RAILROAD RELICS.

The Most Interesting Collection Ever Made.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN FAIR.

A Suite to Be Made by the Baltimore and Ohio Company—Historical Drawings—Ancient Locomotives.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, MD., May 13.—Major J. G. Pangborn, United States honorary commissioner and exposition executive of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, left Baltimore this evening in General-Manager Smith's car, carrying to Chicago the most valuable and interesting collection of early historical railway relics ever gathered together.

The collection embraces many precious railroad relics of Europe, as well as this country, and as a whole is a remarkable combination of original drawings, autograph letters, daguerreotypes, implements, and the like. Among them are the spade and pick used by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, in turning over the first shovelful of earth at the laying of the foundation of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Baltimore July 4, 1828, the initial point in the railroad history of the American continent and the first railroad, in the true sense of the term, in the world. At the rail lines in England at that time were tramways, built solely for hauling of coal. There is also the spade used by Charles Carroll in laying the foundation stone of the Baltimore and Ohio, the date mentioned; this same spade was used subsequently to lay the foundation of the Washington Monument, the national capital. There is also the special badge worn by Charles Carroll at the laying of the corner-stone; the badge worn at the same time by the Master of Masons, and a third, a design from either of the drawings by Shapley Lester, chairman of the Arrangements' Committee.

RELICS FOR PASSENGERS.

The collection of relics is the Masonic badge by the grand secretary; the certificate of stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; way-bills of the early days of the Baltimore and Ohio, which were made out for each car passenger's name and destination, with a space thereon; large paste-board tickets of different colors for each day in the week; the original letter of Winans, then assistant master of the road, and afterwards the great railroad contractor in Russia and many times millionaire, stating to the president of the Baltimore and Ohio that he found it impossible to support his family on $75 a month.

The pay-rolls, showing the small pittance in the way of salary received by some of the subsequently best-known railway managers in the country, are exceedingly curious. John King, president of the Illinois Central; James Clark, president of the Illinois Central, and various other roads; Albert Fink, Trunk-Line commissioner; W. P. Smith, Trunk-Line commissioner, and many other men distinguished in railroad circles, all commenced in a very small way on the Baltimore and Ohio, which was the greatest railroad school in the country.

The collection of historical drawings is valuable for interest and value. There are portraits of George Stephenson's earliest locomotives, numbering among them the "Rocket," the "Patentee," the "Novelty," the "Lancashire Witch," the "Northumbrian," the engine that opened the Liverpool and Manchester, the first railway in England; the "Rocket," the "Planet," and other famous historical locomotives.

FITZSIMMONS TALKS FIGHT.

He Will Meet Any Man in the World at 158 Pounds, Hall Preferred.

Bob Fitzsimmons, wearing a patriotic-looking high hat, a dark-blue spring overcoat and a pair of neatly-polished russet shoes, reached New York on Monday, says the version of that city, from Boston. Fitz is looking remarkably well. He appears to be a trifle more lanky than when seen last, and although his shoulders are massive they are not so conspicuous as of old. He registered at the Coleman House in company with his manager, Martin Julian, and his vaudeville combination.

"This week will close my season in the theatrical line," Fitz said, "and then I have plenty of time to fight and would be willing to. I suppose you heard how I knocked Alex Greggains? No? Well, I knocked him out. I guess that 'club' will keep his mouth shut in the future. I am ready to fight anybody in the world at 158 pounds, and I'll tell you what he is just as long as he will offer a suitable purse to compensate me for my trouble.

"During the past week I have heard rumors to the effect that the Coney Island Athletic Club will not cater for my patronage any more; that my recent connection with that club and the Crescent City Club of New Orleans. Well, I'll just fool those people. I won't fight at that club now, even if I wanted me. I have worked hard for my reputation I possess, and can afford to be independent. The Coneyites might be all right, but when they try to 'queer' me they are all wrong.

The reporter was talking to the pugilistic champion Johnny Griffin, alias Bowes, of Boston, appeared. In lieu of a formal greeting Fitz said: "How's your father? I like to hear something about my manager, you know," and he laughed on the word former.

"Martin reports he was well," answered Griffin, smilingly. "He's not a fellow, Bob, and is not so sore about it as you would suppose."

"Good," curtly answered Fitz.

Then, changing the subject, he continued: "There was a report out that I offered Jim Daly $200 a side to spar with me as sparring partner, and that I would teach me Corbett's style of fighting. Also, that I wanted to fight Corbett. All bosh. I never did anything of the kind. What I did do was to tell Daly that I would give him a chance to work with me as sparring partner in regard to meeting Corbett if he wanted to. I never go out of my class for that matter, I will take on Daly and stop him in four rounds or less."

"What about Choynski?" asked the reporter.

"He is a very good man," said Fitz. "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll fight him at 158 pounds in a city. I think the people will give us a big purse, and we can easily make $5,000 on the outside."

The question was asked whether he would fight again, provided he whipped Choynski.

"Certainly I'll fight him—that is, if he comes to 158 pounds. I locked horns with him at 158 pounds, and I don't intend to let on me when I fight him. I offered to meet him again at the weight limit in New Orleans, but after the last fight, but his party seemed so scarcely that I made up my mind I wouldn't give him the chance to beat me again, however, for I intend to lick him again."

It is hoped that the public will continue to be sore on him on account of fighting Jack Dempsey, for he is a citizen of the United States and a member of the recognized middle-weight champion of the world.

"I forgot to say," remarked Fitzsimmons as the reporter made a move to return to the Crescent City Athletic Club and owe me any money. They owe me every cent that was coming to me."

PARIS'S NEW WATER SUPPLY.

Its Great Springs Flow Through an 83-Mile Aqueduct to the French Capital.

A new supply of spring water, cold, and clear as crystal, was opened to the Parisians a few weeks ago. The Parisians are congratulating themselves that not only will they no longer be obliged to use the muddy water of the Seine, but they have more and better water than any other city in Europe, says the New York Sun. The greater part of the water supply of the city has been obtained from the head-waters of rivers, affording practically stagnant water. But there was not enough of this water to supply the whole city, and some water has been used in Paris from the Seine. The new source of supply will give Paris as much water as all the others together, and Paris will have 240 litres of spring water for each inhabitant. London's water supply is 155 litres per head of population; Edinburgh has 189 litres; Berlin and Brussels, 100; Leipsic, 180; Berlin, 90, and most of the Dutch cities 20 litres per inhabitant. Naturally Paris is jubilant, and the occasion of turning on the new supply was made a festivity, in which, by invitation of the Town Council, 1,500 people, prominent in various circles in Paris, took prominent part.

The water comes from six springs, each of which forms a river head in the Department of the Eure. The waters bubble up from gravel beds and form large ponds, and direct from these ponds the water is brought in concrete aqueducts eighty-three miles to immense reservoirs near St. Cloud. Agents of the city quietly bought the springs at a relatively cheap price from the owners, who did not suspect the real purchaser. When the Norman farmers discovered that they had been treating with the wealthy city of Paris they unsuccessfully tried to get more pay than the price agreed.

The reservoirs, not yet completed, will be three in number. The first will serve as a filter and the others for storage. Each will have a capacity of 100,000 cubic metres (26,417,000 gallons) of water. These reservoirs, which will be practically underground and free from chance of defilement, are pits dug in the side of a long hill. The interiors have a thick lining of stone and concrete masonry and are covered with a stone and cement roof, vaulted within and flat on the upper side, which will be covered with turf. The roof of each reservoir is supported on 676 square pillars about three feet thick, and 179 others almost three times that thickness. Two hundred cylindrical orifices pierce the roof and are covered with thick glass. The interiors can be lighted by electricity at night. Upon the opening occasion, when the reservoirs were exhibited to the distinguished visitors, colored lamps were strung in thousands from pillar to pillar through the vast subterranean vaults.

To the visitors was given the water to drink, and one recipient says of it that, "though unfiltered, it was clear as crystal, light to the palate, and cold as though it had been iced." The water comes into the reservoirs at tremendous pressure, and six jets, rising 50 metres into the air, were a part of the spectacle. The water will easily reach the highest floors in Paris and the dome of the Pantheon may be washed from a hydrant. The President of the Council said that visitors to the grand exhibition of 1900 will find Paris a capital second to none, not merely in splendor, but in healthiness; the best watered, the best sewered, and the best cleansed city in Europe.

TWO SHIP-LOADS OF GIRLS.

They Went from Boston to Puget Sound in 1865 and Married the Pioneers.

"That is one of the Mercer girls," said Samuel Crawford, an old newspaper-man of Seattle, as he alluded to one of the leading ladies of the city, a dignified matron of some sixty falls.

"A Mercer girl," mused the Boston *Transcript* correspondent; "how long is girlhood protracted in this part of the country?"

"Oh, I see you don't know the story of how two ship-loads of Boston girls came out to Puget Sound thirty years ago. Some of the wealthiest and most representative ladies of the older cities of this section, like Seattle and Olympia, are those same plucky New England girls that came out and married the pioneers. We always called them *the girls*, for they were the first cargo of sweetmeats ever freighted to these shores. There is no word but 'girls' that the old pioneers could ever think of applying to them."

This is the current historical account of the singular conditions of early days that led to the female exodus from Boston to Puget Sound in 1865-'66: The first settlers who undertook to develop the country were lumbermen from Maine and the Provinces. They were attracted to this new lumber region in the early fifties. These first-comers had a hard enough time getting themselves here without thinking of bringing wives or sending for sweethearts to follow them. It took six months to come overland or by ship around the Horn. Life was hard, too, after they had arrived, for Western Washington was a dense forest jungle. Home life was almost unknown, except to a few of the pioneers who had taken unto themselves squaw wives from the native tribes. There was not half a dozen white women in the Sound country in the fifties.

TO AMELIORATE THE COMMUNITY.

Old man Mercer beheld with regret the bad social condition of this young community. He was a humanitarian, a philosopher, and a practical man withal, and he conceived a great scheme. Back in old Massachusetts, where he had come from, he knew there were myriads of surplus girls—nice girls, pretty girls, educated girls—who only wanted a chance. He would bring them out here and equalize things. So he went back to Boston, chartered a ship and fitted it up comfortably. Then he advertised for girls in the Boston papers. He set forth the advantages of Puget Sound as a country for young ladies. School teachers were needed there, dressmakers would have a new field, singers and violin players could get big prices for soirees and concerts—the abundance of the male population from the first families of New England and the Provinces was covertly hinted at.

The "ads." drew. A ship-load was soon secured—sixty or more. Only a nominal charge of $100 or $200 for the long passage was made. The ship set sail with only one young man aboard, aside from the crew. It was his life-long regret that he was married just before embarking on that six-months' voyage.

In due time the ship arrived at Port Townsend, near the entrance to the sound. The news quickly spread up the shores of the sound that "Mercer's girls were coming," and the ship was heading for Seattle. A thrill went through the male community at Seattle. Every man that could afford it bought a new suit of clothes—or if he didn't have money enough for that he got a new pair of overalls or a blouse. Every one had on something new. As the ship came in sight they all thronged down to the wharf. Good old man Mercer saw the tumult on the shore and the tremulous, frightened looks of the young ladies, and he stood up by the railing and addressed the hoodoos on the dock.

"SPEAK FOR YOURSELF, JOHN."

"My men, these young ladies are educated, refined, New England girls. They have come out to this country to follow some useful occupation. Some are school teachers, some dressmakers, and some musicians. They will make nice, pleasant society for us. If any of you want them as wives you must go about it in the good old way and court them as Miles Standish won his Priscilla, or George Washington got his Lady Martha. They will now come ashore and go to the various homes of the white women, where preparations have been made to receive them. I rely upon you as true New England gentlemen to protect them and make it pleasant for them." It was an unstudied but effective speech, and, like Patrick Henry's, it turned the current of popular feeling.

Courtships were short those days, but doubtless correspondingly sweet. Everybody meant business. Soon all were married—all but one, and she lingered along till the roses had faded from her cheeks, and to this day she is left over. She was a pretty girl, but had a bad disposition. A sea captain was courting her. He invited her to take a horseback ride and brought the only available lady's riding animal in town, the only good one having been engaged by some other fellow. The pretty but pouting girl reluctantly mounted the jaded, spavined steed. During an hour's ride around the town and along the logging roads she said not a word to her lover. He never came again.

A second ship-load of about fifty girls was brought out. That broke up old Mercer. He had calculated too low on female consumption, weight, or something. He didn't realize enough on his freight. He never quite recovered from those long, embarrassing trips.

It is worthy of mention that nearly every one of the "Mercer girls" married successfully.

WORLD'S-FAIR SUNDAY CLOSING.

First Legal Steps Against It—Prayer for an Injunction.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, May 13.—The first legal steps in the World's-Fair Sunday-closing question were made this afternoon. Charles W. Clingman, who represents that he is a stockholder in the Columbian Exposition, personally and by proxy, to the extent of $100,000, filed a bill in the Super or Court praying for an injunction restraining the directors of the exposition and the South Park commissioners from closing the gates of the fair on Sunday. Application for the order will be made Monday.

A Shadow Dance.

[Puck.]

Murray: What is that horse struggling about down the avenue?

Hill: Oh, that's one of the Fifth-Avenue stage horses. The poor brute is struggling to cast a shadow.

A Menace to Health.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The alley running east and west through the block bounded by Grace, Franklin, Seventh, and Eighth streets, is in an exceedingly unsanitary condition. Whose business is it to have it made otherwise?

X.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH, the greatest newspaper in the South, will in a short time be much improved in its form and general make-up, and will add new, faster, larger, and the most modern perfecting presses and linotype machines to its equipments. The newspaper readers of this age demand smaller pages and more pages.

Our worthy metropolitan neighbor is determined to keep pace with the progress of the times and to outstrip all of its rivals in complete equipments.—*Stuart Enterprise.*

POST-OFFICE POLICY.

REPUBLICANS NOT TO BE REMOVED UNLESS FOR GOOD CAUSE.

Will the President Sanction This Rule?—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Post-Office Case—Changes in the Department.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—According to what Postmaster-General Bissell and Mr. Maxwell, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, said to a southern member of Congress to-day there will be many disappointments in Virginia and North Carolina if these officials carry out a policy that was spoken of at the department to-day. The Postmaster-General said that he would hereafter decline to remove fourth-class postmasters unless the members of Congress showed good and sufficient reasons why the changes should be made. The congressman had his say, too, and he told Mr. Bissell and Mr. Maxwell in plain terms that in the South the people wanted these people hustled out; and the fact that they are Republicans he thought was cause sufficient for removal. Mr. Bissell got somewhat excited, and he had a lively discussion with the congressman. The latter also informed the Postmaster-General that congressmen had too much work to do to be engaged in getting up charges against Republicans holding fourth-class post-offices. If Mr. Bissell's policy is to prevail the Republican postmasters will hold on indefinitely unless charges can be preferred showing they are incompetent and highly objectionable. Not many people here can believe that the President will permit any such rule to be adhered to.

MR. TYLER AT WORK.

Representative Tyler was at most of the departments to-day in the interest of his constituents, and left at 5:07 for his home. His first call this morning was on Secretary Herbert, and they had a long talk about the positions in the Norfolk navy-yard. Mr. Tyler left his list of recommendations, and Colonel Herbert promised to give the same careful consideration next week, when he promised to reach conclusions.

Mr. Tyler also called on the Patent Commissioner and left some recommendations.

THE OBNOXIOUS NEGRO.

Congressman Grady hopes to soon have a change made in the postmastership at Fayetteville, N. C., and the indications are he will have the present negro Republican removed. Mr. Bissell "bluffed him," as some of the North Carolinians put it, because there were no charges preferred against the incumbent; and he also complained that the congressman had not submitted the name of a Democrat to be appointed. The charges are to be preferred right off, and Mr. Grady has his man picked out, but he says he will hold back the name until he is certain the Republican is to be removed.

FAVORABLY PASSED UPON.

Mr. Grady got an order to-day for the appointment of John H. Clark, Jr., as Postmaster at Clarkton, N. C., in the place of a Republican.

Representative Swanson succeeded to-day in having the following cases of postmasterships favorably passed on at the department and the appointments will be made at once: S. T. English at Union Hall, Franklin county; D. C. Berger at Penhook, Franklin county, and J. M. Smith at Taylorsburg, Henry county.

Mr. Swanson also called at the War Department and made an earnest appeal for the discharge from the army of S. G. Turner, of Patrick county.

WILL RENEW THE ATTACK.

Mr. John L. Degge, who has been here for several days trying to find out why they are so slow in commencing work on the post-office building at Norfolk, went home this evening, but will return here next week to renew the attack. He has secured the aid of most of the Virginia congressmen now in the city.

Captain Baker, of Portsmouth, is in the city and is an applicant for a place in the Treasury.

Mr. W. C. Witcher, a prominent merchant of Lynchburg, is among the Virginia visitors here to-day.

Mr. C. M. Bell, the well-known photographer of this city, who died last night, was a native of Fredericksburg, Va. He was a widely-known man on account of his large galleries so full of art work, and he was generally liked for his fine qualities. He leaves a wife and two little sons.

Mr. J. H. Powell, of Richmond, is in the city.

APPOINTED.

Among postmasters appointed to-day were:

North Carolina—Jacksonville, Onslow county, T. E. Gilman vice L. S. Hoyt, removed; Wortman, Burke county, W. L. Berry vice P. M. Null, removed.

Virginia—Chincoteague Island, Accomac county, O. M. Jones vice J. W. Field, removed; ———, Northumberland county, M. C. Weaver vice William Dawson, removed; Millboro' Depot, Bath county, R. W. Clarkson vice J. H. Agner, resigned; Tappahannock, Essex county, J. L. Henley vice R. B. Rouzie, resigned.

Total number of appointments, 118, 93 of which were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations.

Not a Virginia application for office was filed at the Treasury Department to-day. North Carolina came to the front, however, with one application, Warren G. Brown, of High Point, putting in for the position of chief of division.

RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. William T. Townes, of Danville, the newly-appointed Consul-General to Rio de Janeiro, who arrived here the other day, was at the State Department to-day receiving his final instructions before sailing for his post of duty.

COMMISSIONED.

Postmasters have been commissioned as follows:

Virginia—Charles H. Muse, Crouch; Elredge Turner, Howardsville; Robert A. Moore, Rehoboth.

North Carolina—Crissie A. Steed, Bain; William M. Harward, Bridgeport; William A. Hoke, Claremont; Gilbert L. Branch, Dawson's Cross Roads; John W. Fitzgerald, Ruffin.

Post-offices have been established in Virginia as follows: Daisy, King and Queen county, John C. DeShazo postmaster; Desha, Essex county, James R. Moulton postmaster; East Lexington, Rockbridge county, William R. Humphris postmaster; Epworth, King William county, Reuben V. Atkins postmaster; Miskimon, Northumberland county, Linda E. Beane postmaster. The latter office was re-established.

Virginia postmasters have been discontinued as follows: Boxwood, Floyd county, mail to Pax; La Grange, King George county, mail to Comorn; Waylandsburg, Culpeper county, mail to Archie.

THE ARGENTINE MISSION.

Representatives Wise and Tyler Press the Claims of Captain Waller.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Representatives Wise and Tyler called at the White House to-day to press Captain Waller, of Richmond, for appointment as Minister to the Argentine Republic.

Norfolk Pension Frauds.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—It was stated to-day at the Pension Office that up to last Tuesday the pension examiners now in Norfolk, Va., investigating the claims filed by Pension-Attorney Drewry had completed fourteen cases, all of which had been found to be irregular or fraudulent. The Pension-Office officials are searching the files for claims filed by Drewry which have been allowed, and so far 166 have been found and forwarded to the examiners at Norfolk. No computation of the amounts paid on these claims has been made, but as all of them were filed under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows $12 per month as the maximum rate, it is probable that the average will fall below $200 each. Mr. Drewry is now serving a one-year term in jail for fraudulent transactions in pension cases.

Consuls and Consuls-General.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Frederick C. Penfield, of Connecticut, to be Agent and Consul-General at Cairo.

Irving B. Richman, Iowa, Consul-General at St. Gall.

To be Consuls: Edward L. Givens, Arkansas, at Winnipeg; Alfred C. Johnson, Pennsylvania, at Stuttgart; Charles W. Whiley, Jr., Delaware, at St. Etienne; Wendell C. Warner, New York, at Tunstall; Francois X. Belleau, Maine, at Three Rivers, Canada; Anthony Howells, Ohio, at Cardiff; John R. Beecher, New York, at Cognac; Peter Lieber, Indiana, at Dusseldorf; Theodore Huston, Illinois, at Paso del Norte.

R. & D. Fast Mail.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The Richmond and Danville railroad in its change of time-card May 14th will quicken the time of its new fast-mail train which leaves New York at 4 A. M. and Washington at 11:10 A. M. so as to arrive in Atlanta at 6 o'clock the following morning, where direct connection is made with five or six diverging roads, distributing eastern papers and mail throughout Georgia and Alabama the morning and evening of the second day from New York. The same fast time is made in the reverse direction, thus bringing the North and the South closer together.

Superintendent White, of the Railway Mail Service, to-day promulgated the following order: The Postmaster at New York, N. Y., will hereafter dispatch through registered pouch for Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., Macon, Ga., Houston, Tex., and New Orleans, La., *via* the New York and Washington R. P. O. at 4:30 A. M. instead of forwarding *via* the same R. P. O. at 9 P. M. as at present.

POLICY OF CONGRESS.

What Is Said to Have Been Settled by the Leaders.

[Washington Evening Star (Ind.) 13th.]

The Democratic leaders in Congress and the administration are trying to come to an understanding as to the policy of the next Congress by which they can avoid the danger of a split in the party on the money question and secure united action on several important questions which will present themselves. It is believed by those who have been most active in the matter that an agreement will be reached on the much-dreaded money question. In fact, the programme of the Congress has been laid out with considerable detail, and great hopes are entertained that the administration and Congress will dwell together in harmony. It is settled so that Mr. Cleveland himself does not expect any change of purpose that the extra session of Congress will be called for the middle of September.

It is the present understanding that the compromise proposition to dispose of the silver question by accompanying the repeal of the Sherman law with the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State-bank currency will receive the sanction of the administration, and that the men in Congress who are fighting against any contraction of the currency will be satisfied to let go of silver if they can get the State currency.

It is designed also to levy an income tax, and it is believed that Mr. Cleveland will favor this. Briefly, there are four things which it is the desire of the party leaders that the coming Congress should dispose of as speedily as possible, and it is believed that Mr. Cleveland will dwell upon all of them in his first message.

They are the repeal of the Federal election laws, the levy of an income tax, the repeal of the Sherman law and of the tax on State-bank currency, and a complete revision of the tariff, making a very decided reduction of duties all along the line.

THE COLUMBIAN CARAVELS.

To Reach Chicago About July 1st—The Journey There.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Unless something goes amiss in the plans of the Navy Department the visitors to the World's Fair will have an opportunity to see the Columbian caravels floating in the lagoon about the 1st of July. Some time ago inquiries were begun to ascertain the most feasible route between New York and Chicago by water, the primary purpose being to facilitate the passage of the coast-survey vessel Blake and incidentally of the caravels. The Erie-canal route was found to be impracticable by reason of the fact that several stationary bridges were so low that the caravels, the poops of which stand 25 feet above the water, could not pass beneath them, even were the masts removed. Then the possibilities of the St. Lawrence route were canvassed. It was found that one of the canal locks was limited to vessels of 9-feet draft, but that by the attachment of pontoons vessels of 14-feet draft could be passed. As the caravels do not exceed this latter draft, arrangements are being made to send them to Chicago by the St. Lawrence route.

To-day the Navy Department solicited bids from towing companies for towing the vessels to Chicago. The route is more than 2,000 miles long, and at the regulation naval speed it will require about twenty days to make the journey. The expense of the towing will be borne by the Spanish government.

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Its Plans, as Set Forth by Mme. L. J. Velasquez Beard.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Mme. L. J. Velasquez Beard, in a letter to Secretary Carlisle, sets forth at great length the object of the Southern Immigration Society, in which she is deeply interested. She desires to locate at either Savannah, Ga., or Baltimore, Md., a bureau for landing immigrants adapted to the various pursuits of the southern climate. There are more than 700 emigrants, she states, with money, ready to move to the South, where already many parcels of land have been put into possession of a syndicate to form a colony.

A prospectus is to be issued soon giving the details of her plan, which, from her letter, is not clear. She is quite emphatic, however, in stating that "we desire to be entirely separate from the branch in New York city, and that the New York of to-day is not the great New York of the past." She does not want our "beautiful country overrun by Russians and the criminals of Siberia."

Superintendent Herman Stump, to whom Secretary Carlisle referred Mme. Beard's letter, replied that the Bureau of Immigration was in entire sympathy with the object of her plan as far as understood and would await her promised prospectus.

Naval Notes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Captain W. R. Bridgeman has been detached as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of the naval review fleet and ordered to command the Baltimore, relieving Captain George W. Sumner, who is ordered to duty at the Cramp ship-yard, Philadelphia, as general inspector of the Columbia.

Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Gilpatrick has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered as executive officer of the Chicago, relieving Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Sperry, who is detached and granted two months' leave.

Ensign W. B. Fletcher has been detached from electric-light duty at New York and ordered to the Saratoga.

Chief-Engineer George W. Magee has been detached from the Miantonomoh and ordered before the Retiring Board.

Surgeon William Martin is ordered to duty in the Marine Hospital Service.

An order was issued at the Navy Department to-day detaching Commodore Gillis from the Lighthouse Board and placing him on the retired list.

Captain George Dewey, who has been chief of the Bureau of Equipment, will go to the Lighthouse Board, but no one has been selected to succeed him in the bureau.

The Nicaragua Probabilities.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Secretary Gresham said this morning that he had not received any information from Nicaragua to-day. It is believed at the State Department that the news wired from San Juan del Sur by Consul Newall telling of the practical overthrow of the Nicaraguan government is correct, notwithstanding the information which Dr. Guzman, the Minister from Nicaragua, has received to the effect that there has been no fighting, and that the government troops are well equipped and in large numbers.

Treasury Free Gold.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—At the close of business to-day the Treasury had on hand $824,425 in "free gold," and had accepted, but had not yet put on the books, $1,176,000, making the "free-gold" balance $2,000,000 above the $100,000,000 gold reserve. The gold came from the West. Among the Treasury officials the financial situation is regarded with equanimity.

The Special Session of Congress.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—A prominent Democratic member of Congress, who has been in conference with the President respecting the probabilities of an early special session of Congress, left for his home this afternoon with the understanding that he would not be called to Washington before the end of August.

Raum Order Revoked.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Commissioner-of-Pensions Lochren has issued an order revoking the celebrated "completed files order" issued by Raum.

Treasury Chief of Division.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed Eugene P. Speer, of Georgia, Chief of Division, First Comptroller's office, Treasury Department.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH announces that in a short time it will make some important changes in its typographical appearance and its news service. We believe that improvements are possible in the matter of make-up, but the DISPATCH is now so good a newspaper that we fail to see how, without the expenditure of a sum of money sufficient to start and establish an acceptable daily journal, it can make good its promises with respect to the news feature. The DISPATCH is a time-tried and trustworthy paper, ably edited and widely read.—*Newport News Sun.*

THE FEATURES OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

CHICAGO AND THE FAIR—The World's Maelstrom as Seen by "Gath"—Contrasts Between Old and New—The Show a Great Wonder—Porkopolis and Culture Bewildered in Each Other's Company.

IRELAND'S HOME RULE (Illustrated)—Analysis of the Difference Between the Autonomy of 1782 and that Proposed for 1893—Grattan's Successful Fight—The Struggle from That Time Down to Date.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY TO MEET—Matters That Will Come Before It at Macon—Revised Form of Worship—To Adopt Dr. Kerr's Hymn-Book—Personnel of the Body.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS—A Square Inch Supposedly Lost Accounted For—Virginia's State Chemist—Major Gabriel Long, of Culpeper—Charges at the World's Fair.

THE CLIFF-DWELLERS—How They Built and How They Must Have Lived—Their Loftily-Perched Homes of Rock, Mortared with Cement—Their Remote Existence.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA—Matters That Will Engage the Attention of This Body at Winchester.

POINTS ON DRESSING—What You Should Wear and How to Wear It—Gowns That Will Do for the Springs—Garments for the World's Fair—The Week's Society Events.

WEDDING COSTUMES—Modistes and Milliners Engaged on Bridal Attire—Pen Picture of a Going-Away Gown—Orange-Blossoms and Marriage Superstitions—Irish Tweeds and Lace.

EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE—"Ranch Verses" By William Lawrence Chittenden—A Wild Western Interpreter of Nature—Notices of Other New Works of Interest.

A TYPICAL VIRGINIAN—Death in Georgia of Professor Charles Morris—A Sketch of His Life by Rosewell Page, Esq.

THE WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY—An Address by General Lane—Carolina Heroes Who Gave Their Lives to the Cause—The Battle of Big Bethel—The Highest Monument of All.

DAMAGE TO THE FRUIT CROP—It Has Been Greatly Injured in the Southwest—Good Yield in Other Sections.

THE JURY REBUKED—A Verdict of "Not Guilty" Rendered in the Llewellyn Murder Case, Which Judge Carter Brands as "a Gross Miscarriage of Justice, of Which He Is Thoroughly Ashamed."

Y. M. C. A. SERVICES—The Celebration of the Eighteenth Anniversary at Petersburg—Will Major Mann Page Be a Candidate for Governor?

MARBLE STAIR-CASE—An Additional Virginia Wonder at the Natural Bridge—The Only Natural Underground Stair-Case in the World—Opening Ceremonies.

RAILROAD RELICS—Remarkable Exhibit to Be Made by the Baltimore and Ohio Company at Chicago.

EUROPEAN POLITICS—Progress of the Irish Home-Rule Bill Debate—Germany's Electoral Fight, Etc.

THE DAVIS FUNERAL-CAR—A Handsome One with Glass Sides to Be Fitted Up for This Occasion—Many Camps of Veterans Are Coming.

THE FIGHT FOR GOVERNOR—A Pretty Triangular Contest to Which the Meeting of the State Committee Will Give Impetus—O'Ferrall and Tyler Forces.

OPPOSITION IN HENRICO—Chairman Mitchell Thinks the Republicans Will Make Nominations for District Officers.

MAY HAVE BEEN MR. ANDERSON—A Richmond Man Missing, and It Is Feared that It Was His Body Found Near Bluestone.

EXPECTED RUN MATERIALIZES.

Plankinton Bank, Milwaukee, the Victim. Armour to the Rescue.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 13.—The expected run is being made on the Plankinton Bank on account of implication in the F. A. Lappen failure. The scene around the bank is one of activity, but there is no panic and no indication of one. The feeling among business men is one of security. P. D. Armour, of Chicago, one of the heavy stockholders in the bank, is understood to have sent $1,000,000 in currency to the institution by express this morning. Depositors are being paid as rapidly as they can present their claims. The Plankinton estate, which is also largely interested in the bank, is also understood to have come to the rescue with a large amount of cash.

WESTERN BANK EMBARRASSMENT.

So Far as Indiana Is Concerned It Seems to Have Ended.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 13.—Reports received here show that outside of the failures of the Dwiggins and Paris-Nave concerns there is no embarrassment of banks in this State. The list so far includes the banks at Geneva, Dunkirk, Hebron, Morristown, Monroeville, Walkerton, Knox, Rossville, Greentown, Orleans, Greensville, Russiaville, and Bossville. The Dwiggins bank at West Lebanon is still running and, it is asserted, will continue to run. The Morristown bank, it is believed, will resume. The banks at Rochester, Noblesville, and Gas City are not involved and are all right.

Never Lost by Politeness.

[New York Herald.]

"A man never loses anything by politeness," said a breezy little chap to his companion on the Brooklyn-bridge promenade recently as he politely raised his hat to a former colored coachman.

Scarcely had the speaker concluded his words when a bit of paper fell from his hat and was whisked away over the railing and went floating down to the river. "Just my infernal luck," he remarked after a hasty investigation, the benign expression leaving his face and one of anger taking its place.

"That was a $100 check," he added. "D—— it all! My wife has warned me about carrying things in my hat, and I lost it, all through bowing to that d—— black rascal of a coachman. I had the pleasure of horse-whipping him once. There's some satisfaction in that."

"And, as you were saying," remarked the other, "you have never lost anything by politeness. Your temper and your $100 check are gone"——

"Yes, and I'm off, too," said the erstwhile polite individual as he turned in high dudgeon and retraced his steps, muttering curses and maledictions the while.

Breaking It Easy.

[Truth.]

Pipkin: What time is it getting to be? The hands of my watch are gone.

Potts: Let's see it.

Pipkin: Well, the fact is the—er—watch is along with the hands.

An Easy Settlement.

[Vogue.]

"The last time I saw Trotter he was deeply in love with two girls. How did he settle the matter?"

"Oh, easily enough. Only one would have him."

A Sure Sign.

[Clothiers' and Haberdashers' Weekly.]

Tailoress: How can you tell an engaged man by his trousers?

Tailor: From the fact that the creases don't last long above the knees.

Easily Provided.

[Truth.]

Wright: Somehow I often fear that my poetry lacks fire.

Bright: That's nothing. You have a grate, haven't you?

[Vogue.]

"Van is in love sure, this time."

"Why?"

"Jack says he wouldn't take his cigar in his right hand last evening until the scent of Ethel's glove had worn off."

What's in a Name?

[Truth.]

Mrs. Winebiddle: What's a stag party, Fred?

Mr. Winebiddle: One from which the dears are excluded.

The Alliance for Nicaragua.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The United States steamer Alliance sailed for Nicaragua this morning.

Another American Archbishopric.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 13.—Cardinal Gibbons received a cablegram from Rome this morning announcing the erection of Dubuque to an Archiepiscopal See, with Bishop Hennessey (the present Bishop of the Diocese) as its first Archbishop and the translation of Bishop Burke from Cheyenne to St. Joseph, Mo.

SUICIDE MADE EASY.

Scientific Research Has at Length Perfected the Art of Self-Destruction.

"I have solved the problem, and future generations will bless my name," said the philosopher, and his face wore a look of mingled complacency and triumph. "Not that I care a great deal what future generations may do," he continued.

"What problem have you solved?" I asked.

"I've taken from death its sting, and the little instrument I have here will make the act of dissolution a positive pleasure.

"It solves all problems nicely, easily, and pleasantly. Death, instead of being an object of dread, may now be welcomed with as much joy as you for instance enjoy a clean, comfortable bed after a hard night's work.

"I will explain it. To thousands of human beings death is far preferable to life if only they can be induced to see it. The pain, the physical suffering attendant upon the act of dissolution deters them from just giving up the struggle and making room for those who are left behind to carry on a more hopeful fight for an endurable existence.

"My invention is founded on that king of forces, electricity, and in brief is this: The subject is tired of life; he is out of work, with no chance of employment; his sweetheart has forsaken him for some more favored suitor; he has taken too much wine and the future looks black to him.

AFRAID TO DIE.

"In short, he wants to die, but is afraid. He comes to me and for a small fee I put him in the way of taking the last journey with a foretaste of Heaven.

"You see here a common electric clock; then you see there are two wires, one from either side; the one leads to a powerful dynamo and through it can be sent any number of volts it is deemed necessary to insure instantaneous death.

"This dynamo, of course, is hidden. In fact, anything which would be the least suggestive of unpleasant things is absolutely barred from—shall I call it my suicide parlors?

"The other wire leads to this bed in the corner. The bed itself is one of the most important pieces of the machinery. It is to be made by electrical experts for the express purpose for which it is intended, and while no effort is to be spared to make it as attractive and luxurious as possible the general idea of utility will not be sacrificed in the slightest degree.

"Attached to the head of the bed in such position that it will not cause any inconvenience, but will be as sure as the hand of fate, which in truth it in a measure will be, there is a head-piece, to which the second wire will be attached. At the foot will be a piece equally as unobtrusive and equally as effective. To this will be attached a ground-wire, making the circle complete.

"In the clock itself there is to be a piece of simple mechanism much on the order of that in an alarm-clock. Through this the clock can be set for a certain time and when that time comes the connection between the two wires is made, the powerful current is s