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SUNDAY.....APRIL 3, 1887.

The Negotiations.

We cannot but be suprised to see how persistently some of our State contemporaries repeat the declaration that the commissioners to be appointed to meet a committee of the foreign bondholders ought not to be members of either house of the Legislature. The declaration is evidently based upon the assumption that the outsiders alluded to would agree to more liberal terms to the creditors than members of the Legislature would be willing to concede. Now, this is the very reason why the former should not be appointed. Not that we would not allow the commission any latitude, but because it would be labor lost for the commission to agree upon terms of settlement which would not command the approval of the General Assembly. To devolve a legislative duty upon outsiders would be like hitching horses at the end of the wagon-tongue instead of to the double-tree. It would be to increase unnecessarily the friction. It would be to gear up pulleys outside of the machine-shop, and run them with no possible useful purpose. It would be to prolong needlessly the extra session of the Legislature. The commissioners are to be the eyes and ears of the General Assembly. This office can be performed only by members of that body. Why talk through a telephone when you can talk face to face with your creditors?

Let us cease all complaining and censure. What is written is written. Let us hope for the best. We would deplore a failure of the negotiations. But if there is to be a failure let it be due to the people's own servants and not to outsiders who are in no way accountable to the people. We mean, of course, *if* the failure should be the fault of the Virginia commissioners and not of the creditors' committee. In the latter event, neither our legislators nor outsiders acting for our legislators would be or could be called to account.

"The Greek Slave."

POWERS'S "Greek Slave" (the original marble), for which the late A. T. STEWART paid $15,000, was put up at the STEWART sale a few days ago with a limit of $5,000, and was not sold. No one at the sale, we are told, valued it $5,000 worth. The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, in commenting on this fact, says that when the "Greek Slave" was first exhibited POWERS "was not only hailed as the peer of some of the greatest sculptors that ever lived, but as the first of a school of American sculptors whose performances thrust those of the Old World into the shade, and demonstrated the gigantic artistic capacities of the great Yankee nation."

Our contemporary then adds:

"To be very plain about it, Hiram Powers's 'Greek Slave,' while not lacking in a certain prettiness, is a feeble and uninteresting work. As the work of a self-taught sculptor, who did not even learn the rudiments of his art or come under the influence of the great works of antiquity until after he had reached mature years, it is not without a certain interest and value. But it is not the masterpiece which the ignorant enthusiasms of forty years ago declared it to be, and the fact that it should have been so declared forty years ago seems to indicate the enormous advances in artistic culture that have been made on both sides of the Atlantic since it was sculptured."

The *Telegraph* is not alone in assigning the position it does to the "Greek Slave." It is also correct in what it says regarding the advances that have been made in artistic culture. But these advances commenced, as far as the American public and American critics are concerned, very soon after the "Greek Slave" made her *début*, and were due in large measure to a Virginian. That Virginian was BARRE, whose "Coquette" started and whose "Fisher Girl" completed the emancipation of the public from blind "Greek Slave" worship. Any one who will take the trouble to compare the newspaper notices of the Virginian's works with those that greeted the "Greek Slave" will be convinced of this fact. The difference is in great measure that between intelligent and discriminating criticism and fulsom eulogy, and when comparisons are instituted as between the two sculptors, especially in the matter of boldness of treatment and originality, they are unfavorable to POWERS. We say this not that we would take from POWERS a single leaf of his well-earned laurels, but in vindication of the memory of a man who did more than any other in his day to give a genuine impulse to American ideal sculpture.

Aliens as Land-Owners.

WARRENTON, N. C., April 1, 1887.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Two wealthy gentlemen of the Dominion of Canada settled in this county some ten years ago, and have within these years bought two to three thousand acres of land. These parties are living amongst us, and of course their interests are identified with the general prosperity of the country. They, however, have large property in Canada, and therefore do not desire to become naturalized citizens of the United States. They still wish to extend their real estate interests in this State, but they inform me that the law recently enacted by Congress prohibiting the purchase of extensive areas of land in the United States by foreign syndicates is so worded as to prohibit any alien from purchasing land in the United States since the passage of the act unless that person has taken out naturalization papers. Will you be kind enough to state in the columns of your paper if this law applies to foreigners who have become actual settlers though not naturalized? And is it unlawful for such persons to buy lands in small or large tracts in this country?

As these gentlemen wish to make further investments in real estate and would probably influence others from Canada to do likewise, I hope you will consider this question of sufficient general interest as to publish the law in regard thereto as well as your construction of it. L. A. F.

The law referred to by our correspondent is, we suppose, the one passed by Congress at its last session (House Bill No. 3280) to restrict the ownership of land in the *Territories*—not in the States.

A Correction.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., March 31, '87.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Your notice of my letter in the current No. of the *Southern Planter* contains a mistake which needs correction. It would, indeed, startle the public generally were it true that cotton produced in *Europe* was imported by America.

My statement was that "more than 9,500,000 pounds of raw cotton, *produced by the worse than pauper labor of India*, were landed and sold in American ports in 1886. We say *worse than pauper*, for the ryot is the pariah, to touch whom is held to be contamination by those of the castes above him in that country." Cotton is not a production of Europe known to commerce.

There were several typographical errors in the *Planter*.

Respectfully, J. W. PORTER.

It was a mere slip of the pen. The extract we quoted showed clearly that we had carelessly written "Europe" for "India."

By the way, the *American Almanac* for 1887 states the quantity of unmanufactured cotton imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1886, at 5,072,334 pounds.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR.—Ex-Senator H. G. DAVIS has written a letter to the Wheeling *Register*, in which he stands up manfully for Mr. CAMDEN, and argues that it is the duty of the West Virginia Legislature to elect a senator at the special session soon to commence. He maintains that a due regard for the welfare of the party organization demands that Mr. CAMDEN, the choice of three fourths of the Democratic members of the Legislature, shall be returned to the United States Senate. After saying that the Legislature ought to elect at the called session, he adds:

"If not, I feel confident from all published precedents, and from the best information I can get from eminent men well posted in such matters, that the State will be represented by but one senator until the regular meeting of the Legislature in 1889."

The United States Senate has again and again decided that where a legislature competent to elect had been in session at a time when there was a vacancy in the United States Senate, and failed to elect a senator, the Governor could not appoint a senator to fill the vacancy. So that Mr. LUCAS's claim to a seat in the United States Senate will expire on the 20th instant, the day the West Virginia Legislature meets in called session, and will not be revived by the failure of that body to elect a senator. In the case of BELL, to which we referred recently as one that had been decided on the ground that the Governor of New Hampshire had a right to fill any vacancy which might "happen to be," the United States Senate, as we have since learned, merely decided that the Governor had the right to appoint because a Legislature competent to elect had not been in session after the vacancy happened and before Mr. BELL's appointment.

It is our rule not to promise to publish communications which we have not read. We do not require our correspondents to adopt our views; but we have no doubt that we concur in the conclusions of our correspondent who writes to us on the silver question. We have in our possession thousands of pages of arguments on that subject. We doubt that anybody has read more articles, pamphlets, and books on bimetallism than we have. Nevertheless, when we shall have read our correspondent's article, we shall be ready to decide whether we will publish it or not.

It is, as a rule, a waste of time to discuss questions *coram non judice*—in which the people feel no present interest. They ought to be interested in the silver question; but are not, we fear.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"The whale has four stomachs." Which goes to show that JONAH was hard to suit.

The sub-tropical boom the Florida papers are talking about is working hard to dig its way from under several inches of snow.

"The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* reports that Congressman REED is trying to get ahead." Probably a polite way of saying that Congressman REED's favorite tipple is New England rum.

A Philadelphia contemporary says: "Yesterday's snow storm came from the sunny South." But, strange to say, our contemporary does not try to show that the storm was another southern outrage.

The man who exploded the bomb in the Grand Opera-House in San Francisco says he wanted to kill himself and become PATTI's page in spirit land. The law should be merciful enough to send him to the spirit land.

"There is so much phosphorus in the soil of some portions of Georgia that some people's feet glisten with it as they walk." This may also account for the statement that Georgia politicians are frequently on their heads.

New Books.

The Factors of Organic Evolution. By HERBERT SPENCER. Reprinted, with Additions, from the *Nineteenth Century*. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1887.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

The Old House at Sandwich. A Novel. By JOSEPH HATTON. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1887. Price in paper 25 cents.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

Judaism Defined. By Rev. E. M. MYERS, Rabbi of Congregation Rodef Sholom, Petersburg, Va. Petersburg: Published by the author. Price in paper 25 cents.

This little pamphlet will be found quite interesting.

For sale by the author.

HURRYING UP WORK

THE TWO HOUSES GETTING READY FOR THE RECESS.

Railroad Commissioner and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House Elected—Many Bills Acted On.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon—Hon. John L. Hurt, president *pro tem.*, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D. D., of the First Presbyterian church.

CONVICTS OUTSIDE THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Lovenstein, chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions and Education, to which was referred a resolution calling for the number of convicts employed outside of the penitentiary, &c., submitted a report saying that the matter had been referred to Superintendent Moses, whose reply was forwarded. Mr. Moses says:

There are at work hauling dirt and filling up ravines on State property an average of forty-five men (laborers) under no special acts.

Eight men are detailed to work on the Capitol Square, for which service an allowance or an appropriation of $1,000 is made.

There are at present (April 1st) with the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company 167 men. The penitentiary, out of its earnings, by the act and contract, pays for the maintenance of said convicts on said road at an average of 97 47-100 cents *per capita*. This contract was made by the late Governor W. E. Cameron and the late Superintendent W. H. Terry under an act of the Legislature. The contract is of date the 18th of November, 1885. There is no compensation received from the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company for the hire of said convicts. Upon the contrary, the penitentiary has to pay for their maintenance, &c., as aforesaid.

The report and Superintendent's letter were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Public Institutions and Education.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. Causey: To amend and reenact section 7 of an act to incorporate the Suffolk Light and Water Company, approved January 12, 1886.

By Mr. Rhea (by request): To incorporate the Virginia and Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. [The corporators of the company are: G. V. Litchfield, James C. Greenway, O. Barrett, Jr., T. P. Trigg, and W. J. Brown. The capital stock is to be not less than $100,000, and may be increased to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of $100 each. The company is authorized to mine coal, iron-ore, marble, and other minerals, &c., &c., in the counties of Washington, Russell, Scott, Wise, and Dickenson.]

By Mr. Flanary: To amend section 2 of an act to prescribe the manner in which the Norfolk and Cincinnati Railroad Company shall pay its tax on its mortgage to secure bonds hereafter to be issued, and to enlarge the powers of said Norfolk and Cincinnati Railroad Company, approved December 21, 1883.

By Mr. Lovenstein: To amend section 14 of chapter 82 of the Code of 1873, in reference to proceedings before justices to ascertain insanity.

By Mr. Staples: To incorporate the New South Cigar-Works Company.

By Mr. Gordon: To incorporate the Richmond Railway Connection and Wharf Company.

AMENDING THE RULES.

Mr. Heaton arose to a personal explanation, and said that what he had said on Friday concerning bills reported from committees being considered ahead of those already on the calendar might be considered as a reflection upon the Clerk. This he did not intend. He had never seen the Clerk and his assistants work more faithfully than they have done this session. He had found that the error was in the rules of the Senate, and no fault of the Clerk. He therefore offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting that the Committee on Rules be requested to consider the propriety of so amending Senate Rule 34 as to provide for the consideration of bills in the order in which they may be reported from committees or otherwise placed on the calendar.

WAS IN FAVOR OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Causey arose to a personal explanation, and said that some of the city papers had stated under a misapprehension he thought, that the minority of the Senate are opposed to the settlement of the State debt. This impression he desired to correct. He could say for himself and friends that they are in favor of a settlement, but it must be on the basis of the Riddleberger bill.

TITLES OF CORPORATIONS.

The bill to enable the circuit courts of the Commonwealth to change the name, style, and title of corporations was taken up. Mr. Blackstone, a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Code, said that this subject is being considered by the revisers, and to pass the bill would mar the symmetry of the new Code. He, therefore, moved that the bill be laid on the table. Agreed to.

THE HIRE OF CONVICTS.

Mr. Stubbs called up the joint resolution introduced by himself on Friday authorizing the Governor to hire convicts to the Richmond and Tidewater Railroad Company.

Mr. Keezell wanted to know if this resolution had been considered by a committee, and being informed that it had not he moved that it be sent to the Committee on Public Institutions and Education.

Mr. Stubbs hoped his resolution would not be sent to a committee, there to die. He had incorporated in his resolution all of the provisions put on a bill of the same nature by the committee, and hoped his resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Lovenstein thought a bill carrying out the purpose of the resolution had better be introduced, as a joint resolution was manifestly unjust in that it would have priority of action.

Mr. Staples, who had a bill asking for like privileges, concurred in what Mr. Lovenstein had said, and moved to pass the resolution by until his bill, which was entitled to precedence, having been introduced first, had been considered.

Mr. Keezell insisted on his motion. Questions were involved which he wished to carefully consider, and facts were alleged in the preamble—that there are convicts in the penitentiary as a burden to the State—that are not borne out by the report of the Superintendent, which shows that the penitentiary during the past year has not cost the State one mill.

The resolution was referred.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The first bill reached on the calendar was House bill to incorporate the Clinch-Valley Railroad Company, which was passed without amendment.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived the Senate, after the usual interchange of messages with the House, proceeded to the execution of the joint order set for that time, having for its object the election of Railroad Commissioner and judge for the counties of Buchanan and Dickenson. It was decided to postpone the election of judge until 1 o'clock next Friday the 8th.

Nominations for Railroad Commissioner were declared in order, and Mr. Gordon, of Albemarle, nominated General James C. Hill, of Scottsville, for that position.

MR. GORDON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gordon, in making the nomination, said:

Mr. President,—I recall no more agreeable action of my life than the one I am now about to perform—that of placing in nomination for the office of Railroad Commissioner of Virginia the name of General James C. Hill, of Albemarle.

It would be an act of supererogation on my part to attempt much description or commendation of General Hill to the members of this body. To every man who has been in public life in Virginia for the last ten years his name is almost a household word, and all over the Commonwealth he is admired and honored as well for the genial qualities which endear him to his friends as for the sterling worth of his character, which commands the respect of friend and foe alike.

It has been my privilege, sir, for some years past to be thrown into close personal association with him, and from my knowledge of the man I believe that he will bring to the discharge of the duties of this office ability tempered by impartiality and a resolute determination to perform its duties as God gives him light to see them, without fear, favor, or prejudice.

Sir, the Commonwealth of Virginia owes something to James C. Hill. Through tempest and through sunshine, through days of adversity and days of peace, he has never faltered in his devotion to the land of his birth nor in his fidelity to that great party whose principles he has advocated because he believes them to be right.

All he could give to Virginia he has given—his time, his sword, his pen, the best years of his vigorous manhood; aye, and his good right arm, whose empty sleeve is pinned above a heart that beats yet only in unison with Virginia's welfare and Virginia's glory—and now as he enters upon life's westward valley it is but meet and proper that the State he has served and honored should gild his later years with a token of the gratitude that is his due.

Mr. President, it is a source of supreme satisfaction to me to be able to declare upon the floor of this chamber my sincere conviction that General Hill deserves this position at the hands of our people; that he is entirely qualified to discharge its duties; and that his administration of the office will be at once satisfactory to the railroad companies and beneficial to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Mr. Gordon was listened to with marked attention. He delivered himself gracefully, and the chamber resounded with applause when he took his seat.

GENERAL HILL ELECTED.

General Hill's nomination was seconded by Mr. Lovenstein, who was raised here in Richmond with him, and who has known him intimately ever since in both war and peace, and by Messrs. Rhea and Pettit, all of whom spoke of him in the highest terms.

Mr. Causey said he had hoped that the chairman of the Finance Committee would report a bill for the abolition of this office; that he had thought for years that it was not of sufficient importance to the people to justify its maintenance. But that as the office was to be kept and some one was to be elected, it would afford him great pleasure to vote for General Hill, and he hoped that all of his friends on the floor would do likewise. [Applause.]

No other nominations being made the vote was taken, and General Hill received every vote cast except that of Mr. Wickham, who voted for Mr. Moffett. General Hill received 101 out of the 102 votes cast by both houses, and was declared elected "Railroad Commissioner of the State of Virginia for the term prescribed by law."

SPECIAL ORDER FOR MONDAY.

The bill to provide for the payment of a judgment of $30,000 recovered by the Kendall Bank-Note Company, of New York, against the Board of Sinking-Fund Commissioners of Virginia was the special order for 1 o'clock. As soon as the election of Railroad Commissioner was through with the bill was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Wickham, its patron, passed by until 1 o'clock Monday.

CALLING FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE.

A message was received from the House by Mr. Fulkerson, notifying the Senate that the House had passed a joint resolution requesting the Governor to communicate all correspondence which has taken place between him and the Council of Foreign Bondholders.

No action was taken on the resolution.

ROANOKE AND SOUTHERN ROAD.

Mr. Staples called up the bill to authorize the Governor to furnish convict-labor for the construction of the Roanoke and Southern railroad between the city of Roanoke and some point in the county of Henry on the line between the States of Virginia and North Carolina. The bill provides that the company shall pay 25 cents per day each for the convicts for every day that they are actually engaged, the expenses to be borne by the State, provided that they shall not exceed the hire. The amendments proposed by the committee reducing the number of convicts to be hired to the road from 400 to 300, and requiring that the convicts shall be well cared for and kept for not less than twelve months, were agreed to.

Mr. Keezell opposed the bill at some length. He thought this road should obtain the convicts, if at all, under the general law enacted at the last session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Staples advocated his bill at some length, saying that upon its passage greatly depends the construction of this road, which will do so much toward opening up and developing that rich mineral section.

Pending an amendment offered by Mr. Rhea, putting this road on an equal footing with others, the bill was laid on the table.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company to subscribe for, guarantee, or acquire the stock and bonds of any corporation of this State.

To incorporate the West Norfolk and Carolina Railway Company.

To amend the charter of the Western-Branch Railroad Company.

To amend an act to incorporate the Virginia Marble Company.

To empower the Board of Directors of the Central Lunatic Asylum to authorize the construction and operation of railways upon the land belonging to said institution.

To empower the Board of Directors of the Central Lunatic Asylum of Virginia to lease the quarries upon the land belonging to said asylum and to authorize the operation of said quarries.

To amend the charter of the Citizens Bank of Richmond. [An amendment was made to the bill requiring taxes to be paid in money, not coupons.]

To amend an act to release and transfer to the counties of Highland and Augusta the interest of the Commonwealth in the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike road.

To amend an act for the protection of terrapins.

To supplement an act to incorporate the Virginia Mineral Railway Company.

To amend an act to amend the charter of the Edenton and Norfolk Railroad Company and to change its name to Carolina and Chesapeake Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Suburban City Railway and Improvement Company.

To incorporate the Roanoke Rolling-Mill Company.

To amend an act to provide for working and keeping in order the public roads in the county of Page.

To amend the charter of the town of Dumfries.

To allow David Koontz, former treasurer of Page county, to levy and collect certain tax-tickets and license-taxes for which he has accounted to the State.

To incorporate the Chowan and Southern Railroad Company.

To amend an act to incorporate the Virginia Marble Company.

For the relief of John A. Roberts and John E. Roberts, of Charlotte county.

To relieve the land-owners of Mathews county from delinquent taxes and county levies.

Several bills were ordered to their engrossment, and at 2:45 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

House of Delegates.

The House met at noon—Speaker Stuart in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. S. Lambeth, of Broad-Street Methodist church.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. Curlett: To compel hotel-owners to provide fire-escapes.

By Mr. Waddill: To prevent penitentiary convicts from being employed in competition with honest labor.

INTRODUCED AND PLACED ON CALENDAR.

By Mr. A. Fulkerson: To amend the 2d section of an act to prescribe the manner in which the Norfolk and Cincinnati Railroad Company shall pay its tax on its mortgage to secure bonds hereafter to be issued, and to enlarge the powers of said Norfolk and Cincinnati Company, approved December 21, 1883.

By Mr. Hylton: To permit the Board of Supervisors of the county of Floyd to increase the school-levy.

By Mr. A. Fulkerson: To incorporate the Virginia and Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL HILL.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from General James C. Hill resigning his place as Sergeant-at-Arms.

ELECTION OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Bolen moved that the House proceed with the election of a sergeant-at-arms. Agreed to.

Mr. Cardwell, of Hanover, nominated William B. Gaines, of Charlotte, of whom he spoke in high terms.

Mr. Franklin (Republican) took pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Gaines. He was willing to vote for any worthy one-legged Confederate soldier.

Mr. Terry, who represents the county of Charlotte, rose and said enthusiastically: "Mr. Speaker, I am too full for utterance." [Laughter.] Mr. Terry thanked his friends on the Democratic and Republican sides for offering their support to Mr. Gaines.

Mr. Bolen moved that every member of the House be allowed to embrace the member from Charlotte. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. O'Bannon, who doubtless had an eye to Mr. Terry's circumference, suggested that one side be taken at a time. [Laughter.]

A vote was then taken, and Mr. Gaines was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Delegates, receiving 77 votes.

WORKING ROADS IN BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Mallory called up the House bill to amend and reenact section 9 of the act of March 20th, entitled "an act to provide for working and keeping in order the roads of the Commonwealth," and the bill was read twice and passed. The amendment applies particularly to Brunswick county.

THE RULES.

Mr. Cornett offered a resolution, saying:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the business of the House can be greatly expedited by working under the established rules of the House for the next two days at least.

Mr. Cornett proceeded to speak to the resolution; said he had no private object in view; he only thought of the vast saving there would be in time if the calendar is considered in its order, instead of repeatedly suspending the rules to allow the passage of some local measure which could be considered as well when its turn came. Mr. Cornett said further that he frequently held views different from those held by others, but delicacy and a dislike to consume the time of the House had prevented him from rising.

Mr. Franklin suggested that several bills might have been passed while the member from Grayson was talking.

Mr. Cornett, unheeding the interruption, said it had always been his idea that when a man had nothing to say he ought to say nothing.

Mr. Franklin took occasion to remark that the member had then better sit down.

Mr. Cardwell: "Mr. Speaker, what is the effect of the resolution?"

"None whatever," replied the Speaker.

The House then good-naturedly adopted the resolution.

CONVICTS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Mr. Hay offered the following resolution, which, under suspension of the rules, was adopted:

Resolved, That W. W. Moses, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, be instructed to report to this House the number of criminals in the penitentiary of both sexes under the age of eighteen years, and from what corporations and counties they were sent to the penitentiary and how they are employed.

WANT THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. A. Fulkerson offered the following:

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate, if consistent with the public interest, all correspondence which has taken place between him and the Council of Foreign Bondholders of England since the adjournment of the regular session of the General Assembly.

Adopted.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

At 1 o'clock the joint order—the election of Railroad Commissioner—came up.

Mr. Hay, of Madison, nominated General James C. Hill, from the county of Albemarle. His worth, energy, and high attainments commended him to all and needed no eulogy at his hands, he said.

Mr. Curlett (Republican) took pleasure in seconding the nomination.

Mr. Franklin said he saw there was no doubt of General Hill's election. The Democratic party and the Curlett party [laughter] seemed to be for him, and he supposed the Republicans would vote for him, too. [Applause.]

The roll was then called, and General Hill received the full vote of the House, and after the House and Senate vote was counted he was declared elected.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Waddill, of Henrico, moved to make the bill paying Messrs. Hazlewood, Moon, and Barton (the committee appointed to make an investigation of the Auditor's office, growing out of the W. R. Smith defalcation) $600, $900, and $250 respectively, the special order for Wednesday next at 1 o'clock.

Agreed to.

THE SCRIP BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Fulkerson, of Washington, commonly known as "the scrip bill," was reported from the Finance Committee.

THE THREE "C'S" ROAD.

Mr. Childress, of Buchanan, called up Senate bill to incorporate the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad.

Mr. A. Fulkerson offered an amendment providing that the road shall not cross the Virginia line west of Bristol, Tenn. He urged the advantages it would be both to the road and the people of the Southwest to require that line to go through the heart of Washington county. This road as projected, he said, changed the policy of our railroad system, making a north and south line in the Southwest instead of east and west lines. He was not opposed to the road, but wanted the Legislature to examine the maps and look into the matter carefully, so that the road can be built so as to do Virginia the most good.

THE LOBBY.

Continuing, Mr. Fulkerson said that since the introduction of this bill there had been working in its interest the most powerful lobby that he had known in all his legislative experience, and he wanted to know why such was the case and what was the occasion for their presence.

Pending consideration, the two special orders came up. One (the election of Railroad Commissioner) was disposed of. The other (the "coupon-crusher") came up, the question being on the substitute of Mr. Pollard—known as the Senate bill.

Mr. Hay moved to pass by, and Mr. Munford moved to postpone until May 5th.

Mr. Munford was about to speak to the bill, when Mr. Pollard said he would accept a short postponement. He then withdrew his motion.

The motion of Mr. Hay to pass by was voted down, and on motion of Mr. Pollard the bill was postponed until Monday.

THE RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Senate bill allowing the Richmond and Alleghany railroad to reorganize by the issue of new stock came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Figgat, in a short speech, hoped that Mr. Starke's amendment making reservations in favor of certain stockholders of the James-River and Kanawha Canal Company (which had been grafted on the bill some days ago) be reconsidered and voted down.

Mr. Loving also hoped that the amendment would be taken from the bill and not allow a cloud to lower over the title to the railroad property.

Mr. Starke read the amendment again and challenged any one to point out just how it could in any way injure the road or affect it in the least degree, and he earnestly urged its retention in the bill.

Mr. Cardwell said that no argument had been brought to his attention in favor of the amendment. The only argument was that the road was opposed to it.

Mr. Starke's amendment was reconsidered and then rejected.

The bill then passed without division.

THE THREE "C'S" ROAD, AGAIN.

The consideration of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad came up a second time in its regular order as unfinished business, with Mr. A. Fulkerson on the floor. He said he did not think this bill should be rushed through in a hurry.

Mr. Fulkerson here—at 2:45—gave way to a motion to adjourn, which motion prevailed.

THE OYSTER BILL.

Senate bill amending the oyster law, so as to abolish all oystering in the summer time on natural rocks, making the close season uniform from May 31st to September 1st, but allowing planted oysters to be moved in the summer in any other way than by dredges, was taken up, amended, and ordered to its engrossment.

MR. GAINES.

Sergeant-at-Arms Gaines entered upon the discharge of his duties during the morning.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. Fulkerson desires it stated that one portion of his remarks on his amendment to the "coupon-crusher" bill were not reported with entire accuracy, but that they were: "That the State should be a party to all suits instituted under this act (the Pollard substitute) if it became a law, and that, having voluntarily made herself a party in the lower court of the State, she could be dragged before the United States Supreme Court on appeal, without regard to the amount involved, as a constitutional question would be involved in all such suits, and that in this way the validity of this debt legislation would be adjudicated against the State and finally settled; that under his substitute if such were brought they would be against an individual, and a final decision would not preclude the State from further efforts to maintain its existence."

THE SOUTHWEST'S BOOM.

Large Sales of Mineral Lands Along Cripple Creek.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WYTHEVILLE, VA., April 2.—Mineral sales continue to be made in the Cripple-Creek Valley. The sales of importance consummated this week are the following: Mr. J. Adams Sanders, of Speedwell, sold the mineral right on his farm for over $10,000—the exact amount is not as yet made public—to Mr. George T. Mills, of the Hematite Mining Company; Mr. William Quesenberry sold 190 acres near Ivanhoe furnace to W. C. Vandoren, trustee, for $11,000. Captain Vandoren also bought of Graham & Robinson what is known as the "Peirce-Mill tract," which contains 300 acres, for $25,000. Options have been taken on almost all the valuable tracts of land along Cripple creek, and other large sales will probably be reported in a few days.

Danville Notes.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., April 2.—Several gentlemen got together here to-day and organized a savings bank. A charter will be applied for at once.

Major J. P. Critz, late treasurer of Patrick county, who was indicted on the charge of embezzlement, was acquitted yesterday.

Dove Commandery, Knights Templars, will give their annual banquet on April 12th.

Death of a Virginian in Chicago.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 2.—A telegram received from Chicago announces the death there this morning of William C. Dunham, after an illness of but a few days. Young Dunham was a son of W. S. Dunham, late comptroller of the Midland road, and was a well-known and popular young man.

Dr. Archer C. Randolph, of Clarke, is dead.

Locomotives Collide.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NEWPORT NEWS, April 2, 1887.

Two locomotives—Nos. 30 and 80—collided here about 3 o'clock this morning. The tender of No. 30 was demolished, and that of No. 80 damaged somewhat. One box-car was completely wrecked and one or two others slightly damaged. The morning up-train was delayed nearly two hours. PAUL.

Death of an Old Citizen of Staunton.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

STAUNTON, VA., April 2.—Franklin M. Young died at his residence, in Staunton, this morning, at the age of sixty-five years. For many years Mr. Young had been in the mercantile business, in which he embarked when a young man with William H. Brown & Co., of Philadelphia. His funeral will be on Monday.

Shooting Affray at Goshen.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

GOSHEN, VA., April 2.—Sandy Condon shot Alex. Harlow in the thigh with a pistol this evening. The wound is quite severe and may prove fatal. Condon was drunk, and is now under arrest.

Cure for Hog-Cholera.

SOUTH BOSTON, March 22, 1887.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I read with interest all the letters I see in your excellent paper in reference to hog-cholera. Having suffered dreadfully, owing to this terrible disease among my hogs, I sought out a simple remedy which has acted like a charm for me, and I send it herein, hoping some of my brother farmers may be benefited thereby. To one pint of kerosene oil put half pint of spirits of turpentine and two ounces of gum-camphor. Shake this up together until the camphor is dissolved. Then pour the mixture over your shattered corn, stirring it up so that some will get on all of it, then throw out to the hogs. I found my hogs would eat this in preference to corn without it, and I have never had a single case since I commenced this remedy. I had several sick hogs with cholera when I commenced giving them the above, and all but one recovered in less than a week. I had a very fine sow sick at the time and had given her a dose by making it into a ball of dough and shoving it down her throat, she being too sick to eat. The next morning I gave my son a ball of this dough and told him to take one of the hands and go down to where I had left her the evening before, and if she was alive to put it down her throat. He soon came back and said: "Pa, if you want me to catch that old sow I'll want more help than you gave me, for she's as wild as a buck." In a few moments she came up in a trot and commenced feeding with the other hogs.

I have great faith in this simple remedy, and advise my brother farmers to try it. It costs but a trifle. R. A. PENICK.

FATALLY BURNED.

A NEGRO WOMAN'S CLOTHING CATCHES AFIRE.

Norfolk Truckers Pushing Matters—Sudden Death—Cotton Receipts—Personal Notes and Briefs.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, April 2, 1887.

It has been snowing here all day today and a greater portion of last night, and the weather is as miserable as it can well be. The snow is largely mixed with rain and hail, which prevents it forming on the ground.

Mr. William H. Lee, clerk of the Water-Works Department of the city, died suddenly last night from a stroke of apoplexy.

A colored woman named Elzy, living at 340 Church street, was fatally burned last night by her clothing taking fire while she was standing in front of an open fireplace.

The jump in prices at the North is causing the truckers to-day to ship thousands of barrels of kale and other green stuff. Prices went up from 75 cents a barrel for kale to $4, caused by the cold snap.

An "Association of Surviving Members of Pickett's Division" was organized in Portsmouth last night, with Major James F. Crocker as president. It has for its object participation in the reunion of the division at Gettysburg on the 3d of July. It is very probable all the survivors of the division in this section will join the organization. All who want to go to Gettysburg will be carried, whether they have the means to pay their way or not.

The ferry steamer Manhasset, which has been ashore several miles up the river since the night of the disaster, was hauled off last evening and towed to Portsmouth.

The net receipts of cotton at this port for the seven months ending March 31st was 518,504 bales.

Postmaster Glennan has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners of the Civil-Service Commission to conduct examinations at this point.

Mr. Jesse T. Morris, colporteur for Norfolk county and Princess Anne, having completed his labors in this vicinity, will now go to work in Princess George, Sussex, and Southampton counties.

E. M. Soldmon, supreme secretary, and R. A. Pebworth, representative of Friendship Conclave, left to-day for Bloomington, Ill., to attend the Heptasoph Supreme Conclave, which convenes on Tuesday.

The investigation into the late ferry-boat disaster and loss of life has commenced at the custom-house.

The schooner Father and Son sunk in the harbor last night. She is loaded with lumber, and bound from Leachville, N. C., to Port Deposit, Md. She will be raised and hauled up at once. G.

☞ SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. C. CAVE, at 11 A. M.

☞ SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Main and Sixth streets.—Rev. W. W. LANDRUM, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AUCTION SALES—Monday.

By H. L. Staples & Co.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
1103 Main street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CORNER BRICK STORE AND DWELLING ON SECOND AND DUVAL STREETS.—We shall sell by auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1887, AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., the PROPERTY above referred to, situated on the northwest corner of Second and Duval streets. The lot fronts 30 feet and runs back 120 feet to an alley. The building is a substantial brick structure with six living rooms besides the two store-rooms. The location is one at which a live business-man can make money.

TERMS: Very liberal, and made known at the sale. H. L. STAPLES & CO., mh 26,29,30,Ap 1,2,&3 Auctioneers.

By George H. Poindexter,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, AND STOCK AT "WESTWOOD," ON THE BROOK ROAD, LATE RESIDENCE OF DR. W. B. PLEASANTS.—By request of the late owner, I will sell, on THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887, commencing at 10 o'clock, on the farm "Westwood, about a mile and a half from the city, on the Brook road, his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (all of the best quality) and many valuable pieces of CONE-WORK, consisting in part as follows:
HANDSOME SOLID ROSEWOOD CHAMBER SET;
ROSEWOOD S