THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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SUNDAY.....DECEMBER 7, 1890.

Rich Men's Rights.

When on one occasion the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR was approached by a young man who desired business promotion, after calmly hearing the applicant's claims, he brusquely asked: "What pay are you getting now?" "Only my board and clothes," was the answer. "Well, that is all I get out of all my property and work," rejoined Mr. ASTOR.

Whether the visitor undertook to argue that there is much difference in the fineness of textile fabrics or whether he essayed to explain that there is a very natural preference to be made between a bone and crust and the productions of a $10,000 *chef* is unrecorded. It is probable, however, that the young man went his way profoundly impressed with the narrow-mindedness of Mr. ASTOR, and we may be sure that the latter worthy was disgusted with the reckless demands and vain imaginings of the youth of his generation. Indeed, it is very hard for the rich and the poor to understand each other. It has ever been so, and we see much old truth restated in the philosophical remark of Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON that "there are two things needed in these days: First, for rich men to find out how poor men live, and second, for poor men to know how rich men work."

Strange as it may appear, rich men know more about the poor than the poor about the rich. The literature on the subject of poverty is ample, and exists in prose and poetry, fiction and fact, history and biography, in legislative reports and statistical exhibits, and in the profound observations of HENRY GEORGE, TOLSTOI and others.

"The short and simple annals of the poor" have been very much lengthened and broadened since GRAY wrote this line, and from the woman stitching in the Song of the Shirt to the gleaner of the ash-barrel and the rag-picker of dark alleys their sorrows and sufferings have been very pathetically described, and they receive a world of sympathy and some charity.

But who sympathizes with a millionaire? Who considers the weight of his cares; the grievous burden of his responsibilities; the appalling tension upon his nerves, and the general unsatisfactoriness of his life? He can have his meat, drink, and bed of the best, but his head lies uneasily while the markets are jumping and prancing, for he fears that from his fevered sleep he may awake to poverty—

"Condemned on pennry's barren path to roam,
Scorn'd by the world and left without a home."

Callous as the world is inclined to be with respect to rich men's rights, we rarely think that GOULD, VANDERBILT, ASTOR, HUNTINGTON, and that set have any troubles at all. All they get is what Mr. ASTOR got. Of course, they have also the pleasures of station, influence and notoriety, and such personal comforts as money can buy, but their minds are the prey of many cares; their bodies are not unassailable by disease; oftentimes their schemes go wrong, and it sometimes happens that the newspaper paragrapher touches them on sore spots, while at all times they are liable to become victims of envious tongues.

It is a singular fact that while thousands decry the wealthy these thousands are all trying to achieve like wealth and striving to enter a circle in which they affect to see no good. Of course their idea is that when they have achieved fortune they will make better use of it than the men at whom they sneer, but it is observed that they rarely do.

Every man has imagined what he would do if he were rich. This dreamy hope begins as soon as a boy is large enough to stand in front of a shop window and wish that he were in possession of this, that, or the other toy in sight, and please his fancy with the thought of what he would do were the coveted articles his.

Generally speaking the acquisition of property is so slow and is the result of such "hard knocks" that the average man when he has secured it has forgotten all about the pledges he made to himself in his youth and feels no sort of obligation to give an exhibition of his "public spirit" for the benefit of those who never aided him when he was poor; who never smiled upon him when he was rising, and never looked without envy upon him after he became affluent.

No doubt about it—rich men have their wrongs, but nobody cares to sing them; nobody would sing them without being well paid. And it is doubtful if this generation will see a political party incorporate in its platform a declaration that the sorrows of the poor rich men shall be respected.

One of the sweetest writers that Virginia ever produced was Dr. GEORGE W. BAGBY, and one of the best of his works (though too local in its references for wide popularity) was "What I Did with My Fifty Millions." In it he told as having occurred what he would do with a great fortune should he ever become the master of it. Loving relatives were cared for; old friends were affectionately remembered; deserving charities were endowed; worthy young men were advanced; fine old fellows broken down by adversity were rescued, good newspaper-men were set up in business on their own account, and every fond ambition of his youth was gratified. All this was told with wonderful wit. The chances are that had fortune favored the Doctor he would have been as liberal as his work suggested; but, alas, he died before he got his $50,000,000, and the world was deprived of what might have been a shining example of how a rich man kept faith with himself. Not many of us hold to the resolutions of our youth; few of the rich show that they remember the time when they were poor, and the hard things said about them by persons whom they have distanced in the race for prosperity steel their hearts against many good impulses.

Independent of the possibility that some day we may become rich ourselves, there is goodness in believing that the millionaires are better than we think. We are too frequently unreasonable, and they cannot do anything to suit us, whether it be building a dwelling or a factory; going from or staying at home; employing few or many servants; dressing richly or shabbily; living expensively or cheaply. Still they may have good points that we do not consider; may give alms of which we know nothing, and they may also have aches and pains just as others do.

In anticipation of the season of good-will to all men, when it is our duty and sometimes our practice to remember the poor, let the rich be not forgotten. Give them sympathy instead of subserviency, appreciation rather than flattery, and justice as a substitute for envy. For their part they will find in the resolutions formed when they were entering upon life trustworthy guides of action, proper plans of campaign, to narrow the distance between the rich and the poor, remembering—

"The liberal are secure alone;
For what we frankly give forever is our own."

A New Southern Route.

There seems to be coming into view a great through line, the shortest and most direct of all that extend from Richmond to the South, and which will open great possibilities of new markets and sources of trade.

The Seaboard Air Line has done much to build up Norfolk. Richmond may have an opportunity to share to some extent the advantages offered by that system, which is so rapidly extending itself. The system, beginning at Portsmouth extends *via* Weldon, Raleigh, Hamlet, and Monroe to Athens, Ga., embracing the Raleigh and Gaston, Raleigh and Augusta, Carolina Central and Georgia, Carolina and Northern roads, each having branches which aid in opening up sections rich in cotton, tobacco, corn, rice, timber, and naval stores.

The construction of a railway from Richmond directly southward to Ridgeway, on the Raleigh and Gaston road, would put us in 144 miles of Raleigh. For some years there has been graded nearly all the road-bed of a line from Ridgeway to Petersburg, a distance of seventy-two miles.

The construction of the road from Ridgeway might be influenced by the action of the Atlantic-Coast Line. In other words, if the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic-Coast Line should pool their issues and work in harmony, then the latter road would not build into Raleigh from Springhope, Nash county, and the Seaboard system would not build into Richmond. But if the former road does build to Raleigh the latter's line to Richmond will be a certainty almost and these systems, so long allies, will become entirely separate.

The southern terminus of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railway will be Atlanta, Ga. The distance from Monroe, N. C., to Atlanta is 267 miles, this division being the longest of the Seaboard Air Line. The grading is completed to Athens, 207 miles from Monroe, and considerable grading has been done between Athens and Atlanta, up to a point only fifteen miles from the latter city. By July 1st of next year the grading will be finished, and by October trains will be running from Portsmouth to Atlanta, in time for the fall business.

Richmond could afford to spend a good deal of money to secure the building of this air-line road to Ridgeway, and thus be a terminus of this great system reaching, by the shortest of all routes, the city of Atlanta, and having south of the latter point a vast southern connection.

It may be said that Richmond has already the Richmond and Danville road. This is true and it gives us great freight facilities, but for Richmond it is no longer a through passenger line. It has a cut-off at Danville to Lynchburg. But the seaboard system would be in fact a through line, and would open to Richmond trade possibilities practically unlimited.

Jackson's Statue at Lexington.

Through the columns of the DISPATCH this morning the Ladies' Memorial Association of Lexington, Va., make an appeal that should meet with the most spontaneous of responses, not only from those to whom it is specially addressed, but from all others who revere the memory and admire the military genius of THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON. VALENTINE'S statue of JACKSON, which was a commission from the association, many if not all of whose members were leading spirits in raising the funds for the LEE recumbent figure, has been put in bronze, and only awaits the erection of the pedestal in order that may be carried out the programme of unveiling it on the 21st day of July, 1891, the thirtieth anniversary of the battle of First Manassas, where in a baptism of fire BEE gave the erstwhile quiet Virginia Professor the immortal name of "STONEWALL." The pedestal, the design of which is in suggestive keeping with the character of JACKSON and the simple grandeur of the bronze figure and the vault beneath it which is to the final sepulchre of the hero, will cost some four thousand dollars, and in the hope of realizing this sum the association will on the 15th of this month open at Lexington a memorial bazaar, to which they solicit donations of money, and of materials, manufactured articles, and anything else, the sale of which will aid the pedestal fund and insure the completion of the monument. An effort will be made to get the railroad and express companies to transport to Lexington free of cost all donations. Surely this second great labor of love and patriotism of the ladies of what has been termed the Westminster of the South should elicit the generous co-operation of the people of every southern State.

Artesian Wells.

Galveston is able to get an abundance of pure water from Artesian wells sunk to a depth of 310 feet.

All the experiments made in boring these wells in the neighborhood of Richmond are discouraging, so far, at least, as ampleness of supply is concerned, but it would be of great public interest to know the exact results obtained in the well recently bored on Major GINTER's country place, Westbrook.

Our James-river water is pure and palatable enough when clear, but when muddy leaves something better to be desired. Hence our interest in Artesian wells.

West Point, Va., distant only thirty-seven miles from Richmond, is supplied by Artesian wells, which are easily and cheaply bored and afford water of unusual excellence.

Two Decades Back.

Our community reposing to-day in the arms of a well ordered, rightfully trusted, and thoroughly representive government, makes a sharp contrast with that Richmond of twenty years ago, of which Major STILES tells in his letter, which we publish this morning, descriptive of the CHAHOON-ELLYSON contest.

He speaks of a time distant but five years from Appomattox-day; of a city full of gaps made by the evacuation-fire, and still occupied by the victor's troops; of a people whose wounds received in battle and siege were hardly healed; of a great contention that arose whether right or wrong should prevail, and of the ushering into prominence of a quiet, modest, man, whose clear head, resolute purpose, and dauntless courage seemed to have been exactly fashioned to serve a people's extremity.

Those who read his thoughts knew that but little of personal ambition moved him. For the office he cared nothing; for the charge he had assumed he cared everything. Through a period of great alarm and distracting doubt with one hand he beckoned on the faint-hearted and with the other restrained the rash and heedless, while to the enemy he presented a front which left them nothing to hope from his irresolution or fear.

How our leader bore himself in his trying office Major STILES relates in a style at once vigorous and entertaining, and with the presentation of facts valuable not only as a reminiscence of Mr. ELLYSON but as an accurate contribution to Richmond's history.

On the hope of a solution of the PARNELL leadership trouble, the Irish envoys in America have resolved to remain here for the present. Some of their engagements they have abandoned, but they will start to work anew upon the settlement of the leadership question.

New Books.

A Russian Country House. By CARL DETLEF. Translated by Mrs. J. W. DAVIS, with illustrations. Published by WORTHINGTON & Co. New York. For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

A Boy's History of the United States. By WORTHINGTON. Illustrated.

As fair to the South as could be expected, though the use of the terms "rebels," "insurgents," and "conspirators" are not infrequent. The editor is ANNIE COLE CADY.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

The Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Games and Sports. By JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, JR., and ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

This is a handsome book of 831 pages filled from cover to cover with information on games, sports, and amusements of all kinds deeply interesting to young people, and old people, too, for that matter. The material is arranged alphabetically in regular encyclopædical form and is profusely illustrated. Published by HENRY HOLT & Co. New York. Price, $2.50.

The Supreme Court of the United States. Its History and Influence in Our Constitutional System. By WESTEL WILLOUGHBY, fellow in Johns Hopkins University. 1890, 124 pages.

We have received from the publication agency of the Johns Hopkins University a copy of this interesting work. The Supreme Court of the United States has perhaps attracted more attention in Europe than any other feature of our National Government. It has from the first grown in dignity and importance. Its history contains many a lesson for the reader of it unfamiliar with the facts.

My Uncle Benjamin. By CLAUDE TILLIER. Translated from the French and published by BENJAMIN R. TUCKER, Boston. Price not given.

This book truly may be called a "find." Written nearly a hundred years ago it has been locked up until now in the original French and is, therefore, entirely new to those ignorant of that language. It is a novel and is worthy to rank with "Tom Jones," "Tristram Shandy," GOLDSMITH'S "Vicar," "Don Quixote," and "Pickwick" in wit, humor, satire, and philosophy. There is little story—only a string of humorous adventures of the hero, a wine-bibbing, philosophical doctor, who takes life easy (not in a professional way), and who is withal a high-souled, chivalrous gentleman, one of Nature's noblemen. His wit and philosophy are inimitable, his satire is as keen as his lancet, and his humor side-splitting. "My Uncle Benjamin" is a classic, and Benjamin himself belongs to the immortals of fiction.

A Web of Gold. By KATHARINE PEARSON WOODS. T. Y. CROWELL & Co., publishers, New York. Price not given.

This novel is one of those styled "with a purpose." Its author is a disciple of BELLAMY, whose "Looking Backward" brought him so suddenly forward. It deals with latter-day labor problems, and describes the futile efforts of a benevolent manufacturer to keep down prices without putting down wages. He has a trust against him on the one hand, and a society of Anarchists on the other. One seeks to crush him for financial reasons, and the other because his generous treatment of his employees [belies their teachings, and, therefore, antagonizes them. Between the two he goes to the wall. The manager of the trust meets a worse fate. He reaps millions and—insanity. The story is intense, and at times highly dramatic. Its serious nature is lightened by several love affairs and by the charmingly natural antics and prattle of a family of very interesting children. Although it is vouched for as a fact by the author, the poetic justice meted out to the trust manager seems untrue to life, and therefore a weakness. The book will repay perusal.

Blood and Water.

SALEM, VA., November 28, 1890.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In order to settle a dispute as to the origin and exact meaning of the expression, "Blood is thicker than water," please to say in the DISPATCH when and where the expression originated and what is its exact meaning.

Yours, &c., F. J.

The exact meaning of the phrase is that one's blood relations are nearer to him than other persons. Its origin we do not know. We should be pleased to allow any one who can do so to explain the origin of the phrase.

Law as to Fire-Escapes.

Our attention has been called to the fact that the city ordinances do not require fire-escapes to be put on hotels, factories, places of amusement, and other buildings of more than three stories in height until January 1, 1891.

The above clipping from an editorial in Sunday's DISPATCH creates, I think, a wrong impression, inasmuch as it seems to fix the first of January as the time for erecting fire-escapes. I am not familiar with the ordinance which was passed by the Council on the subject. From the act as passed by the Legislature, published below, it will be seen that the sole duty of the Council was to designate "the character and design" which should be used, and not to pass any ordinance about the matter at all. The State law provides for that, and is above any ordinance which the Council may pass.

Below will be found the act as passed by the last Legislature:

"1. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of all factories, workshops, hotels, school buildings, and hospitals in this State of over three stories in height, theatres, and other places of amusement to provide for the safe exit of the occupants thereof in case of fire by the erection of fire-escapes of the most approved modern design.

"2. The character and design of said fire-escape, shall, in cities and towns, be selected by the councils of said cities and towns, and where the buildings are not located in cities and towns by a board composed of the county judge, the county school superintendent, and the chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

"3. Provides that owners of such buildings may 'require the Council to designate the character and design of such fire-escapes, and in case of failure to do so shall be compellable by mandamus.'

"4. Any owner or owners of such buildings who shall fail to comply with the first section of this act by the 1st day of January, 1891, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50 for each month they shall fail to provide such fire-escapes.

"5. This act shall be in force from its passage."

At the meeting of the Council in March last, I think it was, a joint resolution was introduced to designate the "character and design" of a fire-escape for this city, and a committee was formed which promptly responded. Its report was adopted by the lower branch, but for some reason hung up in the board, and was only recently acted on. So if any delay in the erection of fire-escapes belongs anywhere it should be placed there.

The State law states expressly that these escapes must be in place before the 1st of January and fixes the penalty for non-compliance.

It might be well for you at this time to call the attention of the county authorities throughout the State to the fact that they have something to do in this matter. There are a number of houses outside the corporation of this city, in Henrico county, which will require fire-escapes to be placed on them, and the same no doubt applies to other counties in the State.

It would seem that the city, too, should provide them for all of her public-school buildings, for they, too, come under the operations of the law.

AITCH.

Of course it is not intended by the ordinance to do more than aid in the enforcement of the State law which fixes the penalties. The Attorney for the Commonwealth in Richmond is the officer who will prosecute our citizens who fail to comply with the requirements of the law. The names of the violators will be given him by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, who is directed by the Board of Fire Commissioners to see that the "designs and character" of the fire-escapes are strictly adhered to.

This is a most important matter.

Every section of the Commonwealth is interested.

The State herself must provide her asylums and other eleemosynary institutions with these life-saving devices. She should set the example at once.

As to Richmond, her officers will doubtless see to it that no complaint can be made of her.

A Civil-Service Matter.

RICHMOND, VA, Dec. 1, 1890.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please let me know through the columns of your daily who is the proper person or office to see in regard to certifying to the residence of applicants for positions in the department-service as required by the United States Civil-Service Commission and oblige, yours truly, APPLICANT.

Blank forms are furnished, and the following affidavit must be made:

[The following oath must be taken before a NOTARY PUBLIC, or other official authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and the OFFICER'S SIGNATURE MUST BE AUTHENTICATED BY OFFICIAL SEAL. If the oath be taken before a justice of the peace or other officer who has no official seal, his official character must be certified by the clerk of court, secretary of State, or other proper official, under official seal.]

——, a resident of——, and State [or Territory or District] of——, to me personally known, having been sworn [or affirmed] before me, declares that he (or she) is the person described in the foregoing application for examination under the United States civil-service act and rules; that all of the answers to the questions contained in said application as above set forth WERE WRITTEN WITH HIS (OR HER) OWN HAND; and that all of the statements contained in said answers are true to the best of his (or her) knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this——day of——, 1890, at——, county of——, and State [or Territory or District] of——.

[Signature of officer.]——,
[OFFICIAL SEAL.]
[Official title.]——

Governors of the State.

HILLSVILLE, VA., Nov. 23, 1890.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please give a list of the Governors of Virginia from 1840 to 1865 and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

March, 1840—Thomas Walker Gilmer, resigned to take his seat as a member of Congress.

March, 1841—John Rutherfoord, Lieutenant-Governor.

March, 1842—John M. Gregory, Lieutenant-Governor.

January, 1843—James McDowell, Governor.

January, 1846—William Smith.

January, 1849—John B. Floyd.

January 1, 1851—Joseph Johnson.

January, 1856—Henry Alexander Wise.

January, 1860—John Letcher.

January, 1864—William Smith.

May 9, 1865—Francis H. Pierpoint.

Inspector of Buildings.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 4, 1890.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I send you some clippings from recent papers from which it seems to me a lesson can be learned.

Last spring when we had a great crowd assembled here much uneasiness was expressed about the stability of the platforms and stands for the spectators along the route of the memorable procession. I do not know whether they were inspected or not. They proved equal to the demand upon them and were no doubt properly built. But so far as I am informed there exists no sort of protection in this community against any unscrupulous or ignorant builder who may undertake such constructions. Should it not be made the duty of an inspector of buildings to inspect them and to impose such requirements as safety may demand? I think so.

E. T. D. MYERS.

The clippings enclosed refer to the collapse of the free stand during the Yale-Princeton foot-ball game at the Brooklyn Eastern Park on Thanksgiving day, when two thousand people were thrown down and fifty injured, two of them fatally.

The DISPATCH for years has been an advocate of the proposition to establish the office of city inspector of buildings, and is glad to have the help of the skilled and disinterested engineer who has taken the trouble to call our attention to the Brooklyn accident.

If we had an inspector here he would pretty soon cause improvements to be made in the exits of a number of school-houses, churches, and other public buildings that we know of, and in an advisory way would exert a great influence for good over property-owners and contractors in the erection of dwellings and business-houses. We cannot do much longer without an inspector.

Legislative Reapportionment.

The spirit of the Constitution cannot be complied with unless the reapportionment for members of the General Assembly is made in time for the members to be elected from the new districts in November, 1891. It will not do to say, and it would not be true to say, that this reapportionment will not require any material changes. The contrary is the fact. The census of this year was a revelation to our people. That it is correct we do not believe, but still it must guide if not control us in rearranging the districts for senators and delegates.

If we waive this question, however, there will be in our judgment other good reasons for calling the General Assembly here this winter.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

If the Constitution cannot be complied with otherwise, why did it not provide for a session of the General Assembly to make the reapportionment?

Possibly "other good reasons" may arise. So far they are not visible to the naked eye.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

The provision for biennial sessions is of recent adoption, and came in as an amendment. The framers of it did not have in mind the requirement about the reapportionment of senators or delegates in 1891, or if they did have it in mind were of opinion that the power to call an extra session lodged in the Governor or in two thirds of the members of both houses would meet any exigency, such as the present one.

The Right of Withdrawal.

HEDGESVILLE, W. VA., December 1, 1890.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Sir,—I wish you would inform me whether or not any of the States reserved the right to withdraw from the Union; if so which ones, and where I can find proof. By so doing you will confer a favor upon a subscriber. Yours, &c.

D. S. H.

Virginia is one of the States which reserved the right to withdraw from the Union whenever the powers granted under the Constitution of the United States should be "perverted to their (the States) injury or oppression." Our correspondent will find in any edition of the Code of Virginia the declaration of the Virginia Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution reserving to this State the right to withdraw from the Union.

Dr. Talmage and the Fair.

SOUTH BOSTON, VA., December 1, '90.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please answer through the columns of your paper the following questions: (1) In what year will the World's Fair be held? and (2) of what denomination is Talmage?

These questions have been much discussed, and we have decided to leave them to you for decision.

Hoping you will oblige at your earliest convenience, I remain,

A SUBSCRIBER.

1. The World's Fair will take place at Chicago in 1892, in celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

2. Presbyterian.

Kosciuszko's Death.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Nov. 28, 1890.

Gentlemen: Will you please state in your Sunday issue when, where, and how Kosciuszko lost his life, and oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

October 15, 1817, at Solothurn, Switzerland, whither he removed in 1816. His death was caused by a fall from his horse over a precipice.

Charlie Ross.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you please state through your valuable columns what year Charles Ross was stolen? A SUBSCRIBER.

July 1, 1874.

Correction Corrected.
Danville Register.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says it differs from its contemporaries on the subject of an extra session of the General Assembly. We might differ with the *Dispatch* in the discussion of this question, but to differ from our neighbor might institute a comparison of the relative merits of newspapers which we should hesitate to engage in. To differ with is to disagree with. To differ from is to be unlike in character, appearance, or form. One star differs from another in magnitude.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

In reply to the above the *Dispatch* quotes from the authorities to show that it used the term "differ from" correctly, and that the *Landmark* was off on its criticism.

We may add that our pious friend is also off on his scriptural quotation. "For one star *differeth* from another star in *glory*," is the way it is writ.

Moses Handy Endorsed.
(Washington Post.)

"We respectfully urge the appointment of Moses P. Handy, Esq., of Pennsylvania, to the position of Consul-General to Cairo, Egypt, now vacant."

To this short sentence, addressed to President Harrison, twenty-eight senators have attached their autographs. Rarely has such a strongly-endorsed document been filed at the White House, and if Mr. Handy secures the position, as his thousands of friends hope he may, there will evidently be no trouble about his confirmation. Mr. Handy's whiskers may grow more blonde under the Egyptian sun; with his journalistic instinct he may attempt to interview the sphinx within twenty-four hours after his arrival; or, more interesting still, he may be the first correspondent to greet Stanley when that explorer again emerges from the wilderness and reaches Cairo. None of these things, however, will quite compensate for the absence of his genial face, nor will it fill the vacant chair of the Clover Club when its bright and witty president shall have departed for the land of the Khedive.

The senators who signed the letter to the President are Senators Cameron, Mitchell, Hawley, Dolph, Aldrich, Blair, Cullom, Pierce, Washburn, Wolcott, Higgins, Casey, Power, Warren, Quay, Plumb, Manderson, Stanford, Hale, Dixon, Teller, Davis, McMillan, Paddock, Allen, Saunders, Carey, and Ingalls, Representatives Bingham, Reyburn, Culbertson, Stone, Townsend, Osborne, O'Neill, Harmer, Craig, Dalzell, McCormick, Wright, and Darlington, all of Pennsylvania, have also signed the letter.

Kaufmann & Co.

GRAND CHRISTMAS-GOODS OPENING!

THE GREATEST STOCK OF THE DAINTIER CLASS OF HOLIDAY GIFTS EVER EXHIBITED IN RICHMOND.

The time has now arrived when people begin to consider what to buy for the rapidly-approaching Christmas tide. The mother, the father, the sister, the brother, the sweetheart, the "best girl"—all are wondering what to buy and where to buy it. To all we say, COME. We can show you just what you need, and at prices that won't take all the money you have laid aside for the happy season.

Just say to one of our clerks that you want a present for so-and-so, and she will know exactly to which counter to take you, and you will have no difficulty in selecting something suitable whether so-and-so be young or old, male or female.

There will, laying aside the choice stock and low prices, be a special inducement to persons to buy their Christmas goods from us. That special inducement will be a BEAUTIFUL ART ALBUM, which we will give away free with every cash purchase of $1 worth of Holiday Goods. The albums are worthy of special mention, because they are fine specimens of the engraver's art. Each contains twelve lovely pictures. The subjects are varied and embrace reproductions of works by the old masters.

The first one is a beautiful female figure in one of those old-fashioned short-waisted gowns. This is from a celebrated painting in New York. The next is an excellent portraiture of a fox-hunt, the yelling hounds just clearing a fence. In the third one gains a view of a lovely young woman of the old French school, and the fourth is a scene aboard the Hassan, a young girl the pilot. The sixth is a pilot-boat in a storm. The seventh, a Neapolitan girl. The eighth, "The First Step." This is from the famous statue by Trombetta of Milan. Ninth, the Proposal in Colonial Days. Tenth, The Faithful Friend. Eleventh, "The Shepherd Lovers." And last, "The Mild-Eyed Jerseys." Some say this last compares with Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair. All are exquisite works. The front page of the Album is engraved in gold letters with the firm's name, and the back contains an engraving of Kaufmann & Co.'s building, also in gold. Remember, these beautiful *souvenirs* are FREE TO ALL CASH PURCHASERS OF $1 worth of Holiday Goods.

Now as to the Holiday Goods. What have we got? The answer cannot be read in the stars, but our counters and show-cases will chime in unison that WE HAVE WHATEVER YOU WANT.

We wouldn't attempt to ENUMERATE all in the list, and we can only mention some of the novelties here and there.

In WORK-BASKETS for ladies our stock is one of the most thorough. And there is nothing more appropriate for a present. We have them in a great variety of styles and sizes. Some are lined and furnished with delicate shades of satin. We have them at all prices.

There is no more acceptable a present for a lady than a Writing-Desk. We show them in papier-mache, leather, and ebonized oak, elegantly furnished and fitted with all that the writer could wish.

Albums can now be had in a variety too numerous to mention, and prices vary from 62c. to $3.50.

All sorts of novelties in INK-STANDS, CIGAR-HOLDERS, and STANDS.

OXIDIZED COLLAR- and CUFF-BOXES in plush and leather.

PLUSH TOILET-SETS and MANICURE CASES, with celluloid and oxidized fittings.

PLUSH SHAVING-SETS in a large variety of styles, colors, and prices, with complete fittings.

PAPETERIA in the latest designs of Plush and Celluloid Boxes and the most popular styles of Stationary.

IN THE HIGHER GRADES OF BRIC-A-BRAC WE SHOW SOME QUAINT AND ELEGANT SPECIMENS OF IMPORTED GOODS.

Unique HUNGARIAN VASES from $17.50 to $19.

Egyptian Chinaware in novel shapes from $3.55 to $15. The latter is a beautiful gilt and dark blue vase.

ROYAL WORCESTER PITCHERS, VASES, and other elaborate designs.

BISQUE FIGURES and HEADS of every description. Some are mounted on plush.

FLOWER-BOWLS, useful and ornamental.

SACHET-BAGS and MOUCHOIR CASES in unique styles. These goods are very handsome and elaborately made.

Peculiar novelties in Calendars and Engagement Calendars.

ORNAMENTAL FRUITS. These look very natural.

CHINA SILK and PLUSH LAMBREQUINS.

BEAUTIFUL PILLOWS in odd shapes.

HAND-PAINTED BOXES, elaborately finished for the dresser.

GAUZE, FEATHER, and SILK FANCY FANS in a variety of shades. These Fans are hand-painted and very handsome.

These are SOME of the things we will begin showing to-morrow for the holiday trade, and the success we met with in the holiday business last season has emboldened us to lay in a larger stock than ever.

To momentarily drop into slang, "We are the people" from whom you should buy now.

KAUFMANN & COMPANY, 413 east Broad street.

PRESTON BELVIN,

Fine Art Furniture.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS.

No. 18 GOVERNOR STREET.

Isaac Sycle & Co.,

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.

all kinds of Toys—and Woodenware—Hobby-pedes, Wheelbarrows, Doll-Carriages, Chairs, Banks, Trunks, Pianos, Rattles, Drums, Baskets, 10c. apiece; very large Washable Face Doll, Dolls, Sailor Dolls; 500 Children's Tea-Sets,

FURS.—Those pretty White Angora a set; little White Muffs, 50c.; Raccoon chan Muffs, $3; Monkey Muffs, 50c.

ISAAC SYCLE & CO. 303 BROAD ST. NEXT COR 3D

Horses, Tricycles, Bicycles, Wagons, Velocipedes, Dolls, Horns, Books, Toy Animals, Arks, &c., &c. 1,000 Crying Dolls, 12 inches long, 25c.; French Dolls, Kid-Body Dolls, Sleeping 5, 10, 18, 25c., and upwards.

Sets—for children—the price here is now $1.50

Muffs, for children, 50c.; Ladies' Real Astrachan

SOME DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.

10 pieces Double-Width Bourette Plaids and Stripes, all colorings, as well as black and white, 15c. a yard.

8 pieces 36-inch wide Flannel Plaids—black and red, green and red, and other colors, 17c. a yard. These goods are the same patterns as the 50c. goods.

20 pieces Double-Width Cashmere—black, brown, navy, garnet, cardinal, green, plum—15c. a yard.

38-inch wide Wool Henriettas—black, navy, garnet, plum, cardinal, green, brown, marroon—39c. a yard.

All-Silk Black Faille at $1.39 worth $2.

All-Silk Black Faille at 98c. worth $1.25.

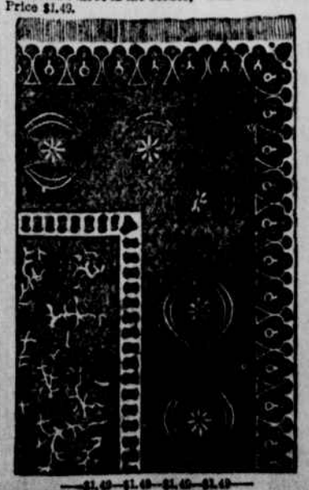
All colors China Silk, 39c. a yard.

All colors and black 46-inch Silk-Finished Henriettas, 79c. worth $1.

Men's Night-Shirts—made of best cotton, nicely trimmed—50 and 75c.

All sizes of Ladies' Kid Gauntlets—black, tans, and browns—every pair warranted.

$1.49—$1.49—$1.49—$1.49—here is a cut of our Punjaub Drugget—size 6x9 feet—two colors in centre and three in the border. Wear warranted. Price $1.49.



—$1.49—$1.49—$1.49—$1.49—

303 BROAD STREET, NOTE LOCATION.

200 Smyrna Rugs—size 18x36—twenty-five different patterns to select from, 50c.

Boys' Plush Caps—two styles, all plush, and plush and astrachan mixed—25c.

Men's and Youth's Silk Plush Polo Caps, worth $1, for 65c.

100 pair full-size White Blankets at 89c.

11-4 White California Wool Blankets, worth $6, for $5.

Men's Flannel Undervests—65c. is the value—39c. is the price here.

Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs—3, 5, 10c., and upwards.

Ladies' All-Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—beautifully-embroidered letters—4 for 75c.

Rugs make a handsome present for the holidays. We have them here from 25c. to $25.

The 4x7 foot Rug—the size that is sold for $5 everywhere—$3 is the price here.

100 Felt Druggets—most beautiful patterns, best felt, from 7x13 yards to 4½ yards—5c. them.

$3 for our Jersey Jackets—all wool, two rows silk binding—revers—perfect fitting.

Splendid bargains in Carpets, Mattings, and Floor Oil-Cloths.

Fur Robes of all kinds—black bear hearth-robes, black and gray bear buggy robes, Japanese wolf-skin—white, black, and gray for hearths, halls, and baby-carriages.

Men's Driving Gloves of all kinds.

Isaac Sycle & Co., 303 BROAD STREET, NOTE LOCATION. *Next corner Third.*