THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, 433 EAST BROAD STREET.

SUNDAY.....JUNE 28, 1891.

Our Parks and Suburban Drives.

In no respect has there been in recent years a more marked improvement in Richmond and her suburbs than in the drives and parks. Formerly there were only one or two roads leading out of the city which offered any attractions to the owners of carriages and buggies and horses. Now there are a dozen or more, well graded, and running through smiling fields and fragrant groves. Some of these are suited for morning drives, some for evening, but all lie in a picturesque and historic country.

A drive now very popular is out Fifth street to the viaduct; over it, with charming views down the river and up the valley of Shockoe creek, to Chestnut Hill; thence westward by Barton Heights, crowned with beautiful villas, to the Brook pike. A delightful cross-country road comes into the turnpike at a point where General Cooke's North Carolina brigade met the enemy in the course of the Yellow Tavern fight, and a little further out is that most lovely homestead Brook Hill. A line of grenadier-like cedars shuts out the view of it from the road, but those who enter by either of the two gates find within what is perhaps the loveliest private park in Virginia. Majestic trees, noble vistas, green sward lovelier than carpets from Turkish looms, shady dells and silvery streams crossed by rustic bridges, are some of the surroundings of a fine old house.

About a mile nearer the city a broad avenue lined with trees which are but young yet leads from the turnpike to the Hermitage road, and on the right is seen the princely estate of Westbrook and on the left that of Laburnum. The owners of these, planning and building for themselves, have likewise blessed the public, who are permitted to use all of the roads not placarded "private."

Of old, Westbrook was better known as Young's and Young's Mill and Pond. The open ground to the east of this homestead one of the great raiding parties of the Federal army occupied during the war, and there, planting their field-pieces freely but harmlessly, discharged shot and shell which fell into what is now quite a thickly-settled suburb. Had they had heavier pieces they might have bombarded the Confederate capital, but their guns were light ones used in cavalry operations, and hence their range fell short of effectiveness. Nor did they linger there long, for several of LEE's brigades were coming forward to meet them, and learning this, off they dashed.

In the woods about the old mill-pond A. P. HILL's division formed for the work assigned it in the Seven Days' battles and thence marching out to the Meadow Bridge road (which was nearly parallel with the Chesapeake and Ohio railway) it struck MCCLELLAN'S right wing a terrible blow and opened that bloody series of engagements which for the time raised the siege of Richmond, though at the price of many precious lives. The fact that this locality is thus associated with a memorable event in history, and that it has become the loveliest portion of suburban Richmond, led to the determination to remove thither from Hollywood General HILL's body. Already at the intersection of two broad avenues, or boulevards rather, a granite monument is rising, and upon it with becoming ceremonies will be placed a bronze statue of him who was one of the most modest as he was one of the most successful of LEE's lieutenants and who was so loved by LEE and JACKSON that in their dying hours his name was on the lips of each.

Beautiful as Westbrook is to-day, with its broad fields, its rose-hedges, its inviting glens, its natural parks, its picturesque lake, and splendid buildings, what it promises to be a few years hence, when nature finishes the plans of the landscape engineer, dwindles the present almost into insignificance. The proprietor has built for himself a beautiful home, but he has given as much to the public as he has kept for himself, in the springs, groves, and drives that he has opened to them.

Already our boulevard is extended to the Hermitage road, but it is not yet improved as it should be. This is a work for the public, as it will connect several of the most attractive localities in our suburbs—Reservoir Park on the south, Westbrook and Laburnum in the centre, and Barton Heights and Chestnut Hill towards the east.

In these days of oppressive heat, when the skies are brazen and the streets of the city become oven-like, the people find great pleasure in going to the parks, and preferably to the Reservoir Park, but we are sorry to say, as to the latter, that the street-car accommodations continue inadequate. In the afternoons and evenings many of those who chance to find seats on west-bound cars hold them for the round-trip, not daring to give them up to saunter through the park lest by so doing they should have to walk all the way back home, or, at least, have to make a long "wait." We truly believe that Richmond has as good a street-car service as any city in the land of her population, and the fact that the lines have so much distance to cover is greatly to their disadvantage, but we do think it possible for them to better their reservoir service without any loss to themselves. We renew the suggestion which we made last year, that several extra cars be put on during the summer afternoons and evenings labelled "special," and that they be run only from the reservoir to, say, Fifth street. This plan would deprive no person or locality of any existing right or privilege, and would be of general benefit. Certainly it seems to be a thing worth trying.

Richmond is expending very little on its parks now-a-days. Perhaps this is unavoidable. The City Hall, we know, has been a heavy drain on our treasury; but we cannot help noticing that the proportion of money laid out at the Reservoir Park for drives has been larger than for other purposes—that is to say, that unless one goes to the park in a carriage or some vehicle drawn by horses, he does not get the benefit of much space other than that about the lake. If he wants to walk to the pump-house, of course he can do it, but he will find the way long and blazing with sun.

This park is not giving to the people half of the pleasure and comfort that it is susceptible of. A large part of it is unused, and it is time to consider whether the street-cars, the carriages of the people, should not be allowed to skirt the grounds and pass from the north side to the pump-house, on the river bank. We do not forget that the Union Line enters the park south of the reservoir embankment, but that is not the great route of travel; nor that there are park-carriages on hand and to be used for a moderate price. But these do not meet the want—which is to put the thousands where they want to go, and at the cost only of street-car fare.

Baron Hirsch's Philanthropy.

In the *North American Review* for July Baron DE HIRSCH, the celebrated Jewish philanthropist, answers the question, "What motives have led me into my work of Philanthropy?" As might have been expected, Baron DE HIRSCH's article is devoted specially to the problem of relief of the Russian Jews, and in this connection he combats what he truthfully says is an "error that has become a maxim and a typical reproach against the Jews that they have no inclination for agricultural or manual labor." The Israelites, contends Baron DE HIRSCH, were in the time of Christ agriculturist *par excellence*, while trade which, judging from the practice of the Jews of to-day should be the inheritance of Israel, was in the hands of the Greeks, the Phœnicians, and the peoples of the Mediterranean States. Political independence and a love for the fields and for handicrafts were, further contends the Philanthropist, co-existent in the Jewish life, and he has a conviction that devotion to and capacity for these occupations can be reawakened. This has inspired the Baron's Jewish colonization ventures and pointed the way of what he considers his duty, and he cites as his encouragement several instances of successful Jewish agricultural colonies, notably one in the Argentine Republic. Here, says Baron DE HIRSCH, several hundred Jewish families who some years ago were exiled from Russia, where they were wandering tradespeople, have, despite untold sufferings and the greatest hindrances, succeeded in taking root in their new home. They have now become good farmers, who know how to farm as well as if they had never done anything else. They lay out their farms in the best manner, build themselves neat and picturesque houses, and every one in the vicinity employs them as carpenters and builders.

The "maxim" and "reproach" Baron DE HIRSCH refers to is nowhere more common than in Russia, yet the strongest support of the Philanthropist's position is found in the Czar's domains. According to a little pamphlet entitled "The Persecution of the Jews in Russia," just issued by the Russo-Jewish Committee of London, the Russian official statistics declare that of the 2,404,253 Jews living in the Pale of settlement in 1888, no less than 293,507 were artisans. In addition to these a large number of Russo-Jewish artisans resided outside the Pale. As regards the alleged disinclination of the Jews to engage in agriculture, the Government inspector reported in 1889 that he saw no signs of incapacity for agricultural life in the Jewish colonies—that, too, in the face of the moral, material, and physical difficulties that had been thrown in the path of the colonists at their first settlement. Further the very laws now being enforced in Russia which confine the Jews within the Pale to the towns, and restrict the purchase or even the renting by Jews of land on lease constitute a refutation of the charge though they are entirely of a piece with Russian "consistency." There seems no question that between the time when ALEXANDER II. modified the restrictions thrown around his Jewish subjects and the agitation started by IGNATIEF the race in Russia made rapid strides, not only in the spheres of agriculture and handicraft, but in the professions. The Russian Jew, both within and without the Pale, was in the ascending scale; and though the late Czar's experiment, if such it may be called, was of comparatively short duration, it lasted long enough to justify the belief of Baron DE HIRSCH that of his own power "the poor (Russian) Jew, who until now has been hated as an outcast, will win for himself peace and independence; love for the ground he tills and for freedom"; and become a patriotic citizen in his new home. Baron DE HIRSCH and his co-workers recognize that years of repression and oppression have ground the masses of the Russian Jews down to a very low level. They recognize that to throw them into thickly-settled communities where the privileges of trade are free to all would be to foster those artificial pursuits which are not the inheritance of Israel. They recognize that philanthropy means not only relief from present sufferings, but the encouragement of a development, social, moral, and material, which among the exiles would keep pace with a consciousness that they were producers.

The Annexation Question.

The DISPATCH is an old and ardent friend of annexation. It thinks that it foresees a time not dim in the distance when Richmond will be a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, and when it will need much more room than is now within our corporate limits.

It is not a day too soon to take preliminary steps toward extending our bounds. It may not be practicable to put an annexation scheme into full force and effect for several years to come, but *now* is the time to mark off the ground that we wish to occupy, and for which we should make early application to the Legislature.

A pity it is that we did not do this five or ten years ago, and run our lines away out into the county, and show where the streets would be when Richmond acquired authority over that territory. Had we had that forethought we would never have seen "additions" laid off all around us without regard to our system of streets and sewerage.

But it is useless to lament what is passed beyond recall. Better seek to profit by that experience and resolve that, the Legislature permitting, we will so act now that there will be no repetition of this blunder.

Neither Richmond nor the county is ready for annexation yet. The public mind will have to grow up to the idea, and this it will do, and quickly if we can devise a plan which will recommend itself to popular favor.

If ten years ago we had gotten the Legislature to give us permission, with due regard to private rights, to project our street lines one or two miles into the county, and that work had been done, nearly all of our suburbs would have been laid off in accordance with our plan instead of in the unsystematic way it has been done. Years ago we urged this view, but the people said, "Oh, it's time enough to think about that." There they erred. The irregularly laid-out suburban streets are enduring proof of it.

Our advice is that the city and our county friends adopt a scheme to be put into operation a few years hence if the Legislature will give the necessary authority, and, meantime, stake out the streets and grades. This will inform citizens where they can safely build, and thus the demand for annexation will grow stronger and stronger, and at an opportune moment may be made effective.

At this time, when the City Hall is unfinished, Richmond is not prepared to enter upon any great outlay for street improvements, and while it may be true that the annexed districts would pay for their improvements, yet it would be impossible to make these advantageously without making some improvements in the city to lead up to and connect with those in the suburbs. Altogether, a large expenditure of money—a great output of bonds—would be indispensable.

When we do at last come to act upon the annexation question, we must not think of extending our lines in one direction only. We should look forward a quarter of a century and provide ground whereon the rich and the poor, the capitalist and the workingman, both may find suitable lots upon which to erect such dwellings as their means will allow.

Mr. CLEVELAND addressed the business men of Providence, R. I., yesterday upon their duty to themselves and to the country no less to participate in politics, and to send good men to Congress. He dwelt at considerable length upon the dangers of special legislation, which he insisted leads to log-rolling and unjust paternalism in the Government.

Sunday Laws.

We give this morning a synopsis of the opinion of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in the case to which we referred yesterday.

The Federal Constitution provides, as we said yesterday, that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or an established church. That is, no church shall be supported by national taxation or favored by law above other churches.

But what has that provision to do with the late decision of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals that the statute of this State forbidding freight trains to run on Sunday is null and void? We reply that to provide that *Congress* shall not do a certain thing is or might be to provide that the several States may do those things. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

We add that the decision under consideration applies only to through trains. The Virginia statute excepts from its operation passenger and mail trains and some others. The court held that the statute was void so far as it embraced trains transporting freights on their way from one State to or through another State—in other words, that the police powers of the State cannot be exercised to the extent of regulating or obstructing interstate commerce.

Department of Information.

In our column of Queries and Answers the following subjects are treated this morning: How the "Matter" of Newspaper Correspondents is Measured and Paid For by Editors; A Recipe for Cooking Beefsteak and Mushrooms in the Best Style; The Right of a Miller to Give a Bushel of Meal of Less Than the Standard Weight; What is Latin America and Who Are Our Southern Neighbors; The Law under which a Man was Recently Convicted in Henrico County of Poisoning a Dog; What Became of Noah's Ark—The Theories and Traditions on this Interesting Subject; The Essential Features of the Riddleberger Bill, and a Brief Resume of the Legislation of the General Assembly of Virginia on the Subject of the Public Debt; Daughters and Sons of Revolutionary Sires; A Note on the History of Mint-Juleps; The Day of the Election of Gilbert C. Walker as Governor of this State, &c., &c.

Literary Notes.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will publish immediately "Church and Creed," three sermons by Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, as follows: 1. "Fold or Flock; or, Christianity, not Ecclesiasticism." 2. "The Nicene Creed, a Charter of Freedom." 3. "How to Read the Creed; or, The Principles of Creed Interpretation."

The seventh volume of Chambers' Encyclopædia is issued by J. B. Lippincott Company. It contains an unusual number of subjects of interest to Americans. The articles on Mormons and negroes are very full.

The Rev. CHARLES E. STOWE's biography of his mother, Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, is described as being a great success. There is a very great demand for it, and it is selling rapidly. The health of the aged lady is now very feeble. She is eighty years old.

RUDYARD KIPLING's grandfathers on both sides were Wesleyan ministers. His father is a man of great ability, who held an important position as art director in India, which fact explains the son's perfect knowledge of the technicalities of art. Mr. KIPLING, Sr., is at present decorating a ceiling for the Queen at Windsor, and is also preparing a book dealing with the picturesque life of India. Rudyard is the name of a pretty Indian village of which the KIPLINGS were very fond, and it was from this circumstance that RUDYARD KIPLING received his first name. The novelist was in London at the time when he was said to be dying of consumption in Italy.

A new story by RIDER HAGGARD is announced. It is called "Nada the Lily," and the scene lies in Zululand. It will be syndicated before being published in book form.

A new story by BRET HARTE, called "A First Family of Tasajara," will be published in six parts in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

A Dublin dispatch in the New York *Times* reports WILLIAM O'BRIEN to be writing a novel during his leisure moments in Galway jail. The scene of the story is laid in the west of Ireland and the period is the sixteenth century.

A volume containing manuscript copies of all the commencement programmes of Harvard College from 1789 to 1890 will soon be presented to the library of that institution.

The wife of Count TOLSTOI recently went to St. Petersburg and secured from the Emperor a promise to protect her husband from all the annoyances to which he has been subjected by the Committee of Censors.

Mrs. FRANCES JAMES, the widow of G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, died at Eau Claire, Wis., a few weeks ago at the age of ninety.

Six attempts to dramatize "Lorna Doone" having failed, Mr. BLACKMORE has himself decided to turn his famous story into a four-act play for the London stage.

Paris, "the typical modern city" is to be the subject of a paper by Dr. ALBERT SHAW in the *Century* for July.

"Ida Randolph of Virginia, a Historical Novel in Verse," by CALEB HARLAN, M. D., is published by POTTER & COATES, Philadelphia. We have not seen the book.

A man may become ever so successful in after life; he may amass wealth, secure power, and achieve fame, but after a certain age he can never turn a corner on the street or a curve in the road and meet an angel face to face with the glory of heaven all about her. This belongs to youth and youth alone.—*Thomas Nelson Page, in "On Newfound River."*

There is much doubt as to the proper pronunciation of the name of the famous German doctor, KOCH. Perhaps the following will remove some of this uncertainty—and perhaps it won't:

Doctor Koch.

[Clifford Howard in the Evening Star.]

Here is a man who is known to all,
Both rich and poor and great and small,
And yet, in spite of all his fame,
I cannot learn what is his name;
I'm told by one to take no stock
In all that's claimed by Doctor Koch;
Another thinks it's all a joke
About the lymph and Doctor Koch.
A sick friend says he'll try his luck
With medicine from Doctor Koch,
Though some one tells him it's all bosh
To spend his cash on Doctor Koch.
And when I speak the subject o'er
With those well versed in physic lore,
One warns me with a knowing look
To keep away from Doctor Koch;
Another says that I shall watch
The good results of Doctor Koch;
While number three does much reproach
The enemies of Doctor Koch.
And when successes I relate
Of this scientific potentate
My German friend exclaims: "*Was noch
Von diesem groszen Doctor Koch.*"

New Books.

Diana Fontaine. By ALGERNON RIDGEWAY. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Paper 50 cents.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

Recently we had the pleasure of recording our conviction that the Old Dominion had produced another novelist. Unless we are much mistaken there is still another. ALGERNON RIDGEWAY has produced a tale of marked originality and merit.

The scene of "Diana Fontaine" is laid in the lovely Shenandoah Valley near Winchester and amongst the descendants of the Hessians who peopled that region after the Revolution. Dr. LOUGHBOROUGH, a homely but intelligent and manly young physician, is engaged to marry a mild-eyed, Madonna-like maid who had helped to save his life during the civil war. She is good and sweet, but intellectually his inferior. DIANA, fresh from the culture and fashion of New York and Newport, is introduced upon the scene. She and the Doctor become intimately acquainted, and end by falling in love. But DIANA's nature is too noble to permit her to wreck the happiness of the Madonna-like maid. "In renunciation rather than in gratification her love finds its crown." She goes away, devotes herself to music, and becomes a great musician, thus finding in work solace if not forgetfulness. This is the plot in brief, which is worked out with the painstaking minuteness and insight of the thorough artist. But to our mind the chief charm of the book lies in the wonderfully graphic and highly interesting pen-pictures of life amongst the homely Hessians of the lovely valley, with whom the author seems perfectly familiar. The names of the characters are real cognomens; they are there to-day. There are charming descriptions of country customs—parties, dances, apple-butter boilings, etc., and not a little of the hard realism and stern sacrifice of war and its effects. The author is intensely southern in sympathies, with the courage to express his convictions. His style betrays the practiced writer. The phrasing is felicitous and polished, and not seldom epigrammatic.

Captain Blake. By Captain CHARLES KING. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co. $1.25.

Captain KING is well known as a writer of meritorious army stories, and this is one of his best, though too lengthy for perusal by busy people, there being five hundred pages of it. It is descriptive of life at a United States army post in the West at a time when Indian troubles are rife. The author is familiar with his subject and draws an interesting picture of garrison existence and also gives a sprinkling of Indian fighting. A thread of romance runs through the story. A selfish, unscrupulous, heartless woman nearly succeeds in wrecking the lives of two honorable and brave men. Her scheming and flirting in order to cover up a family skele'on and avert her disgrace cause much trouble and some crime and cost her her lover in the end. She marries another man, however, and carries off her defeat with a good grace, as such women usually do.

The Fate of the Leaf. By J. McC. WILSON. Baltimore: CUSHING & Co.

For sale by J. W. RANDOLPH & Co. $1.

This is a forty-page poem in blank verse, in which the fate of man is compared with that of the leaf. The concluding lines will convey an idea of the author's style and poetic ability and also a fragment of his theological convictions:

"So, when man fadeth like the grass away,
Whether the bed whereon he rests be made
Beneath the shadows of celestial walls;
In deepest hell; or in the sea's abyss;
Or in some cave of earth's remotest bounds,
The all-pervading Deity is there:
And underneath his pillow he may feel
The comfort of the everlasting arms,
While peacefully he sleeps away the scars
That sin has burned upon his ecring soul,
And pangs of past mortality become
The recollections of a fitful dream,
Warning his future self from evil ways
Lying athwart his endless destiny.
Then shall appear the day when faith will turn
To knowledge absolute, of love divine,
Which fills the measures of immensity,
And wraps the boundless with its ample folds;
And God in His creation shall be known
As God supreme, eternally expressed."

Fundamental Problems. The Method of Philosophy as a Systematic Arrangement of Knowledge. By Dr. PAUL CARUS. Second edition, enlarged and revised. From the publishers, The Open Court Publishing Company, 169-175 La Salle street, Chicago. $1.50

This is a collection of essays, most of which originally appeared as editorial articles in *The Open Court*. They are marked by great vigor of thought and deep learning, although there is no preponderance of technical terms to confuse, mystify, and repel the general reader.

The subject is one of paramount interest, affecting as it does the moral perception and welfare of the human race. Some of the author's conclusions will not be generally endorsed, but they are the results of a fearless inquiry after truth regardless of where such inquiry may lead, and therefore must command respectful attention and examination. Some of the chapters are on "Sensation and Memory," "The Problem of Causality," "The Idea of Absolute Existence," "The Stronghold of Mysticism," "Hedonism and Asceticism." A treatise on "Form and Formal Thought" is especially valuable.

Prospectus of East Richmond Company [Incorporated.] Formerly the Perpetual Investment, Construction and Deposit Company. Office: 819 east Main street, Richmond, Va. Richmond: ERNEST T. WALTHALL, Printer. 1891.

The officers are as follows: President, W. L. ROYALL, of Richmond, Va.; First Vice-President, D. A. KUYK, Richmond, Va.; Second Vice-President, WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Richmond, Va.; Secretary and Treasurer, L. M. BLANTON, Richmond, Va.; General Manager, DAVID W. REINHART, of Frederick, Md.; General Superintendent of Construction, J. Q. DICKINSON; Counsel, Hon. H. R. POLLARD, Richmond, Va.

The American State Reports, containing the cases of general value and authority subsequent to those contained in the "American Decisions" and the "American Reports," decided in the Courts of Last Resort of the several States, Selected, Reported, and Annotated by A. C. FREEMAN and the Associate Editors of the "American Decisions." Volume XVIII. San Francisco: Bancroft Whitney Company. 1891.

We need not say a word in praise of this readable and valuable series.

For sale by the publishers and by booksellers.

Instinct in Animals and Intelligence in Man Contrasted. With an examination of DARWIN's dictum of the "Missing Link" and LINNÆUS's dogma "Nutura Non Facet Saltus," with a few original observations thereon. By WILLIAM W. PARKER, M. D., of Richmond Va. Read in the section of Practice of Medicine and Physiology, at the forty-second annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Washington, D. C., May 5-8, 1891. Reprinted from the "Journal of the American Medical Association," June 6, 1891. Chicago: Published at the office of the Association. 1891.

A very readable little pamphlet.

His Royal Highness. An international episode. By GEORGE HASTINGS, author of "Philip Henson, M. D." New York: EDWARD BRANDUS & Co., 30 Broad street. 1891.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Roanoke College, Salem, Va., thirty-eighth session, 1890-'91, with announcements for 1891-'92. New Market, Va.: HENKEL & Co., steam-power printers. 1891.

Prospectus and Catalogue of St. Joseph's Academy, Emmittsburg, Frederick county, Md. Academic year 1890-'91. Eighty-second annual commencement.

Public Lands and Agrarian Laws of the Roman Republic. By ANDREW STEPHENSON, Ph. D., professor of History, Wesleyan University. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. HERBERT B. ADAMS, editor. Ninth series, VII.-VIII. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. July-August, 1891.

Through the South and West with the President. April 14—May 15, 1891. "The Only Complete and Authorized Collection of President Harrison's Great and Eloquent Speeches Made During the Tour. Compiled by JOHN S. SHRIVER, of the *Mail and Express*. Published by the *Mail and Express*. New York: 1891. Price 25 cents.

Money.

[Woman's Journal.]

Money borrowed is a foe,
Veiled in kindly seeming;
Money wasted is a friend
Lost beyond redeeming.

Hoarded, it is like a guest
Won with anxious seeking,
Giving nothing for his board
Save the care of keeping.

Spent in good, it leaves a joy
Twice its worth behind it;
And who thus hath lost it here
Shall hereafter find it.

A northern Methodist preacher is not allowed to use tobacco. How long before they will turn a member out for using it? And then they will want to pass a law to force everybody to abstain.—*Danville Times.*

SHOULDER-STRAPS.

SEVENTEEN NON-COMMISSIONED CANDIDATES TO BE EXAMINED.

Discrimination Against the Navy—Saved from Drowning—Military, Naval, and Social Notes—Full-Dress German.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., June 27.—The unusual number of vacancies now existing in the army has again opened the road to promotion to a number of meritorious non-commissioned officers who are not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity, which, by the way, is only enjoyed by the enlisted men of the American army. No other country has yet adopted this method of securing officers to fill any vacancies that may exist, so that those serving in European countries can never hope to secure the coveted shoulder-straps which this country holds out as a reward of merit.

A board of officers will meet here on Monday, July 6th, to examine a class of seventeen candidates who have been ordered before it. The board comprises Colonel Royal T. Frank, commandant; Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth artillery; Major E. C. Munn, post surgeon; Captain A. S. Polhemus, assistant surgeon; Captain John O. Story, Fourth artillery; Captain W. A. Kobbe, Third artillery, and Lieutenant E. A. Millar, Second artillery, recorder.

THE CANDIDATES.

The following is a list of the candidates, whose names will no doubt be found on the next army register: First-class Sergeant Thomas F. Schley, Signal Corps; Quartermaster's Sergeant James G. Harbart, Fourth infantry; Sergeant-Major William M. Wood, Third infantry; First Sergeant Charles R. Kranthoff, Light Battery F, Second artillery; Sergeant B. F. Hardaway, Company C, Seventeenth infantry; Sergeant William M. Marrow, Company F, Seventeenth infantry; Sergeant A. C. Dalton, Company A, Twenty-third infantry; Corporals W. H. Mooford, Company C, Twenty-first infantry; Charles H. Hays, Company F, Eighteenth infantry; James E. Brady, Jr., Company D, Eighteenth infantry; Philip Hawley, Company H, Sixteenth infantry; Wilbur E. Dove, Company E, Twelfth infantry; H. F. Markland, Company E, Fourth infantry; P. E. Marquart, Company G, Third infantry; John O'Shea, battery I, First artillery; Corporal Robert F. Garner, Troop C, Fifth cavalry; M. A. Batson, Troop G, Second cavalry.

Sergeant Schley is a son of Captain Schley, the gallant commander of the new cruiser Baltimore, and there are three or four army officers' sons among the contestants. Quarters will be provided for them at the post and the examination will probably occupy a week or ten days.

THE NEW ADJUTANT.

The residents of the garrison are congratulating themselves on the appointment of Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third artillery, as post-adjutant to succeed Captain Louis V. Caziare, recently promoted, who will join his battery at Newport, R. I., in a few days. Lieutenant Davis is stationed at Washington barracks, but is now here with his battery for artillery practice. He entered the service in 1861 as second lieutenant Fifth Kentucky cavalry while still in his teens, but resigned shortly afterwards on receiving an appointment to West Point. He was stationed at the Artillery School in 1879, where he graduated with honors. He is now in Washington and will return with his family next week.

The practice-ship Constellation, after giving the boys two nights of dancing and all day Sunday to talk it over with their best girls, sailed early Monday morning for New London, Conn. A number of the young ladies properly chaperoned went out to the ship Sunday and attended divine service. They expect to return here the latter part of August and spend a couple of days before going home on leave.

SAVED BY CADETS.

Mr. Charles S. Norris, of Baltimore, who arrived here Saturday evening, went bathing and got beyond his depth. His cries for help brought Cadets George Shapard, of the Atlanta, and J. F. Hines, of the Constellation, to his assistance, who with difficulty supported him until a boat came to the rescue. When taken out Norris was greatly exhausted, but Dr. Wentworth, of the Atlanta, administered restoratives and soon had him on his feet again.

Captain J. M. Ingalls, First artillery instructor in Ballistics at the Artillery School, left last evening with his wife and daughter on their summer vacation, which will be spent in the mountains of New Hampshire.

Lieutenant W. S. McNair, Third artillery, arrived from Washington barracks yesterday, and joined the camp.

A YACHTING PARTY.

The yacht Falcon, of Wilmington, Del., with Mr. Henry L. Gause, vice-president of the Harlan & Hollingworth Works, and a party of friends were here several days on a fishing trip during the week. Among the party was Mr. George W. Stone, State Examiner of Banks for Delaware, and a former resident of the Point. George was a paymaster in the navy at the close of the war and was stationed here some time, where he still finds a few old friends.

Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, and son arrived here on a visit yesterday.

Miss Derby, daughter of the late Major Derby, United States Engineers, who occupies a cottage in the Engineer Row, gave a "Mother-Goose" party Thursday evening to her young friends in the garrison. Miss Derby has inherited much of her father's genius and originality and has a happy faculty of making those around her forget the cares and vicissitudes of life.

FULL-DRESS GERMAN.

Mrs. H. B. Lockwood, of Baltimore, is arranging to give a full-dress german tonight to the officers and ladies of the garrison, with whom she has always been a great favorite.

Commissary-General Macferly, retired, came down from Washington Wednesday, and will spend a couple of weeks here enjoying the sea breezes.

Mr. C. C. Willard, the genial proprietor of the Ebbitt House, Washington, was here on a visit Wednesday. Mr. Willard conducted the old Hygeia Hotel here before the war, and still has a warm spot in his heart for the old surroundings.

The new electric road to Hampton is, perhaps, one of the most successful in the country. The cars run full from daylight until midnight and the stockholders see large dividends from their investment. The Secretary of War is expected here next week, when the directors will endeavor to have him locate the route over the reservation so they can extend it to the Point.

FIREWORKS AT THE HOME.

Governor Woodfin, of the National Soldiers' Home, will have a fine display of fireworks on the Fourth of July, but owing to a lack of funds the usual display at the Fort will not be enjoyed by our country friends.

The Newark and Boston are now in the Roads, having coaled up at Lambert's Point. The Chicago, Yorktown, and Atlanta are expected down from Norfolk Monday, when the fleet will sail for Boston, where they are due July 2d.

OUR OWN FOLKS.

The following Richmonders have registered at the Hygeia Hotel during the week: S. H. Hawes and wife, Miss K. H. Hawes, H. S. Hawes, Miss Mary Lee Page, Mrs. J. B. Pace and maid, Miss Ethel Pace, Charles E. Wortham and wife, Miss Helly Mayo, Mrs. George B. Pleasants, Miss Pleasants, Miss Antrim, Dr. W. A. Pleasants, T. T. Harris, Master Joseph Pleasants, J. K. Jones, Miss Powers, Miss Ella Bosher, Miss Bessie Bosher, R. S. Bosher, R. S. Bosher, Jr., Percy S. Bosher, Frank D. Hill, wife, and son, D. O. Davis and wife, George A. Gibson, Thomas Atkinson, Hogue Gilham, G. W. Minter, Mrs. M. E. Walters, Arthur Davis, Mrs. E. T. Robinson, Miss Annie Wortham, Charles T. Watkins, J. W. Vaughan, R. D. Carpenter, Mrs. B. T. Vaughan, Miss Ella Vaughan, Miss Sallie Vaughan, Miss Annie Bayley, W. J. Orr, S. W. Orr, J. M. Frost and wife, J. J. Lafferty, C. W. Tanner, George D. Pleasants, Miss Lucy Wertenbaker, Miss Emily Wertenbaker, H. N. Price, C. H. Read, Jr., George G. Smith and sister, M. Glasgow, Miss Glasgow, J. T. Parkinson, L. C. Paine, F. T. Glasgow, W. Scott Carrington, and W. Talley.

A DRIVER'S TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

He Is Thrown from His Wagon and Is Instantly Killed.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

BUCHANAN, VA., June 27.—A sad accident occurred here this morning about 8:30 o'clock by a runaway team, resulting in the death of H. B. Young. He was driving for Messrs. Dillon & Cowbard, lumber dealers. About 7 o'clock this morning Young started to the Norfolk and Western depot for a load of lumber. After loading the lumber and preparing to return his horses were frightened and became uncontrollable. Young was thrown from the wagon and instantly killed, his neck being broken. Deceased was nineteen years old and a native of Botetourt.

Mr. A. B. Laforme, Boston, Mass., says: I ordered and distributed one dozen large bottles Bradycrotine among my friends afflicted with headache and in every case it has afforded almost instantaneous relief.

GANSS & CO.

GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

The store is full of bargains. You want them, so come and buy them. Everything reduced, so do not fail to see, even if you do not buy.

BASKETS.

Lunch Baskets, were 25c., now 17c.;
Lunch Baskets, were 15c., now 9c.;
Handkerchief Baskets, were 20c., now 8c.;
Glove Baskets, were 15c., now 8c.;
Work Baskets, were 35c., now 19c.;
Jewel Baskets, were 20c., now 10c.

INFANTS' CAPS.

Embroidered Mull Caps, were 35c., now 21c.;
Embroidered Mull Caps, were 50c., now 39c.;
Embroidered Mull Caps, were 75c., now 69c.;
Embroidered Mull Caps, were $1, now 89c.

MULL HATS.

Embroidered Mull Hats, were 25c., now 19c.;
Embroidered Mull Hats, were 62c., now 49c.;
Embroidered Mull Hats, were 69c., now 59c.;
Embroidered Mull Hats, were 75c., now 69c.;
Blue, Cardinal, White, and Black Mull Hats, were 75c., now 69c.;
Blue, Cardinal, White, and Black Mull Hats, were $1.25, now 89c.

KID GLOVES.

4-button Dressed Black and Colored, were 65c., now 44c.;
Mousquetaires Undressed Colored, were 75c., now 44c.;
5-hook Dressed Black and Colored, were 89c., now 64c.;
4-button Dressed and Undressed Black and Colored, were 89c., now 64c.;
4-button Dressed and Undressed Black and Colored, were $1.15, now 82c.;
5-hook Dressed Black and Colored, were $1.15, now 82c.;
Pig-Skin Colored, were $1.25, now 85c.;
Pig-Skin Black, were $1.50, now $1.10;
Mousquetaire Undressed and Dressed Colored, were $1.75, now $1.10;
Colored Gauntlets, were $1.25, now 79c.;
Black Gauntlets, were $1.50, now $1;
Yellow Chamois, were $1.25, now 75c.;
Black Mosquetaire Undressed, were $2, now $1.42.

CUPS AND SAUCERS.

We have 200 handsome Decorated Cups and Saucers left over from holiday season which we want to clean out. The prices were 25, 35, and 50c. Will go now for 12½c. for both or set.

GAUZE VESTS.

Our 15c. Gauze Vests reduced to 10c.;
Our 25c. Gauze Vests reduced to 20c.

SUNDRIES.

Black and Cream Hose, were 25c., now 12½c.;
Fancy China Silks, were 88c. a yard, now 67c. a yard;
All colors Chiffon Lace, was 75c. yard, now 49c. a yard;
50 dozen Handkerchiefs, were 8½c., now 3c. apiece.
Our 25c. Linen Fancy Handkerchiefs now 12½c.;
100 Black Jerseys, sold for 75c., now 39c. each.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 All-Linen Handkerchiefs at 5c., were 10 and 12½c.;
50 dozen All-Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½c., were 25c.

CORSETS.

R. & G. style 197, sells for 75c., our price 65c.;
R. & G. style 101, sells for $1, our price 85c.;
R. & G. style 102, sells for $1.25, our price $1.10;
R. & G. style 103, sells for $1.50, our price $1.35;
H. & S. style 819, sells for 75c., our price 69c.;
H. & S. style 886, sells for $1, our price 95c.;
H. & S. style 884, sells for $1.25, our price $1.19;
H. & S. style 883 (black), sells for $1, our price 89c.;
Madame Warren, sells for $2, our price $1.49;
S. C. style 167, sells for $1.30, our price $1.19;
S. C. style 239, sells for $1.50, our price $1.25.

S. C. a la Rose style 175, sells for $1.50, our price $1.25;
Imperial, sells for 39c., our price 19c.;
One lot of broken sizes worth 75c., $1, $1.25, to go for 50.

TOWELS.

Cotton Huck Towels, were 19c., now 5c.;
Linen Huck Towels, were 19c., now 12½c.;
All-Linen Towels, were 12½c., now 8½c.;
Damask Colored Bordered Towels, were 15c., now 9c.;
Damask Colored Bordered Knot-Fringe Towels, were 25c., now 17c.;
Damask Colored Bordered Towels, were 29c., now 19c.;
Damask Colored Bordered Tow