THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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SUNDAY.....JULY 21, 1889.

Mahone Has the Turkey.

The "kickers" must have been uncommonly anxious to surrender to General MAHONE, or they would not have accepted the so-called compromise which he, with the connivance or assistance of QUAY and others, offered to them in Washington a few days ago. "You may take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey, or I will take the turkey and you may have the buzzard," is the generous offer which "the boss" has made to the "bolters," and which they are expected to accept, or perhaps we ought rather to say have accepted or pretended to accept. The "kickers" remind us of deserters from an army marching through woods and over rivers to find some officer of the enemy's side to whom to surrender. Again: they are like the fellow who cried out in view of a threatened fight, "Two of you hold the other fellow. One man can hold me."

But are we not doing injustice to the WISE-GRONER faction? We shall see. Certainly we do not wish to misrepresent their behavior. They have our sympathies. Time will soon tell whether they will sell themselves for —— nothing; for this is what they are to get under the QUAY "compromise."

Under this extraordinary "compromise" the bolters agree that the delegates and alternates shall be elected for each county and city at a time and place to be fixed by the chairman of the State Committee. Who is the chairman of the State Committee? Nobody else than General MAHONE. The bolters' organization vanishes in the light of this agreement. General V. D. GRONER has all along been claiming to be the chairman of the Republican State Committee, but he and his chairmanship have suddenly disappeared. The QUAY agreement provides that "the chairman of the State Committee" shall "fix" the times and places for the meetings to elect delegates to the State Convention, and without a word of protest so far as we have heard, General GRONER allows his chairmanship to be buried, and agrees that MAHONE's chairmanship shall be recognized in every county and city in the State! Yes, "the chairman of the State Committee" is MAHONE. The bolters have acknowledged him as their boss, whilst they have consigned GRONER to private life now and forever. In the Washington *Post* of yesterday it is stated that the National Committee approved of the call for a State convention to be issued by WILLIAM MAHONE "*as chairman of the regular committee.*" Just so. MAHONE is all in all. He "*fixes*" the times and places for electing the delegates. GRONER is irregular—he is a bolter. His committee is no committee. The State Committee of the Republican party is MAHONE's committee.

The same tone marks MAHONE's letter to QUAY. He says, "at a meeting of *the State Committee of the Republican party*," &c. He does not claim merely that his is *one* of the State committees—both setting up the same claim to be regular. Oh, no. GRONER's committee was totally ignored in this letter of July 17th. MAHONE refuses to mention that committee, or to acknowledge its existence. Read MAHONE's language: He writes to QUAY that his committee wished to respond as far as possible to "certain suggestions made in a communication dated May 29, 1889, and *signed by V. D. Groner*." This was of course GRONER's Washington city communication. General MAHONE scorns to say to QUAY that GRONER claims to be chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Does anybody suppose that the Republican National Committee had a hand in preparing the call for the State Convention? We do not so understand it. On the contrary, MAHONE drew up the call and submitted it to QUAY's committee "for their consideration and also for their endorsement if it shall meet their approval." These are MAHONE's own words. No provision is made for changes. And QUAY, answering MAHONE, says:

"We approve of the call for a State convention to be held on the 22d of August, 1889, and signed by William Mahone as chairman."

The Democrats of Virginia will be warned by these proceedings of the fierce contest that is before them.

The Extra Session.

We are glad to learn that the Democratic congressmen now in Washington are alive to their duty in the matter of keeping an open eye upon the Republican tricksters, who propose, as a means of insuring a Republican majority in the House of Representatives, to call an extra session for the purpose of organizing that body a month or two before the usual time for the meeting of Congress. Let the Republicans secure control of the House and of its committees and officers without having bound themselves to respect the rights of the minority and the result will certainly be the extrusion of a number of Democratic members, and what is much worse, a law putting all congressional elections into the hands of negroes and other Republican partisans. The darkest days the South ever saw in reconstruction times would or might be more than paralleled by the results of a law turning all the congressional districts in the South over to the negroes. In those dark days we had United States army officers to appoint the officers of election and to see that the elections were properly held. Under the new Republican law we should have embittered, unprincipled white partisans and ignorant negroes electing or rather selecting or appointing congressmen from all the southern States. MAHONE's tissue-ballots would be forgotten in the flood of Republican ballots which the negroes and mean whites would "count" for the Republican nominees for Congress. Negro suffrage itself is hardly a worse evil than would be a national election law. Star-Chamber proceedings would pale their ineffectual fires in the presence of such a mammoth wrong.

That Compromise.

The New York *Times* understands the "compromise" MAHONE has made with the bolters. It says:

"General Mahone has accomplished the purpose of his conference with the eminent members of the Republican National Committee in Washington. They have given their approval to his call for a State convention in Virginia, and they have induced Colonel Brady of the anti-Mahoneites to give his assent to the terms of the call, thus securing 'harmony' in the party. Colonel Brady and his associates are Republicans, and naturally were averse to cutting themselves off from the party. With the pressure of the national Administration and the National Committee upon them they must have felt that there was no alternative but to submit or be read out of the party. It is a triumph for Mahone which he could not have achieved without the powerful aid that he invoked outside of his State. He will probably have no difficulty in controlling enough of the primaries and local conventions to make sure of the State Convention, which is to be held at Norfolk on the 22d of August. He will doubtless carry out his plan of securing the nomination for Governor for himself, and then Brady, Groner, Cameron, and the rest will have another test applied to their party fidelity. If they can stand that they can be counted on to stand anything. But presumably they have followers and sympathizers upon whom pressure cannot be brought to bear so directly and so severely. How the people of Virginia will take this method of managing their politics remains to be seen. It is an unwonted spectacle, that of the Federal Government and a national party committee engaged in directing and controlling political action in a State in behalf of a self-constituted 'boss.'"

England and Africa.

The evidence that the descent upon the lower Nile of the Dervishes under NAID-EL-JUMI is not one of the periodical raids of neighboring tribes accumulates, and justifies the assumption that the vicinity of Waddy Halfa and Assouan is not the only place on the Dark Continent at which hostilities may be expected in the near future. The report that Sheik EL SENUSSI's general had captured Khartoum has never been denied. On the contrary it would seem to be confirmed by the Nile movement, for unless ABU GHAMZA had succeeded in fully overthrowing the power of the KHALIFA ABDULLAH it is hardly probable that an expedition could safely have been sent out from Kordofan "to conquer the world." It will be remembered that when rumors of the triumphs of the Senussis were first received fear was expressed that ABU GHAMZA, or rather his master at Tripoli, would not be content with the opening up through the Soudan of the pilgrim route to Mecca and the removal of restrictions upon trade, but would advance northward and make a descent upon Nubia and Egypt. That fear seems to have been realized. But reasoning upon the hypothesis that NAID-EL-JUMI's followers had safe conduct from Kordofan to the Nile near Waddy Halfa, or in other words, had the sympathy of the tribes between those two points—and the fact that they are receiving reinforcements from the south indicates that they had—it is to be expected that the tribes in the Red Sea littoral will fail to become infected and make another advance on Suakim? Again, with Khartoum and the province of Sennar in the possession of the Senussis, is it not to be expected that the movement will spread eastward in the direction of Massowah? It is easy to understand that in the two latter contingencies both the Egyptians at Suakim and England's Italian allies at Massowah would have to be heavily reinforced. The territory over which the Senussis trade from Tripoli to Wadai, and in which the tribes are all under their influence, parallels the Nile, and though the Libyan desert lies between, this desert is towards the south crossed by several caravan routes, a fact that aside from other considerations would necessitate the guarding of the Nile as far at least as Korti, the point from which the WOLSELEY expedition made its march and fought its way across the Bahinda desert to Metemneh. Thus it will be seen three large expeditions would have to be sent to Africa at an expense that we may well assume would compel the British Government to abandon the policy of "butcher and bolt" and substitute for it a policy of butcher and stay, and develop the country. These expeditions would pile up to such an extent the "debt Africa owes England" that the Government would no longer be able to resist the demand of the British tax-payers that payment be forced by thorough and decisive measures for reconquering the Soudan and reannexing it to Egypt.

SUGAR.—The Philadelphia *Record* says that the present high price of sugar in this country is due to the tariff upon that necessary of life. Then why not abolish that tariff? If there is any one article that ought to reach the people free of customs-duties it is sugar. "A free breakfast table" was the watchword of the Democrats in the House of Representatives some years ago when they were working for the abolition of the tariff on coffee and tea. The same cry would be a good one for the Democrats of Virginia to use during the fall campaign.

RICHMOND, VA., July 20, 1889.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I would like to have an answer by the ministry or any one to the following question:

In the 6th chapter of St. John and 9th verse (when Christ miraculously fed 5,000) "one of His disciples" said there is a *lad* here which had "five barley loaves and two small fishes." Now, who was this lad, and what was his name? Will some one please answer through this paper? and oblige, respectfully, W.

Rev. J. C. HIDEN, D. D., several years ago addressed a Richmond audience on the subject of this lad. We refer the matter to him.

Electric wires under ground are as dangerous as those above the ground, according to the New York *Herald*, which says:

"There was another terrific electric subway explosion on Broadway last night. It will soon be a question for experts to decide whether it is best to step on a live wire and be painlessly killed or to walk over a subway and have one's self scattered about the neighborhood."

BRIEF COMMENT.

It seems that the kickers have been kicked into harness.

"HADJI-HASSEN KHOULI KHAN MOHAMED EL VASALE is the full name of the Persian Minister." What does he pack it in when he travels?

"There is much indignation in New York over a proposition to hold the world's fair in Central Park." Why, couldn't New York make it pay her?

"SULLIVAN refuses to talk with newspaper reporters." Maybe there is some truth in the latest reports about JOHN, and he is too full for utterance.

A western exchange exclaims that it is time that this milk-and-water business at the White House had ceased. Well, it has temporarily. Baby MCKEE is off summering.

New Books.

What Is Truth? By the Duke of Argyll. New York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1889. Price in paper 25 cents.

For sale by the publishers.

A Marque of Honor: A Saratoga Romance. By CAROLINE WASHINGTON ROCKWOOD. New York and London: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889. Price in paper 30 cents.

For sale by the publishers.

A Confederate Court-Martial.

"Talking about court-martials," said Major T. B. Wilson, editor of *Trade and Traffic*, to a St. Louis *Republican* man, "reminds me of one in particular over which I presided while engaged in defending the country from you Union fellows. I had been president of thirty or more, but this one struck me as being about the richest of all. A private was on trial for some disrespectful language used toward his captain. The case was progressing soberly enough when suddenly the private sprang so his feet and said to me:

"'Now, if you will just let me, I'll end this court-martial in two minutes. I'll invite the captain right outside and give him the worst licking he ever got in his life. If he is a better man than I am let him punish me as hard as he can.'

"'That suits me exactly,' shouted the Captain, jumping to his feet excitedly, 'come on out.'

"'Well, we were all just aching to let them have it out in just that way, as they were about evenly matched and both good fighters, but the dignity of the army had to be maintained, so we of course found the private guilty and imposed the usual penalties."

It stated that in and near Boston there are thirty Congregational churches without pastors.

THE SOUTHWEST.

NOTES OF A TRIP THROUGH WISE, LEE, AND SCOTT.

Magnificent Scenery—The Mineral Resources—New Towns—Some of the Southwest Belles.

[Special correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

BIG-STONE GAP, VA., July 19, 1889.

Of all the powerful agencies of human progress certainly the greatest triumph is the rapid-transit system in the railway management of to-day. You are not only offered the most sumptuous and elegant cars to ride in, but you can go almost anywhere in less than no time. Last night we bade farewell to "historic Richmond on the James," and to-day we find ourselves landed here in the beautiful heart of the mountain, where each morning we are greeted by the arrival of the *Dispatch*, which reaches the homes and hearts of many of the hospitable families of the Southwest, and is a universal favorite. What a comfort to loiter leisurely here through this enchanting park of delicious summer coolness, and read in the papers of the sweltering heat of the cities and thank Heaven you are out of it. Here the Alleghanies reach a happy degree of elevation, and the beauty and fertility of the country, its invigorating atmosphere, pure, sparkling waters, and wild mountain scenery are unsurpassed throughout a land favored most highly among the nations of the world with all that charms the eye or pleases the senses.

Reaching Bristol we make connection with the South Atlantic and Ohio railroad, and as we are whirled along through a fairyland of wondrous beauty, sweetly the green glades, romantic glens, with blue-robed mountain and shaded dell, lead the eye out into an endless vista of scenes enchanting enough to sooth into pleasing fancy the tensioned chords of imagination. Halting at Moccasin Gap we are treated to a bewildering panorama of scenic beauty to inspire the artist's soul or to send the fancy revelling in the remotest realms of dreamland.

RIPPLING STREAMS.

Here amid scenes of rippling streams, leafy nooks, and sylvan dell we dream of loveliness, peace, and serenity of the soul, when suddenly on the stillness falls the shrill whistle of the engine and forward on flying wheels we glide through the shadow and sheen, catching exquisite glimpses of the winding Clinch rivers sweeping between rock-cliffed peaks—the murmur of its lapsing waters a song of praise to the infinite hand that painted its forest-crowned, rock-girdled barriers. The brief history of Roanoke, Big-Stone Gap, Pocahontas, Bluefield, and other new towns that are springing up throughout the Southwest assures the tourist that this section is heading for a steady boom and is to play a grand part in the "making of an empire."

MARCH OF PROGRESS.

The march of progress in Southwest Virginia incident to the discovery of what may without exaggeration be termed the most fertile mining district in the South is exemplified both in the wonderful growth of existing towns and in the birth of new and thriving business points whose sites but a few years ago were covered with a dense mass of brush. The facts and figures contained in the reports of the geologists and mining engineers sent forward by the great lines of railroad that are now actively pushing their tracks to this point have created a profound impression among the wealthy capitalists and iron masters of Pennsylvania and other northern States, resulting in the investment of large amounts of capital in this vicinity.

A NEW ERA.

Those who are watching the growth and development of this grand Eldorado recognize that we are on the threshold of a distinctively new era in the South's iron and steel history, and that the centre of industrial life is to be transferred from Pennsylvania hitherward, where nature has combined all the essential advantages and controlling forces that give employment to labor and that underlie the development of great industrial centres. Though Big-Stone Gap is but a small place and as yet without a railroad, it is none the less a concentration of that commercial and pushing spirit which has made America what she is to-day—the greatest among the great nations of the earth. Standing in this most unique gap in the mountains through which nature has forced the passage for a river adequate to supply the demands of a great and populous manufacturing city, we look to the north and find an inexhaustible area of coal equal to the celebrated coaking coals of Connellsville, and on either hand behold immense boulders of the purest limestone.

FORESTS.

In every direction a boundless and almost unbroken forest, abounding in endless varieties of the finest timber, awaits the lumberman's axe; and turning to the south, and within five miles of these vast coal-beds, are to be seen immense deposits of the finest iron ore. With such an array of natural advantages where is the section, we inquire, that offers such attractions to capital as does this great cornucopia which nature has stamped with the seal of a great industrial city?

THE LADIES.

But, after all, that which interests anybody most about any country is its women, and where can be found such elegant emblems of southern womanhood as our own glorious daughters of this favored land? Among the belles of yesterday whom the writer knew here when blossoming out into society are Mrs. William Beale, of Smithfield, the beautiful Lulah Preston, a sister of Mrs. A. L. Boulware, of Richmond, and the second daughter of the late William Ballard Preston. Mrs. Beale is a queenly-looking woman, with rare social gifts and tact, and well known in Richmond society. Added to her charms of face, figure, and presence is a slow, sweet grace of speech and manner, with a certain indefinable high-born dignity and proud reserve. Mrs. A. Black, of Blacksburg, *née* Lizzie Kent Otey, is a typical southern beauty. Her manner is marked by the peculiar high culture observable in blue-blooded southern ladies, and her carriage is that of a queen. Her face is of the Grecian mold, almost perfect in contour, with wonderfully expressive eyes that never lose their lustre, and glow with a spirit as wild and gay and free as the gazelle upon the mountains.

This country has produced but few more beautiful women than Mrs. Mary O. Patterson, of Walnut Springs. She is as lovely as a maiden, as dear and sweet as a mother, and truly the queen of song and music.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Edmondson, of Christiansburg, is a bright exponent of that retiring gentleness so peculiar to southern ladies. She is greatly admired for her social and intellectual graces, and those who come in contact with her winning, gracious manner and natural vivacity can never experience the trouble of *ennui*.

Prominent in the list of reigning belles of to-day is Miss Bessie Cocke, a daughter of Professor Charles L. Cocke, of Hollins Institute. She is a handsome blonde of the pure Greek type, with blue eyes, delicate shell-like complexion, and her lovely neck and arms look as though carved out of marble. Miss Annie Colhoun, of Alleghany Springs, is regal in style, and with the happy faculty of making herself popular with both ladies and gentlemen. She is tall and willowy and should have been named Lily from her resemblance to that pure, graceful flower. Miss Mary Cloyd Cowan, a granddaughter of the late Major James R. Kent, is a charming brunette, with beautiful golden, auburn hair, and is as lovely in character as in person. Some faces of women are grand and classic in repose, and the beauty is in the expression. There is a type of beauty or loveliness which glows in activity. It seems to warm and color and beam with a certain goodness of nature, of heart, of soul behind it. You can hardly tell where it is or what it is, but you see it truly, and it is something of this subtle sort that men expect and want in the face of women, and it is something of this indefinable charm that is very engaging in the face and manner of Miss Mary Lou Bell, of Pulaski.

A Suggestion for a Satisfactory Bankrupt Law.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

At the last meeting of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce a very interesting discussion on the possibility of having a satisfactory bankrupt law was held. By the action of the Chamber in sending a delegate to the Minneapolis convention, where the subject will be considered and Congress petitioned on the result of its deliberations, it would seem that such a law is thought to be practicable. There can be no doubt about the fact that it is. The law in Virginia to-day is wrong in allowing preferences to creditors at the will of the party making the deed. Its practical working is detrimental in the extreme, as it puts in the power of a dishonest man the right of saying who shall suffer by his failure to meet his financial obligations. He is responsible to no one for the exercise of this power except the judgment-lien side of the courts of law and equity, where the poor creditor may record his judgment and hold it over the recalcitrant debtor in the hope that he may catch something or other in this legal drag-net.

It is true that if a fraud can be *proved* the deed of assignment will be declared invalid, and this will let in all of the creditors, down to the homestead exemption of $2,000. But the great trouble about this is to *prove* the fraud. An unsupported allegation of fraud is of no avail in the courts. It is indispensably necessary that it should be *proved*. This makes it next to impossible to set aside any deed on the ground of fraud. The process is so tedious and expensive that unless the amount in controversy is exceptionally large the major part of it will be consumed in costs by the time a decision is reached. Thus lawyers frequently advise unlucky creditors to accept anything rather than engage in litigation of this character. The moral effect of allowing any one to say which one of the creditors shall be paid and which shall not is very bad. The books all say that "equality is equity."

The way in which the bankrupt law was administered in the days of Underwood, Cahoon, *et id genus omne*, is not worthy of imitation. But the blackness of that time of so-called reconstruction the people have not forgotten, and the recollection of the uncanny atmosphere into which suiters in the bankrupt court were driven causes this community to doubt the propriety of any such law.

The English bankruptcy procedure is satisfactory. Its provisions are too numerous to be here mentioned in detail, but some of them are so striking that a brief allusion to its more salient features may prove of interest.

A person can get into bankruptcy under this law (46 and 47 Vic. Cap., 52, Act of 1883) in many ways.

He commits an act of bankruptcy if he makes a conveyance of his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors generally, or if he makes a fraudulent conveyance, or if he makes a fraudulent preference, or if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he leaves England, or if his goods are levied upon and sold, or if he gives notice of suspension of payment.

The assignee or trustee in bankruptcy has large powers, but it is his duty to make his first distribution within four months after the first meeting of creditors, unless he satisfies the committee of inspection that there is a sufficient reason for postponing the distribution to a later date, and subsequent dividends must be declared at intervals of six months. The rule as between secured and unsecured creditors is that a secured creditor, in lieu of resting on his security and compelling the assignee or trustee to redeem it, must realize it or put a value thereon and prove for the deficiency if there is any. The discharge of the bankrupt is carefully watched and fraud severely punished. The Minneapolis convention should recommend a law where it would not be in the power of the Court to grant a discharge in bankruptcy until after the majority of the creditors, voting by the amount in value of the debts, have applied to the Court through a committee of their own selection by petition for it in behalf of the bankrupt. This would leave it with those who suffered to say whether the bankruptcy was honest and unavoidable. In failures where there is no taint of fraud it is right that the unfortunate debtor should have a new start in life, and if he is worthy no hindrance should be put in the way of his future success. If a man is to receive his discharge in bankruptcy it should only be after he has made a *bona-fide* surrender of his assets, and no exemptions should be allowed him except those given by the bankrupt law itself.

A debtor can now answer a creditor as jestingly as Rabelais makes Panurge praise being in debt. "But," quoth Pantagruel, "when will you be out of debt?" "At the ensuing term of the Greek calends," answered Panurge, "when all the world shall be content, and that it be your fate to become your own heir. The Lord forbid that I should be out of debt, as it, instead, I could not be trusted. Who leaves not some leaven overnight will hardly have paste for the next morning." The laws which hinder and delay the collection of debts are directly against the interests of all mercantile communities. The delays in Virginia are unspeakably annoying. The action of the Chamber of Commerce in sending a representative to the Minneapolis convention was wise, and it is to be hoped that good will come of it.

S. S. P. PATTESON.

Richmond, Va., July 20, 1889.

SPIRIT OF VIRGINIA'S PRESS.

Opinions of Journalists Throughout the State.

Norfolk *Virginian*: It simply remains to be seen if there is any manhood in the anti-Mahone Republicans of Virginia—the men whom Mahone contemptuously denominates as "bushwhackers." If there is, they have all the opportunity of demonstrating it, and with advantage.

Norfolk *Landmark*: The probabilities are that General Mahone, as a candidate for Governor, if he should run, will get about as much support from the anti's by reason of his concession as he would have gotten without it, and that even with the aid of the boodle of the party sympathizers outside of Virginia, he will be laid under the political sod.

Shenandoah Valley: The approaching election is one of great importance to the people of this State, and we trust every Democrat as well as others who have the interest of the country at heart will support the regular nominee of the Democratic party, no matter what conflicts or wrangles may take place previous to the nomination.

Pearisburg *Virginian*: In the event of Mahone getting the nomination the "kickers" will either be forced to support him or kick themselves out of the party, and their chance for sharing in the spoils.

'Tis sweet to kick, but O, how bitter,
To kick and kick, and then not hit her.

Northern Neck News: The question is not one of high or low tariff, the abolition of internal taxation, or anything relating to national politics. It is simply and solely whether intelligence and virtue or ignorance and vice shall control the destiny of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Norfolk *Ledger*: All the indications, however, point to the fact that the Democratic party is in excellent condition for the contest, and that it eagerly awaits the commencement of the canvass.

Woodstock *Virginian and News*: Republican ascendancy in the South means the same thing to-day it meant in the *regime* of the carpet-bagger and scalawag in the dark days of reconstruction. For example look at the appointment by the Republican Town Council of Winchester of negro officials.

Industrial.

It is estimated that there are over 1,250,000 square miles in which the annual rainfall averages less than ten inches—that is to say, fully one third of the area of the United States is deficient in moisture for the ordinary cereal crops or trees.

According to the *Engineer* there is no properly recorded instance of a locomotive attaining a greater speed than eighty miles an hour. Back pressure and various resistances, including that of the air, will, it is asserted, prevent any higher speed than this being reached.

Some experiments lately made at the Royal Polytechnic school at Munich show that the strength of camel-hair belting reaches 6,315 pounds per square inch, while that of ordinary belting ranges between 2,230 and 5,260 pounds per square inch. The camel-hair belt is unaffected by acids.

Tests made with much care show that the addition of a fraction of 1 per cent. of aluminum greatly improves the quality of cast iron, rendering castings more solid and free from blowholes, removing the tendency to chill, increasing the strength, elasticity, and fluidity of the metal, and decreasing shrinkage.

Recently, in Sweden, a glass composed of fourteen substances, of which phosphorus and boron are the most important, has been produced. The highest power of a lens of the old glass would show particles only 1-400,000 of an inch in diameter, while one of the new will show those of only 1-204,700,000 of an inch.

An electric fire-engine, which can be tapped for service whenever wanted, is the latest invention. The advantages claimed are that it can be started at full speed, that it is much lighter than a steam fire-engine of equal power, that it costs one third less, that it is noiseless in its operation, makes no smoke, sparks, or ashes, that it is safer and easier to control, and that it is economical.

The history of the many attempts to raise American cotton in other parts of the world is a series of failures. Some years ago England was at large expense in attempts to introduce this cotton into India or to engraft its good qualties upon the Indian plant, but the seed refused to grow into thrifty plants and imported plants declined to transmit their good qualities to the Indian plant.

The Spanish Minister of the Interior has presented to Congress a Government measure for regulating the employment of children in workshops, ironworks, and factories. The bill forbids the employment of children of less than nine years of age. From nine to thirteen years of age they may be employed for five hours a day, and from thirteen to eighteen years of age for eight hours a day, but not for more than four consecutive hours at the same occupation.

Princess Clementine has made a good match for her granddaughter, the daughter of Archduke Joseph. Prince Thurn and Taxis has a yearly rent-roll of $1,600,000, and is the nephew of the Empress. Still the match is regarded as a mesalliance at the Austrian Court, but the Emperor warned the young Archduchess of the fact. She replied that she did not care; she intended to marry the Prince anyway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOW THE TIME IS PASSED AT OLD POINT.

A Brilliant German—The Chaperons and the Dancers—Blue-Grass Belles—Richmond People.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 20, 1889.

With the advent of 1888 the ladies who congregated at the Hygeia for health or pleasure, as the case may have been, resolved to take advantage of all the rights conferred upon them by leap-year, and accordingly arranged all the germans that were given here during the season. They not only invited the gentlemen to dance with them, but settled all the bills for music, refreshments, and favors. So much pleased were the young ladies with their privilege of selecting their own partners that the custom has been continued and is now recognized as one of the features of the place. This plan, however, don't seem to strike the fancy of the high-spirited young gentlemen from the South who are now spending their vacations here, and they have again taken matters into their own hands, and yesterday evening gave a german to their lady friends. Mrs. C. C. Duncanson, of Washington; Miss Chadbourn, of St. Louis, and Miss Gunter, of Louisville, took charge of the arrangements, which were complete in every respect. Mrs. Pay-Director Washington, of Norfolk; Mrs. Muetgruder, of Washington; Mrs. Chadbourn, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Rogers and Miss White May, of Nashville, were selected to chaperon the party, which comprised about fifty couples. Mr. H. R. Reno, of Nashville, a son of the late Major Reno, of the Seventh cavalry, led the cotillion, dancing alone.

Among the merry party dancing were Miss Duncan and Mr. Gaither, Miss Richardson and Mr. Crowdatt, Miss Fanny Leigh and Mr. Harris, Miss Lucy Chadbourn and Lieutenant Phillips, Miss Maude Bodell and Mr. Henneberry, Miss Rogers and Mr. Reynolds, Miss Prague and Mr. Ford, Miss Tiernon and Mr. Davis, Miss Gunter and Lieutenant Harris, Miss Morrow and Mr. Scowden, Miss Hill and Lieutenant Tanks (United States navy), Miss Doyle and Paymaster Frazier, Miss Wier and Lieutenant Edgar Russell, Miss Miller and Lieutenant Rhodes, Miss Flora Doyle and Mr. Moreman, Miss Northrop and Mr. Thompson, Miss Britton and Mr. John Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Venable, of Louisville, and many others.

Mr. Reno distinguished himself as a leader by introducing many new and difficult figures, which will no doubt become popular. There was an ample supply of punch, ices, and confections, and the party reached a happy conclusion shortly after midnight.

BLUE-GRASS BELLES.

An old *habitué* remarks that he has never seen so many handsome young ladies here before. This is perhaps due to the fact that they are largely from the blue-grass regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, which are famous for thoroughbreds, but, in our opinion, the quota furnished by the Old Dominion stands at the head of the list.

The cool and delightful weather of the past week has been thoroughly enjoyed by the throng of visitors, which now reaches 700.

Major Isaac Arnold, Jr., commandant of the United States arsenal, has just returned from a month's tour of duty at Wrightsville, N. C., where he went to put up a battery for two 10-inch guns and four 10-inch mortars for the use of the North Carolina militia.

Dr. J. C. Bird, of Washington, is visiting his brother, Colonel Charles Bird, post quartermaster.

Mrs. Judge Hogan, of Cincinnati, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lieutenant Thompson, of the garrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendig, of Altoona, Pa., arrived this morning on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Lieutenant Harmon.

Mrs. Berry, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. General De Russey, for the past two months, left for her home, San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday last.

Lieutenant Willoughby Walke, Second artillery, has gone to Willett's Point, N. Y., for a two month's course in field engineering and torpedo service.

Lieutenant C. W. Hobbs, of Light Battery C, Third artillery, who has been here on target duty, left for Washington Monday to join his battery, which is under orders for Mt. Gretna, Pa., where they will go into camp with the Pennsylvania troops for a month. Lieutenant C. G. Woodward, from Fort McHenry, arrived from Baltimore Tuesday morning to fill the vacancy.

RECRUITS.

Fifty-six recruits from Columbus, O., arrived here last week and fifty more will reach here by the Old Dominion to-morrow to fill up the six permanent batteries at this post.

There is quite an influx of army and navy people spending their vacations here. Of the army we have Paymaster Tucker and wife, of Washington; Captain Allegood and daughter, of Ogden, Utah; Lieutenant T. R. Adams, of Fort Douglas, Utah; Lieutenant Croukhite and wife, of Newport, R. I., and Lieutenants Rhodes, Taylor, and Harris, recent graduates of West Point. The navy is represented by Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Quackenbush and Captain and Mrs. S. L. Breese, of Washington; Commander Felix McCurley, of the monitor fleet; Assistant Engineer W. D. P. Creighton and wife, of Purdue University, Ind.; Pay-Director and Mrs. Washington, of Norfolk; Paymaster R. M. T. Ball, of the Yantic, and Lieutenant H. L. Gillman, United States Marines of the Constellation.

The following Richmond people are registered here: C. D. Rice, R. Glover, J. D. Crump and family, Mrs. F. A. Armstead, G. L. Nicholson, C. W. Richardson, Mrs. R. S. Brock, James Alfred Jones, Miss Mary M. Jones, J. R. Macmurdo, Philip S. Ford, Mrs. Streshker and daughter, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Dr. John E. Friend, Miss Minnie Swift, Miss Mollie McRae, Miss Mamie Rice, Miss Annie Courbury, William B. Gray and wife, Mrs. M. M. Long and family, W. G. Long, Edmund Boisseau and wife, Douglas Craig, R. W. Cardwell and lady, J. H. Derbyshire, N. E. Holdt and wife, E. D. Hotchkiss, Elmore Hotchkiss, R. D. Carpenter and children, C. L. Bacon, S. G. Powell, C. Smith, J. E. Cox, J. W. Gentry, James R. Rankin, Miss Mary O'Donnell, Miss Kate O'Donnell, Miss Maggie O'Donnell, Miss Kate McCrosan, Charles E. Harris, and E. R. Archer.

B.

THE WHITE SULPHUR.

The Company—Richmond People—Amusements, &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 19, 1889.

Every day we have large numbers of arrivals, and it is only a question of a short while when the White will be filled to overflowing. Quite a number of Richmond people are here. Among them are Messrs. C. D. Langhorne, John F. T. Anderson, E. D. Taylor, Levin Joynes, L. M. Cowardin, Thomas Nowlin, with their respective families.

Mr. Mead Minnigerode, formerly of your city, but now of Philadelphia, is here with his wife and children, they having taken a cottage for the season.

The unmarried men are well represented in the persons of Messrs. Jo. Lane Stern, John H. Lyons, Henry Baskervill, and Ed. Willis.

These springs have long been noted for the beauty, grace, and talent of its fair patrons and this year is no exception. Miss Price, of Louisville; Miss Willard, of Washington; Miss Woodbridge, of Savannah; Miss Langhorne, of Richmond, and Miss Robertson, of Charlottesville, are among those who add brightness to this already beautiful spot.

Miss M. E. Noble, of Athens, Ga., left yesterday morning to join her sister, Mrs. E. L. Mayer, of Norfolk, at the home of the latter. It was with much regret her many friends saw her go. Brilliant, beautiful, vivacious, and with the most charming manners, she could not help but count her friends by the score. More than one wish for her speedy return has been expressed since her departure.

Mr. J. T. Harahan, general manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, and party, accompanied by Mr. Donald McDonald, have arrived. The office of the general manager will be temporarily removed to this place from Cincinnati. Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the company, and party are expected early in August, cottages having been engaged for them.

The most delightful weather imaginable prevails, making tennis, riding, driving, walking, and dancing delightful.

Dr. J. S. D. Cullen, Mr. Ed. Willis, and Mr. Henry Baskervill have their horses and vehicles here.

What came near being a serious accident befell one of the prominent beauties here, who a day or two ago, while out riding with her escort approached too near the railroad track. Her horse became frightened at an approaching train and dashed off at full speed. Her escort spurred after and just reached her in time to save her from a very ugly fall. The lady fainted once or twice after the danger was past, but further than that suffered no inconvenience.

R. H., Jr.

PATRICK COUNTY.

The News Around Stuart—Good Crops—Politics, &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

STUART, VA., July 19, 1889.

Everything is moving quietly along up here in the "Free State of Patrick." The farmers are busy with their work. The wheat and oats have been harvested and the yield is the finest ever known. Corn and tobacco are looking well. Fruit is abundant.

Stuart is rapidly becoming a summer resort. Its elevation, bracing air, fine freestone and mineral waters, and splendid scenery bring numbers of visitors here every summer.

Six miles from Stuart are the famous Patrick Springs. Mr. W. H. Clark is manager.

The Virginia Business College, of this place, is doing well.

In political circles everything is quiet. Next Tuesday (court-day) delegates will be elected to the gubernatorial national convention.

Prospective candidates for the Legislature are springing up on every side. Messrs. J. R. Moore, C. T. Martin, G. Dehart, Samuel Turner, and E. P. Zentmeyer are mentioned as possible candidates. For the Senate the race will be between Hon. H. G. Peters and Judge N. H. Hairston, of Henry county.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction and "cussing" among the Republicans. Disappointed office-seekers and their friends are "kicking" in a vigorous and animated manner. Patrick is safe for Democracy next fall.

A few days ago Edgar, the twelve-year-old son of Captain R. J. Woolwine, while throwing rocks at some cows in the bushes, accidentally struck on the head and severely wounded Jim Nowlin, a colored boy, who is now in a critical condition.

Hannibal Cicero Woolwine and John S. Adams, two former constables, yesterday qualified as United States deputy marshals, filling the positions of G. R. Martin and A. F. Mays, removed.

DRIVER.

The Religious World.

The *Missionary Review* says that the Roman Catholic Church "is pushing for the regions of the Upper Congo. From twenty to thirty Jesuit priests have recently gone there."

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge states it as his opinion that poor work is entirely too common in Sunday schools, and that this is due to the fact that incompetent teachers are too often appointed.

Lord Plunket, archbishop of Dublin, is to visit the United States late in September and to remain through a considerable part of October. "He is anxious to have opportunities to plead before American churchmen the cause of church reform in Spain."

The *Churchman* regretfully says: "In this country, to our shame be it said, there is no religious body which takes less care of her worn-out ministers than the Protestant Episcopal Church. It would be almost impossible to take less; for, in her corporate capacity, the Protestant Episcopal Church takes hardly any."

"The Rev. Dr. Lee, Vicar of All Saints', Lambeth," says the *Churchman*, "has published a letter in which he distinctly advocates the union of the Church of England with the Church of Rome, on lines which, it seems to us, must amaze his friends and fellow-Englishmen in the Church as much as it startles churchmen across the sea."

The *Chinese Recorder*, of New York, gives a list of 123 Chinese schools and missions in this country. The average attendance, so far as given, is about 1,