THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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SATURDAY.....JULY 7, 1888.

The Exposition.

There is no doubt that the Exposition to be held in this city in the fall is destined to prove a grand success. The management are working with a spirit which shows they know no such word as fail, and their energy and enterprise are being rewarded by assurances of an immense and attractive exhibition, representing all portions of the country. But the most encouraging feature of the outlook is found in the interest displayed in the matter in the various towns, villages, and counties throughout the State. This shows that the Exhibition has a hold upon the masses, and promises that those results may be expected from the enterprise which are chiefly desired. What Virginia most needs is that the outside world should be made acquainted with her abundant riches in raw material, and that her own people should learn the value of small industries. At the Exposition exhibitors of machinery and capitalists from the North will see a vast deal that will suggest the advantage of investing in large manufacturing enterprises in Virginia, while the residents of our towns and villages will receive valuable hints regarding methods of utilizing material around them that is now regarded as almost worthless. It is not too much to say that there is in the Exposition the prophesy of numberless small industries, not only in Virginia, but in North Carolina; seeing that many towns and counties in the latter State are preparing to follow the example of their sisters on this side of the border and send in exhibits. Small manufacturing industries in small towns mean prosperity as well for farmers in the neighborhood of such towns as for the townspeople themselves. They are the means of creating a market for much that it would not pay the farmer to ship to a large city, and consequently are the channels for the distribution of money, which but for their existence the farmer would not receive. As to Richmond one of the chief advantages she will derive from the Exposition will be that it will enable her to show that she cannot be excelled as a trading centre for Virginia and all the States south and southwest of her with which she has railroad connections.

Then Where is Stanley?

A cable dispatch from Alexandria says: "ZOBEHR Pasha thinks that the 'White Pasha' seen in the region of Bahrgazelle is not STANLEY, but Dr. EMIN Pasha. He (EMIN Pasha) told ZOBEHR's messengers that if pressed he would strike for Bahrgazelle, where the people are hostile to the Mahdi." If ZOBEHR Pasha be correct in his opinion, then in the name of all that is mysterious, where is STANLEY? It now appears that in touch that has been written respecting the White Pasha there has been not only a confusion of ideas, but a confusion of men and of geography as well. The first report was that the White Pasha was in the Bahr-el-Ghazel region "as far north as Khartoum." This encouraged the hope that the explorer would be able to throw some light on the Shary and its tributaries and settle a most interesting question. But according to the Alexandria telegram referred to the White Pasha is near the Bahr Gazelle—sometimes written Bahr-el-Ghazel also—which is a tributary of the White Nile, is by no means as far north as Khartoum and is in an entirely different country from that first indicated. If the White Pasha be where last located and is not EMIN Pasha, but STANLEY, Major BARTELOT was probably correct in his conjecture that the American explorer was not more than five hundred miles north of the camp at Aruwimi. It certainly seems more reasonable that STANLEY should be in the country of the Nile tributary named than in that in which the telegrams appeared to place him about a week ago. His presence on the Bahr-Gazelle might mean either that he had met EMIN Pasha and was returning or was still on his way to EMIN's relief and intended to ascend the White Nile in order to reach him. The Bahr-el-Ghazel that is near the latitude of Khartoum is an overflow channel of Lake Tchad, and it is the statement that the White Pasha was as far north as the city of Chinese GORDON's ill-fated venture that misled. The Bahr Gazelle joins the Nile at Lake No. It drains a territory estimated at 150,000 square miles, which is a perfect net-work of rivers and which stretches southward to the hostile Monbuttu country, through which STANLEY had to pass in the event that he pursued the overland route he had mapped out between the Aruwimi and Wadelai.

The Dangerous Element.

The editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been travelling over the continent of Europe with a view of satisfying himself as to the prospect of war. His conclusion is that while the French are excited and restless the Hungarians are the most dangerous element in Europe and most likely to precipitate a conflict. This conclusion is in a great degree justified by the observation of all who have watched the part the Magyar has recently played in the affairs of the Powers. Hungary is the dominating force in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and as the editor of the *Gazette* says, she is continuously egging Austria on. She mapped out the policy of the dual monarchy in respect of the Bulgarian question, and she has compelled Austria to stand up to it. There are two great influences that would impel the Magyars to bring about hostilities on comparatively slight provocation. One is hatred of the Russians and the other is fear of the spread of Pan-Slavism. This latter influence would keep Hungary on guard and ready to strike even did she not have an old score to settle with the Colossus of the North. There is both an outside and an inside pressure, so to speak, that renders her dangerous to the peace of Europe. Should the ambition of either the Montenegrins, the Servians, or the Croats be realized it would be only a question of time when the Magyars would be overwhelmed by the tide of Pan-Slavism and Hungary would lose the dominant position she now holds in the dual monarchy. The Magyar has, with few exceptions, gained from Austria all he fought for in 1848. Pan-Slavism menaces him as does nothing else, and the moment the movement assumes dangerous proportions he will endeavor to provoke war with Russia, who is behind the movement. This he can do with safety. He knows that Austria dare not refuse to follow where he leads, and that Germany while pledged to a policy of peace is also pledged to strike whoever attacks one of her allies. It may therefore be said that Hungary appears to hold the keys to the gates of the Temple of Janus.

Prominent members of the Republican party having "deprecated" the Springfield *Republican's* advocacy of CLEVELAND and THURMAN, that paper has this to say:

"The *Republican* was born and took its name before the party which afterward called itself Republican, and is so designated to-day, came into being, and it has always been guided by a single, an honest, and, we believe, an intelligent purpose to serve the highest and broadest interests of all the people of the United States, and to advance the glory of the republic. Never were these purposes more clearly kept in view than to-day, and at no period in its history has the disinterested desire to serve the cause of the plain people been greater than now. Constrained by beliefs and aims to which it has been constant, alive to all the responsibilities of its position, and keenly conscious of the fact—too often overlooked in the stress of partisan conflict—that parties are mere instruments for the accomplishment of purposes that make for the good of the governed, the *Republican* accepts with alacrity and enthusiasm the duty to which consistency and conviction beckon it."

It is now in order for the "prominent members of the Republican party" to sit down.

The breeze that sweeps down from New Hampshire brings most refreshing news. It will be remembered that little BILLY CHANDLER was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New Hampshire to fill the unexpired term of Senator PIKE. CHANDLER's term expires March 3, 1889, before the Legislature meets again, and it is announced that the Governor of New Hampshire will not only not appoint CHANDLER, but that another man has the grip upon the Legislature by reason of instructions from the counties. No matter who the last mentioned man may be, it is safe to say he will prove an improvement on CHANDLER.

The Boston *Globe* hits the nail on the head when it says:

"In any case the course of the Senate towards Mr. Fuller's nomination thus far puts these unprincipled and unpatriotic schemers before the country in the attitude of political tricksters who care nothing for fairness, for the Constitution, or the needs of the country when these things stand in the way of getting or keeping an important office."

"Break the solid South," exclaims the Indianapolis *Journal*. Well, suppose you lead off in the attempt by helping to bury the bloody-shirt leaders. The solid South—solid for self-protection and the preservation of her civilization—will never be broken so long as there is a solid party of South-haters at the North.

BRIEF COMMENT.

And still BOUTELLE will not gratify the public by trying to swim through the whirlpool at Niagara.

The Czar declares that he has washed his hands of Bulgaria. Now look out for fresh Russian intrigue in the little Principality.

The must stupendous joke of the season is that some of the organs profess to believe that JOHN SHERMAN heartily endorses HARRISON.

The *Commercial-Gazette* says: "Mr. FULLER, being respectfully asked by Senator EDMUNDS some pertinent questions." Impertinent questions, you mean.

The Burlington *Free Press* says: "A New York literary man composes a good many of his poems while riding about the city. He is a hack-writer with a vengeance." Why not a spring poet?

The Boston *Globe* says: "Rum, reminiscence, and retrogression are the three Republican R's this time." And after the presidential election another R will be added, which will stand for routed.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The esteemed Detroit *Tribune* has already selected a Cabinet for President HARRISON, and it is really an excellent one; but the selection is premature." Decidedly, but we did not expect the *Press* to confess it. However, the disappointment of the BLAINE organs is bound to crop out occasionally, even if they have to tell the truth.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

How It Will Be Affected by the Crispi Bill.

A Chicago special says: Mr. Alessandro Mastrovolerio is a young Italian editor, tall, handsome, and dark. He writes on political topics for *L'Italia* here, and in face he resembles Gambetta. He is very enthusiastic about the new Italian law to regulate immigration, and considers that it does as much for the poor of Italy as the American civil war did for the negroes. He also believes that it will revolutionize the conditions of Italian labor in America. "Everybody of consequence in Italy," said he, "was an emigration agent. The mayors of villages, the civic authorities in little towns, priests, deputies—all combined to take the bribe offered by the steamship companies and ship the peasants off to slavery. They received their commissions and cared nothing what became of the emigrants, who were doomed to labor in squalor and often to starve, until they had worked off double or triple the money expended on their passage."

"How was it in your own province?"

"Oh, nobody emigrates from my province," said Mastrovolerio proudly.

"In Naples, then?"

"The Neapolitan emigrants are not, as one would suppose, the lazy citizens whom you see lounging in the sun on the Chiaia. They are the hardy agriculturists of the Campagna, ignorant, uneducated—'anal fabiet,' as we say—but knowing the business of farming thoroughly. When they come here their bosses refuse to let them reap and plough. They keep them in cities, force them to undertake the vilest work, and put them to jobs at which they have no proficiency. What is the result? Slaves they come here, slaves they remain. And on farms in Kansas, Texas, or any southern State, being thrifty, honest, industrious, they would speedily become rich and do credit to the United States. Crisp's bill is of the highest importance. It has been modified in committee, but enough is known of its provision to warrant me in saying that it will exterminate the padrone and the labor contractor. It punishes with a fine ranging from $100 to $1,000 anybody acting as negotiator between steamship companies and immigrants without a license. The license is so heavy that all but the richest will quit the business. Besides the contract between agent and immigrant is guarded by innumerable precautions. It must give the date when the immigrant was released from military duties, the place of departure and the port of destination, the day of sailing, the name of the vessel, the exact fare, and the quantity of baggage permitted. Hitherto the agent's profit has laid in the immigrant's ignorance of the fare. The agent has paid $26 and the immigrant contracts to repay $50."

Governor Lee on the Situation.

The Governor and the party from Virginia accompanying him will return to Richmond on the York-River Line steamer this afternoon. In conversation with a *Sun* reporter the Governor expressed himself as much pleased with his trip to Baltimore, and said that he could not see how his friends could have treated him better. Of the campaign in Virginia he said that it would be lively, but he had no doubt of Democratic success. He said that the tariff issue would not enter as largely into the canvass as in other sections of the Union. Virginia Democrats believe in the supremacy of their party, and they trust it, and they rely upon it to introduce whatever reforms may be necessary. In some sections of the State, he said, the tariff issue is assuming some prominence and is being discussed, but the discussion was in favor of the Democratic side. In referring to the Mahone-Wise controversy he said that he did not know whether it had been settled. He explained Mahone's defeat at the Chicago Convention on the ground that the other presidential candidates could not afford to let such a large Sherman delegation as that from Virginia take seats in the convention. Governor Lee says that the colored vote is gradually leaving the Republican party, and as an evidence of its drift he referred to the municipal election in Petersburg, which the Democrats carried by the defection of the colored vote from the Republican party.

THE BALL OPENED.

COLONEL RICHARD F. BEIRNE FIRES THE FIRST CAMPAIGN SHOT.

Meeting of the Democratic Tariff-Reform Club of Bedford and Campbell—Speeches by Berry and Figgat.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

BEDFORD COUNTY, VA., July 4, 1888.

The Democratic Tariff-Reform Club of Bedford and Campbell counties held its first pic-nic to-day, and it proved a very enjoyable occasion to all. The people assembled from all parts of the counties, and a large audience was present to greet the speakers of the occasion. The forenoon orator was your distinguished Colonel Richard F. Beirne, Democratic elector at large, who was enthusiastically received and frequently applauded in his excellent and masterly argument. The post-prandial orator was Hon. W. W. Berry, of Liberty, who is gifted with a strong, lucid style, and a fund of humor that always stirs up the Democrats of the Sixth district. Both speakers entered into full discussions of Democratic principles, and defined the issues between the parties. Everybody enjoyed everything, and not the least the excellent dinner that had been provided by the ladies.

COLONEL RICHARD F. BEIRNE.

The following is a brief summary of the speech of Colonel Beirne:

He began by tracing the history of the two leading parties, showing that the Democratic party from its inciplency—a party closely identified with Virginia because of nativity of its founders and of the scene of its earliest triumphs—had always been a broad and liberal party, taking in the whole people, while the Republican party had been founded on sectional ideas, had always promoted sectional animosity, and continued to be a sectional party to this day. He described the attitude towards the South of the two parties after the war—the Democratic party demanding a restoration of equality under the Government and of good will among the States; the Republican party seeking to perpetuate its power by keeping ever burning the fires of war. He set forth the efforts of the Democratic party to secure the control of the Government and to reestablish it once more on a constitutional basis. He traced the causes of its repeated defeats, defeats up to the year 1876, when Tilden was elected but defrauded. He arraigned the Republican party for this foul theft, the greatest blot on the pages of our country's history.

ENDORSES THE ADMINISTRATION.

He described the progress of the present administration, and applauded Cleveland for his courage, devotion, and his steadfast adherence to principle. He contrasted the policy of repeated Republican administrations with the present one, showing how much readier a Democratic President is to recognize worth and talent in the South than all the Republican Presidents put together. He dwelt at length upon the reform instituted under this Administration, and the satisfactory fulfilment of pledges made by the party. He then took up the great question of Federal taxation as viewed from the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis.

SHOWING UP PROTECTION.

He said the greatest political evil of our day is the protective tariff. The toiling many are made to pay tribute to the few owing to this oppressive and unnecessary taxation. Those engaged in unprotected industries, among whom are the farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, &c., number ten times as many as those engaged in protected industries, the latter being about 1,500,000. Each family pays $18 in Federal taxes and about $7.35 as State taxes, while as bounties, the direct result of the present tariff, each family is taxed $72 as its part of the tribute to these protective favorites. No wonder we find it difficult to educate all the children of the Commonwealth. The annual surplus of $70,000,000 should warn us how unnecessary this sort of taxation is. What temptation to extravagance and corruption! But the tariff lord must be made rich. You must do without what is necessary; he must have the luxury. The Government has no right to tax but for its economical support. We are prosperous in spite of the tariff.

LOW VS. HIGH TARIFF.

The history of our country demonstrates that there was a greater increase in our prosperity in the low-tariff period than in the high-tariff period. Low tariff has been tried in our country and found highly conducive to great national prosperity. Here Colonel Beirne gave comparative statistics of the low tariff of 1850–1860 and of the high tariff of 1860–1880.

The greatest liberty, the least interference, are the most successful promoters of prosperity. Upon the 7,000,000 of farmers fall the burdens most heavily. They bear the greater portion of the tax and are no whit benefited. The speaker showed that the prices of farm products were higher in the low-tariff period.

THE WORK OF MONOPOLIES.

The cry of home competition has been used by monopolists to deceive the people. The tariff for protection is primarily intended to keep prices up. These gigantic trusts, the curse of our day and the terror of the people, are made possible by a high tariff. The duty is not paid abroad, but by our over-taxed people. A long list of prices quoted by the speaker made this very clear, showing values in the United States as compared with values in other countries. With our skilled labor, our superior machinery, and free raw materials, our products will easily compete with the products of other countries in the markets of the world. Our labor is the most efficient; no nation can equal us in the labor-cost of the manufactured article. The American operative is not paid as much in proportion for what he does as the European operative. Colonel Beirne in support of this argument gave comparative statistics of various countries. Wages are higher in free-trade England than in protected France, Germany, and other protected countries. That wages differ in different communities of the same country proves that wages are not dependent on the tariff, but are an economical question depending upon (1) supply and demand, (2) the efficiency of labor, and (3) on the price of raw materials. We have the first and second. Give us the third. Yet we are asked to pay bounties for the enrichment of the few. We are asked to established a class of plutocrats.

THE MILLS BILL.

The Democrats have made an effort to relieve the people of the burdens of taxation. This is the Mills bill. It does not provide so large a reduction as tariff reformers desire. An average of 25 per cent. is enough. The bill was carefully considered, and removes the taxes from many articles of general use and needed by the people—clothing, utensils for farming and household, glassware, &c. The reduction amounts to $45,000,000 from customs revenue, lowering the present duty from 47 per cent. down to 38 per cent., saving to every family $3.75, and four times that sum by the lower prices of articles. The bill does away with the restrictions of the internal-revenue laws and removes taxes upon that trade. Every Democrat should as heartily support this bill, as it is vehemently opposed by the Republicans. The Republicans were promising reductions a few years ago, but their own deeds expose the falseness of their pretences. The Democratic party has proved its faith by its works, and the Mills bill will pass the House.

A WORD FOR TOBACCO.

The speaker went on to show how the Republicans defeated the resolution offered by Henderson, of North Carolina, providing for the abolition of the license-tax on dealers in leaf-tobacco. The Democrats are the friends of the tobacco-growers. Any careful student of political history knows how the Democratic party has been the opponent of the protective scheme of taxation. It has always sealed a high tariff with its condemnation. Even the Mills bill contains more protection than would ever have received the approval of the fathers of the Democracy when industries had stronger claims. Colonel Beirne quoted in support of his statement Jefferson, Calhoun, and Jackson.

THREATENS THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

Who is so blind as to think that Andrew Jackson would have encouraged those who are trying to defeat the Mills bill? The tariff under the Whig administrations was much lower than the exorbitant demands of the present Republican party. The present tariff threatens the prosperity of the country—enriches a small class at the expense of and to the injury of the many. It makes the people subject to the control of a plutocracy. It is the worst form of fraternalism in government.

The great question of the day is, "In whose interest shall this Government be conducted—the few or the many? A tax-fed plutocracy or the toiling masses of the people?

HON. W. W. BERRY.

Hon. W. W. Berry, of Liberty, was next introduced, who, with his usual eloquence and humor, elicited much applause. After commending heartily the splendid speech of Colonel Beirne and his record as the foremost representative of the young Democracy he sketched the progress of American independence. There were giants in those days and they builded better than they knew. Hurrah for the Fourth of July! Celebrate it eternally! Virginia created it! The grand old party is in the last agony of death.

Berry handled Mahone, Wise, Blaine, and Sherman with gloves off.

A SHOT AT PROTECTION.

I am thankful that old Virginia is stirring up herself by organizing clubs to educate the people in true old-time principles. Let us be asleep no more. Under Grover Cleveland the last remnant of sectionalism must and will disappear. I can't understand what business that word protection has in a Democratic vocabulary. We must crush out the insidious policy of this radical party. The party in favor of protection must be a party in favor of a powerfully centralized government. And the Republican party now has taken up protection to cover the multitude of their sin. Will any man in Bedford county tell me where the man is whom protection has benefited? For a toiling Virginian to be attracted by such nonsense as protection is a most remarkable phenomenon. It does not protect. Protection built up the Crédit Mobilier, it built up the Union Pacific railroad. It is the mighty God of protectionism that monopolists worship, and which crushes the farmers of the South and West. States blanketed with mortgage show the effects of protection.

FREE-TRADE DREAMER.

The man who talks about free trade is a dreamer; it cannot come till the millenium. Protection takes money from the people and is robbery. Grover Cleveland is our leader, brave and noble, and never feeling the sentiment of fear. See how he showed his pluck in the pension matter. And Thurman! Who does not know that grand old Roman? Go to work for them. And the grandest party is the Democratic party, and the greater is old Virginia, which will give its electoral vote for Cleveland, Thurman, and Tariff Reform. The issue is made and accepted. Now the glorious Democratic party has taken the aggressive, and victory is coming.

HON. J. H. H. FIGGAT,

of Botetourt, who was present, delivered a stirring address, in which he recommended highly the action of the Tariff Club. The ball, he said, has begun to roll, the campaign has begun, and let us see that every spot shall feel its impulse, and no county or city in Virginia be a laggard in the grand people's cause—Cleveland, Thurman, and Tariff Reform.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS.

A Good Company—Gaieties—Personal and Military Encampment.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JULY 4, 1888.

Each train adds new arrivals to the crowd here, and the Alleghany is rapidly filling with guests, and at this time has a larger company than at so early a date for many years. All interest centres in the grand germans here, which have reached a climax under the brilliant leadership of Mr. W. H. Fry. Last night recorded the first of the season, and the grand ball-room, with its full floor of dancers and artistic floral designs, presented a grand tableau of life and beauty. The weather is cool and bracing, and brought out enough colors in the way of dress to make a decidedly pretty picture. Among the prominent people seen on the floor and in the hall were Commodore George Brown and family, United States navy; Mrs. Admiral Gustavus H. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Captain D. M. Scott and family, United States army; Professor J. W. Mallet and daughter, University of Virginia; S. R. Colhoun and family, United States navy; Colonel A. W. Spaight, Texas; L. B. Cowan and family, Mississippi; Colonel J. A. Hayden, New York; Benjamin Berry, Esq., Baltimore; James H. Holt and family, North Carolina; Mrs. Caldwell Robinson and family, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. M. N. Wisdom and family, New Orleans; Misses A. P. and V. C. Minor, New York; Mrs. W. C. Reese and Miss Annie Reese, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. M. B. Fowler and family, Georgia; Mrs. J. A. Hancock, Richmond, and Mrs. E. Walton, Richmond.

The Fourth Virginia regiment, accompanied by the Naval Post Band of Norfolk (with sixty "cuts"), will be quartered here for the season, and the famous Chickasaw Guards of Memphis will encamp here in August.

The summer outing bids fair to exceed any season for many years, and the engagement of cottages at the Alleghany, Montgomery White, and Blue Ridge Springs point to a gay and prosperous season.

There will be a lawn party at the Montgomery White to-day, followed by a grand ball and collation to-night.

FAUQUIER RACES.

Two Days of Sport at Warrenton—The Winners.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WARRENTON, VA., July 5, 1888.

Most of the people in Warrenton and its vicinity, together with a great many from a distance, have been very much interested for the past two days in the results of the races at the Fauquier race course. The first race on Tuesday was a half-mile dash, in which the following horses were entered: Vinton, St. John, and First Chance. Vinton won the purse of $60, and St. John came in second. Time, 52½ seconds.

The second race was a three-quarters-of-a-mile dash for a purse of $50, $15 of which was to go to the second horse. The entries were Ilderim, Vexation, and Felix. Vexation came in first, with Ilderim second. Time, 1:19¼.

In the third race of three-quarters-of-a-mile heats for a purse of $150, with $25 to the second horse, St. Luke, Tripple Cross, and Lady Antoinette were entered. St. Luke won both the first and the second heats, and Tripple Cross came in second.

The fourth and last race of the day was a steeple-chase of one and one half miles, in which the following horses were entered: Benjamin Mountjoy's Dandy, James K. Maddux's Bob Downman, Tidd Pratt's Ugly B, Astley Cooper's Shylock, and Portman's Simsville. Simsville won, but was hard pressed by Bob Downman.

The first race of the second day was one of one-half-mile heats in which Vexation, Ilderim, Felix, and Shylock took part. Vexation came in first in the first and second heats and Ilderim second both times.

Vinton, Bothwell, and Tripple Cross contested in the second race of July 4th for a purse of $150. This race was of mile heats, and Bothwell won, with Vinton second.

The third race was a steeple-chase between Appollo and Bonny. Appollo won.

St. John won the Consolation race.

A tennis tournament is now going on at the Warrenton Tennis-Club Grounds between some of the prize players from the Washington clubs and the best players in this place. The prizes will not be awarded until Friday.

NEWPORT NEWS.

Business for June—A Marriage.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 5, 1888.

County Court is in session here to-day, Judge Peck presiding.

The Spanish steamship San Juan and the British steamship Maharajah are loading cargoes here.

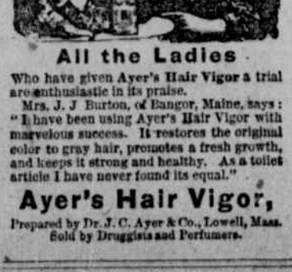
The following business was transacted at this port in June:

Vessels Entered—Foreign: British, 1; tons, 1,065.

Vessels Cleared—Foreign: British, 10—tons, 11,064; German, 4—tons, 5,002; Spanish, 2—tons, 3,621; Italian, 1—tons, 3,365; American, 1—tons, 2,205. Total, 18 vessels—tons, 25,257.

Domestic Exports: Cotton, $171,984; cattle, $33,300; wheat, $10,920; coal, $7,137; oil-cake, $4,250; flour, $2,500; lard, $5,480; tobacco, $24,749; lumber, $33,815; sundries, $2,649. Total, $336,784.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham, one of the Virginia pilots, was married at the Methodist church in Hampton, on Tuesday, to Miss Carrie B. Wonycott, Rev. E. P. Wilson performing the ceremony. They left for Richmond on the afternoon train. PAUL.



All the Ladies

Who have given Ayer's Hair Vigor a trial are enthusiastic in its praise.

Mrs. J. J Burton, of Bangor, Maine, says: "I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor with marvelous success. It restores the original color to gray hair, promotes a fresh growth, and keeps it strong and healthy. As a toilet article I have never found its equal."

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

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UNION-STATION CHURCH (corner Twenty-fourth and N streets).—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. by the pastor Rev. JAMES C. MARTIN. ts

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner of Broad and Twentieth streets)—Rev. JOSEPH R. STURGIS, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. ts

CLAY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH (corner of Clay and Adams streets.)—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. W. H. ATWILL. Seats free. All are most cordially invited. ts

LAUREL-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (corner Laurel and Albemarle streets)—Rev. W. O. WAGGENER, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome. ts

BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (Broad and Tenth streets).—Rev. S. S. LAMBETH, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 9 A. M. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH (Grace street between Fourth and Fifth streets) -Rev. W. E. JUDKINS, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. J. POWELL GARLAND, D. D., presiding elder, and at 8:15 P. M. by the Pastor. Strangers and others always welcome.

PARK-PLACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. W. E. EVANS, pastor, at 11 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. Afternoon subject: "Foot-Prints of the Martyrs." Fourth sermon of the series. Please note the hour of the afternoon service. There will be no service at night. The service from quarter past 5 to quarter past 6 takes the place of the night service. Class-meeting at 3:30 P. M.

METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Methodist Sunday-School Society will be held at Union Station Mission school, on the Mechanicsville turnpike, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. ROBERT E. RICHARDSON, President.

Charles P. Rady, Secretary.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (corner Grace and Madison streets).—Rev. R. P. REES, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:30 A. M. ts

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—There will be preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. by Rev. S. TAYLOR MARTIN. No service in the afternoon. ts

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Rev. R. R. HOWISON, pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Grace above Shafer)—Rev. J. CALVIN STEWART, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday night lecture at 8 o'clock. Seats free. All welcome. ts

GRACE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Dr. THOMAS DREW, Pastor.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8¼ o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Sabbath school at 9¼ o'clock A. M. and Wednesday-night services at 8¼ o'clock. ts

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Broad street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth)—Rev. LEWIS W. BURTON, Rector.—Sunday school 9:15 A. M. Services and sermons 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEDDELL-MEMORIAL CHAPEL (Denny street, Fulton)—Rev. PIKE POWERS, D. D., Minister in charge.—Sunday school 3 P. M. Service and sermon 4:15 P. M. ts

MONUMENTAL CHURCH—Rev. JOHN B. NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. S. MOSER, the newly-elected pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. Congregational meeting after the morning services. Laymen's union MONDAY NIGHT.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Twelfth and Broad streets).—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. H. A. TUPPER, D. D., and at 8:15 P. M. by Rev. H. W. WILLIAMS. Fourth-Street Chapel—Rev. H. A. TUPPER, D. D., at 5:30 P. M.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Main and Sixth streets).—Rev. W. W. LANDRUM, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service till further notice.

GRACE-STREET BAPTIST (corner Grace and Foushee streets). Pastor, W. E. HATCHER, D. D. Sunday school at 9 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Free seats and a welcome to all. ts

LEIGH-STREET BAPTIST (corner Twenty-fifth and Leigh)—Rev. Dr. S. A. GOODWIN, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sermon on each occasion by the Pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 A. M. Men's prayer-meeting TUESDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock. Seats free. All welcome. ts

PINE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Pine and Albemarle streets)—Rev. J. B. HURSON, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. No service at night. Seats free. All welcome. ts

WEST MAIN-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Main and Beech streets). Preaching SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. W. J. SHIPMAN. All are invited to attend. ts

CLAY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Clay and Graham streets)—Rev. S. C. CLOPTON, Pastor.—Worship at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. ts

VENABLE-STREET CHURCH (corner of Twenty-first and Venable).—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching by the pastor Rev. R. H. PITT, at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 P. M. ts

HOWARD'S GROVE CHAPEL. Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8:15 P. M. by Rev. JOHN COMER. Sunday school at 9:15 A. M.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF RICHMOND AND MANCHESTER will take place at the Balnbridge-Street Baptist church, Manchester, at 4 o'clock. T. H. ELLETT, President.

Robert A. Gary, Secretary.

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY, CHARLES F. CLARK, PRESIDENT.

BRADSTREET'S RICHMOND OFFICE, No. 1109 EAST MAIN STREET. Telephone No. 412

J. H. WHITTY, superintendent.

The Richmond office has more than kept pace with the rapid growth of the city and development of the territory tributary to it. It offers to the mercantile community of this section all the advantages of a system the superiority of which is recognized in every trade centre of the civilized world. That it is in a special sense prepared to guard the interest of its local patrons is attested by the fact that it has now a *larger number of subscribers than any other mercantile agency.*

MEETINGS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

OFFICE OF VIRGINIA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 1202 EAST MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA., June 16, 1888.

The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE VIRGINIA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY will be held at its office, 1202 east Main street, in the city of Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY the 17th day of July, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

EDWIN B. SNEAD, Secretary.

je 17-td

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY C, FIRST REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, July 7, 1888.—Attention, Company C! You are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory TO-NIGHT at 8:30 o'clock in full dress uniform.

By order of MERIWETHER JONES, Captain commanding.

JAMES B. PATTON, Acting Orderly Sergeant.

jy 7-1t

AMUSEMENTS.

JARDELLA'S BAND.—THIRD SACRED CONCERT ON THE STEAMER ARIEL, SUNDAY, JULY 8TH. Tickets, round trip, 50c.; children, 25c. A street-car ticket given to every patron.

Steamer leaves wharf 3:30 o'clock sharp. Stops at City Point half an hour.

REFRESHMENTS (under new management and in greater variety) as follows: Sandwiches, all kinds, 5c.; Soda-water, Ginger Ale, Lemonade, &c., 5c.; Ice Cream, 10c. All other refreshments strictly city prices. jy 3-Tu,Th,Sa&Su4t

THE SOCIAL REUNION OF RICHMOND LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F., will take place at Belvidere Hall MONDAY EVENING, July 9, 1888. Tickets can be obtained of the Committee: Messrs. C. Evensen (chairman), Robert Hill, Jr., L. Aubel, George B. Davis, H. Bossard, E. A. Hoen, L. A. Tucker, K. B. Savage, Syl. Stokes, John S. Bethel. Also, from Mr. Gus. K. Delaruie. Admission: Gentlemen, 75 cents; Ladies, 50 cents. This includes the entertainment, refreshments, and dancing. jy 3-6t

BASE-BALL.

BASE-BALL.—THERE WILL BE A MATCH GAME OF BALL at Boschen's Base-Ball Park THIS EVENING at 5 o'clock between the VIRGINIA BRIGHTS and the AURORAS.

jy 7-1t*

EXCURSIONS, PIC-NICS, &c.

WARWICK PARK.

GONDOLA CHIMBORAZO

leaves her wharf daily (except Sundays) at 9:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Warwick Park at 1:15, 3:45, and 6:15 P. M.

On Sundays leaves Richmond at 10 A. M., 1:30, 4, and 6 P. M. Returning, leaves Warwick Park at 11:15 A. M., 2:45, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M.

Fare, 15 cents each way; round trip 25 cents; children under five years free. Boating, sailing, fishing, and bathing. Refreshments served at city prices. The company reserves the right to hold the grounds for private parties.

Special or co-operative rates made.

THOMAS ELLETT, Secretary, No. 28 north Ninth street, Richmond, Va.

jy 7-tAu1t

3 GRAND EXCURSIONS EVERY WEEK, commencing June 7th.

Elegant steamer ARIEL. The famous and popular

"TUESDAY AND THURSDAY MOONLIGHTS" TO DUTCH GAP:

leave 7:30 P. M.; return 10:30