indicate wisdom and inspire confidence. He must be willing to share their sacrifices, but he must also show them out of his own experience how to win benefits. He must not be ashamed to be poor, but he must not plead poverty as a merit, or be content with it when something better is legitimately to be won.

BUFORD UP TO THE STANDARD.

We present to you in Colonel Buford a man who comes up to the standard we have endeavored to sketch. He has been in every sense the architect of his own fortune, and has carved his prominent and useful career through the very jungles of both early and later disadvantages. He has achieved success in the varied undertakings of a private and public nature in which he has been engaged. His patience, his industry, his systematic habits, his extraordinary judgment, and his singular power of enforcing enlightened views in words and in action, and withal his weight of character, derived from his habit of stern adherence to his convictions of duty and public and private obligations, have not only produced for him character and moral power at home, but respect abroad, and they have left behind him monuments in the public service, which demonstrate his strength under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty and of painful embarrassment. No better illustration of this can be found than in the fact that the Richmond and Danville railroad, coming under his care when destroyed by the results of the war, and in a condition of almost hopeless embarrassment financially and physically, was taken up by his strong and resourceful energies and not only enlarged into a system of immense value to the interests of the State, but was restored to a condition of beneficence to the people of Virginia, which none more gratefully acknowledge than that portion especially interested in the results which he effected in connection with its administration during a period of more than twenty years.

SERVICE AS A LAW-MAKER.

He has served you in your legislative halls at intervals of many years, representing two great constituencies of the State with distinction and usefulness. From his earliest manhood he has been identified more or less, and of late years largely, with the farming interests of the State, and in that relation for many years past has signalized not only his identification with that interest, but his usefulness in its promotion, protection, and development.

His whole aim throughout his life, fruitful of energies, has been to ally himself with the public weal, and he has been no insignificant factor in such portion of it as we enjoy. We commend him without reserve to your confidence and your suffrage. For the rest permit us to say that it is not our purpose any more than it is the suggestion of good taste to criticise those who are competing with Colonel Buford for the forthcoming nomination. We desire a clean canvass, and we do not believe anybody that is unwilling to have it is fit to be Governor of Virginia.

In an address recently issued in the interest of one of the candidates, with or without inspiration, three indictments have been brought against our candidate—that he lives in Richmond, that he is believed in Virginia to be a railroad man, and that he is esteemed to be a capitalist. We have yet to learn that it is a discredit to live in the ever-glorious capital of this State, which is recognized as the backbone of that stern Democracy, which has kept Virginia steadily in the columns of our party. Colonel Buford is not, in the sense apparently intended to be represented, a railroad man, but he and his friends are proud of his former honorable and useful connection with the Richmond and Danville railroad, and of the fact that he has contributed so largely to rescue it from ruin, and so to administer it during his connection with it in the public interest that his most devoted supporters in this canvass are to be found among those who were his immediate colaborers in its administration from the highest to the lowest, as well as those who used it as their necessary line of transportation. Nor is Colonel Buford a capitalist in the common understanding of that word. His long, self-denying toil has earned him a modest competency, which he has wisely and generously devoted in ample measure to the promotion of the comfort and interests of his people and the furtherance of their enterprises and their prosperity.

He asks an impartial comparison with the claims of his competitors, confident of a wise judgment at the hands of the people.

WILLIAM L. WEBER,
Secretary Buford Organization.

Bilyeou and Buford.

[Richmond letter in Norfolk Virginian.]

The announcement that the name of Mayor Bilyeou will be presented to the Democratic Convention for the position of Lieutenant-Governor was much discussed in political circles to-day. Should Colonel Buford not land the ticket it is presumed that the solid delegation from this city will vote for Mr. Bilyeou and do all they can to get him the nomination. Mr. Bilyeou has been Mayor of this city since July 1, 1891, and it is generally conceded that Richmond never had a more popular official or one who took more interest or pride in serving his people. He is in every sense a model Mayor.

It is understood that Judge Waller R. Staples will present the name of Lieutenant-Governor Tyler to the convention, and Major Charles S. Stringfellow that of Colonel A. S. Buford. Four years ago Hon. David S. Pierce nominated O'Ferrall in a splendid speech, and he may present the Congressman's name again. Major Stringfellow is one of the most effective speakers in Virginia, and as a convention orator he has few equals in Virginia. Judge Staples, also, is a fine talker.

Richmond and the Convention.

[Alexandria Sun.]

Should Richmond insist upon crowding the State Convention into Armory Hall once more, where not more than one fourth or one third the members can see or hear what is going on, it is safe to say that it will be a long while before another convention will be held in that city. The knowledge that the convention will be held in that hall will deter many delegates from attending. Richmond is a beautiful city and all Virginians are proud of her, and it is the proper place for the convention, but Armory Hall is not the proper place for the convention to meet, and Richmond does herself great