

Scottish Chief

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PALMETTO CHIPS.

News and Notes From Here, There & Everywhere in South Carolina.

The highwayman who tried to hold up a newspaper reporter at Charleston last Tuesday was arrested, and he promised to quit the robbing business.

Camden held a Horticultural fair last week.

Clafin University has appealed for \$30,000 aid from the board of trustees of the South Carolina University.

The corner stone of the Columbia hospital was laid last week with Masonic ceremonies.

In view of the enlargement of the Newberry cotton-mill the stockholders decided to increase the capital stock from \$250,000 to \$400,000 and put in 15,000 spindles, making it a 25,000 spindle mill.

A company has been chartered to build a \$200,000 cotton factory at Sumter.

N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia State and C. A. Calvo, Jr., proprietor of the Columbia Register had a fistfight on the streets of Columbia last week.

Wade Haynes was hanged in the Rich land county jail Saturday.

THE COLOR LINE IN THEFT.

Bishop Gains Defines the Difference Between White and Black Rogues.

BALTIMORE, Md.—In the Baltimore African M. E. Conference a shortage of \$50 was discovered in the accounts of one of the committees. The Rev. James H. A. Johnson, the Chairman, insisted that his accounts were correct, but Bishop Gains wanted to hear all about the matter. Dr. Johnson said his honor had been impeached and that he was indignant.

"Oh, brother, sit down, sit down," said Bishop Gains. "Nobody doubts your honesty. Why, I myself would as soon think of stealing as to think you would steal, and if I was going to steal, I wouldn't take less than a million dollars. I'd steal like a white man, and take a bank, or a factory, or a railroad. Then I'd divide up with a smart lawyer to get me out of the scrape. Colored folks sit up to that yet. When they steal they take a pig, or a chicken, or some eggs. I know you wouldn't steal, but I want that money looked up, that's all."

In a short time the mistake was discovered and matters quieted down.

THE SWAMP FOX'S MONUMENT.

Two New Bronze Tablets to Mark General Marion's Resting Place.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The steamship Clyde has arrived here bearing in its hold two bronze tablets which will ornament the new granite tomb of General Francis Marion, "the swamp fox."

The Revolutionary hero is buried at his Belle Isle plantation on the Santee river, in South Carolina, about fifty miles north of Charleston, and a simple brick tomb, covered with a slab of marble, marked the spot. Some years ago a tree fell across the tomb and disfigured it. The State Legislature at its last session appropriated money to buy a new tombstone and requested Governor Tillman to have the work completed. It has been done in a substantial and elegant manner. The memorial is in the form of a sarcophagus. The base block is three feet wide by over six feet long. On it are several other blocks of stone, making a total height of six feet.

A NEW YORK PANIC.

Stocks Go Down With a Rush and 8 Brokers With It.

NEW YORK.—In addition to the failures of B. F. Beardsley, P. M. S. Walden, G. R. Wilson, Allen & Co. and B. L. Smith & Co. all bankers & brokers Thursday, the following went down in the crash of falling stocks on Friday: Ferris & Kimball, W. L. Patton & Co., Franc's Henshaw & Co., and Deacon S. V. White.

To Test the Validity of South Carolina Bonds.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—E. W. Robertson, of this city, who purchased \$250,000 worth of State bonds, brought an action in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the issue. The point is raised that the new issue creates a new debt, which could not be contracted without a vote of the people. The decision will involve \$600,000 worth of bonds. The State officers are confident that their validity will be sustained.

The Three C's Road Sold.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad was sold at private auction, under a decree of the United States Court, to Charles L. Hollier, of Boston, Mass., representing the bondholders, for \$550,000. A certified check for \$25,000 was put up to bind the purchase.

Pointers for Cotton Planters.

ONESA, (Cablegram).—Russian-cotton spinners insist that they will soon be in a position to dispense with American cotton altogether. The Russian company's packing houses both here and in Batoum are overstocked with cotton from the Trans-Caspian region, awaiting transportation to Moscow and Leeds.

WORLD'S FAIR OPENS.

President Cleveland Starts the Machinery.

Over 150,000 People Were Present, and the Wonderful Columbus Celebration Begins.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, surrounded by the members of his cabinet, by high officials of various States, by numerous and distinguished representatives from lands across the seas and by a mighty throng of American citizens, pressed the electric button which set in motion miles of shafting, innumerable engines and mechanism and a labyrinth of belting and gearing, which make up the machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition. At the same moment the national salute came forth from the guns of the revenue cutter, Andrew Johnson, laying off the exposition grounds in Lake Michigan. Seven hundred flags, released from their "stops," at a concerted signal swung loose and streamed out under the sky in scarlet, yellow and blue; over in Machinery hall a great roar arose and the turrets of the building nodded as the wheels began to turn and a great volume of sound arose from the throats of the concourse of people, who thus proclaimed the opening of the grandest achievement of American pluck, enterprise and generosity.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"I am here," he said, "to join, my fellow citizens, in congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of the magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the great achievements we exhibit, asking no allowance on the score of youth. The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work, intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us, the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of higher civilization. We, who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens, lead the way to the realization of the proud national destiny which our past promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvements, while, in appreciative return, we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and the wonderful accomplishment of our young nation and present the triumphs of a vigorous self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built a magnificent fabric of popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made, and here gathered together, objects of use and beauty, products of American skill and invention, but we have also made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment, and in the undertaking we here enter upon, we exemplify, in the noblest sense, the brotherhood of nations.

"Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch, the machinery that gives life to the vast exposition is now set in motion, so, at the same instant, let our hopes and aspirations awaken the forces, which, in all time to come, shall influence the welfare, dignity and freedom of mankind."

As the President was concluding his final sentence, his eyes wandered to the table that was close at his left hand. Upon this was the button, the pressure which was to start the machinery and make the opening of the exposition an accomplished fact. It was an ordinary form of Victor telegraph key, such as is in most telegraph offices, except that it was of gold instead of steel and the button of ivory instead of rubber. It rested upon a pedestal upholstered in navy blue and golden yellow plush, and on the sides of the lower tier, in silver letters, were the significant dates, "1492" and "1893."

PRESSING THE BUTTON.

As the last words fell from the President's lips, he pressed his finger upon the button. This was the signal for a demonstration in fact difficult of imagination and infinitely more so of description. At one and the same instant the audience burst in a thundering shout, the orchestra pealed forth the strains of the Hallelujah Chorus, the wheels of the great Allis engine in Machinery Hall, commenced to revolve, the electric fountains in the lagoon threw their torrents toward the sky, a flood of water gushed forth from the McMannies fountain and rolled back again into its basin, the thin der of artillery came from the vessels on the lake, the chimneys in Manufacturers' Hall and on the German building rang out their merry peal and overhead, flags at the tops of poles in front of the platform, fell apart and revealed two gilded models of the ships in which Columbus first sailed to American shores. At the

same moment also, hundreds of flags of all nations and all colors were unfurled within sight of the platform. The largest was the great "Old Glory," which fell into graceful folds from the top of the center staff in front of the stand. The roof of the Manufacturers building was dressed in ensigns of orange and white.

It was a wonderful scene of transformation and amid it all the cannon continued to thunder and the crowd to cheer. It was fully ten minutes before the demonstration subsided. Then the band played "America" and the exercises were at end. The Columbian Exposition was open to the nations of the world.

It was precisely the hour of noon when Grover Cleveland touched the button and thus declared the opening an accomplished fact. The crowd in attendance was enormous and was variously estimated at from 150,000 to 175,000.

Before the ceremonies were half over, twenty women and half as many men had been removed unconscious to the hospital, where a corps of physicians was in waiting. Most of these helpless ones had simply fainted but a number are suffering from more serious injuries received in the jam.

There came near being a panic when the women near the grand stand began fainting. A catastrophe was only averted by the managers' effective intervention. The President was shown all over the grounds in the afternoon.

One of the most interesting features of the day was the dedication of the Woman's building, Mrs. Potter Palmer presiding. Several foreign ladies made addresses.

NORTH CAROLINA SQUIBS.

News Gleanings from Cherokee to Currituck.

About 76,000 acres of land in Chatham county are advertised to be sold for taxes; also a large amount both in Orange and Caswell counties.

A young man named Pat Williams had his leg broken during a game of baseball at Davidson College.

The mail carrier from Troy to Asheboro walks and carries the mail every day, a distance of thirty-three miles. He is generally on time.

Two train-loads of North Carolina excursionists of the World's Fair teachers' excursion have been made up, and a third train arranged for.

William Blalock, a youth of twenty years, formerly of Bakersville, but now of Montezuma, shot and probably fatally wounded Andy Greer. It is reported that Blalock outraged the wife of Philo Pritchard and was fleeing from justice. Pritchard followed him to Elk Park, and went in pursuit. When the officers came up Blalock shot and hit Greer in the right side of the stomach. Blalock denies the shooting. He was lodged in jail.

A young man who lives in Ashe county courted a girl and after a time she agreed to marry him. He went to a magistrate and procured the license and went back and to his sorrow his intended had died. He then made love to her younger sister and she consented to take him for good or bad; so he went back to the magistrate and claimed to him that he was mistaken in the name, and had the license changed and now they are man and wife.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

Is the Message of the Governor of Oregon to the President.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The following telegraphic correspondence passed between Secretary of State Gresham and Governor Penoyer:

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Governor Sylvester Penoyer, the Capitol, Salem, Oregon: Apparently reliable reports indicate danger of violence to the Chinese when the exclusion act takes effect, and the President earnestly hopes you will employ all lawful means for their protection in Oregon. W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

Governor Penoyer immediately sent the following reply:

SALEM, ORE.—W. Q. Gresham, Washington, D. C.: I will attend to my business. Let the President attend to his.

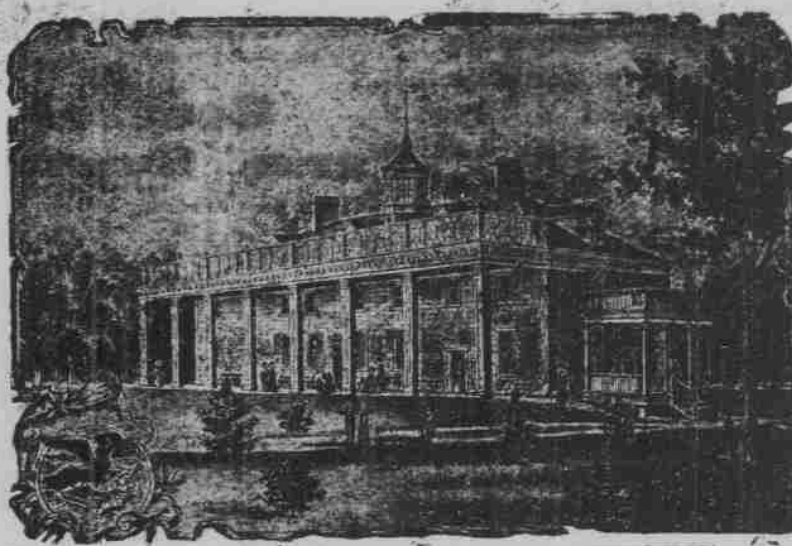
SYLVESTER PENOYER, GOVERNOR. Governor Penoyer, in speaking to a reporter, said: "Gresham's telegram is an insult to Oregon. I will enforce the laws of the State, and the President should enforce the laws of Congress. It comes with poor grace for the President to ask me to enforce the law, while he without warrant, suspends the exclusion law."

A SECOND JOHNSTOWN TRAGEDY.

A Reservoir Near Lima, O., Breaks Loose With Dire Results.

LIMA, O.—The Lewiston reservoir broke at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. It is reported that from 15 to 20 persons are drowned. Seventeen thousand acres of water were released into the Miami Valley and great loss of life is feared in the valley below.

Later advices are that the break has reached 30 feet and is spreading rapidly. The towns of Lewiston and New Port, several miles down the river, are reported submerged and several lives lost.



VIRGINIA AT CHICAGO.

A Beautiful Description of the State Building There.

Contributed For This Paper By the Efficient Secretary of the Virginia Board.

T. C. MORTON.

"It was a happy thought of the Virginia World's Fair Board to reproduce the Mount Vernon mansion at Chicago," said Director General Davis of the Columbian Exposition, when he was told of the Virginia plan for a State building. This building will doubtless attract more attention than any other at the Exposition, although there are magnificent palatial structures going up there which cost the States they represent from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Virginia's modest new Mount Vernon, costing less than \$20,000, will be the most interesting of them all.

In view of the small appropriation, to which the debt burdened, war worn old State was limited, the difficult problem the gentleman of the Virginia Board had to solve was what manner of building they could erect that would do credit to the historic "Mother of States and State-men" and still be within the limit of the means at their command. And it was not until the patriotic women of Virginia had been called in council that the question was relieved. The Mount Vernon mansion, a plain, but ample colonial structure, marked for the simplicity of its architecture, with no costly towers and turrets, or expensive ornamentation of columns or cornices, recommended itself on account of the comparative cheapness of its reproduction, while at the life time home of the greatest American and the patriarch of Liberty, it would be a Mecca for Americans, and an object of interest to all foreigners. And so it was that when the proposition was submitted to the patriotic women of the Old Dominion that they should assist in raising the funds necessary for the erection and furnishing of such a building, they promptly accepted it and undertook it as a labor of love, and Mount Vernon at Chicago was no longer a matter of doubt.

The building, as seen in our cut, is now completed by Holtzclaw Brothers, the contractors, under the supervision of Capt. Edgerton S. Rodgers, the architect, who, with his assistants, spent several days at Mount Vernon on the Potomac, sketching and photographing the building, its rooms and furniture. The Chicago Mount Vernon is not, as many suppose, a small copy of the old Washington home, but an exact representation in all its dimensions, and in every particular. A description of the original Mount Vernon will be interesting.

It is a wooden structure, the sidings of which are cut and painted to resemble stone. The main part, 96x30 feet, was built by Lawrence Washington in 1743, and called by him after a gallant British officer, Admiral Vernon, who was his friend. The foundations of the building are so strong now, and the timbers so sound and well cared for, that nothing but fire should prevent its standing for centuries yet, and as an extra precaution no fire is allowed in it, while the most approved appliances are at hand for extinguishing one should any occur.

The piazza, a striking feature of the colonial country residences, extends the entire east front of the house, overlooking the Potomac, two miles wide at this point. This piazza is 15 feet wide and 25 feet high. Eight large square pillars support the roof, which is ornamented by a balustrade. It is paved with flags brought from the Isle of Wight by Washington and furnished with 32 wicker chairs. There are two colonades running back from each end of the main building about 20 feet. These constitute convenient and pretty covered ways, 9 1/2 feet wide and 11 feet high, to two one and a half story structures 40x20 feet each forming the wings of the mansion, and were additions made by General Washington himself. There were called dependencies. Altogether there are twenty-five rooms in the structure.

On the first and second floors of the main building there are eleven rooms, in the attic six, and in each of the dependencies four rooms. The largest rooms in the house are the banquet hall, 31 by 28 feet, and the library, 16 by 49 feet, the main entrance hall, Washington's chamber, in which he died, upon the second floor, and Mrs. Washington's chamber in the attic, to which she removed after her husband's death, and which she occupied during the remainder

of her life on account of its being the only room in the house which looked out upon his tomb.

The apartments average upon the first floor 17 by 17 feet, upon the second 17 by 13 feet. The height of the first story is 10 feet 9 inches; of the second, 7 feet 11 inches; of the attic, 6 feet 9 inches. The distance from the ground to the top of the cupola is 50 feet.

In the main hall is a large staircase four feet wide, ascending by platforms to the floors above.

On the first platform of the staircase there is a high old Washington family clock, a very historical relic.

This hall is furnished with antique sofas and pictures of the last century. The rooms upon the first floor are ornamented by heavy carved and moulded wood trimmings and handsome mantles, very antique.

The Virginia building is not only an exact reproduction in every particular of the old Mount Vernon structure, but everything in it is of the same character. Nothing modern is seen in the building except the people and the library of books by the Virginia authors. As far as can be done the building has been furnished with articles which have been collected from all over the State, the heirlooms of old Virginia families, and with portraits of the same character. What ever may be lacking in furnishing the building with articles of this class has been supplied with furniture, made after the same old-fashioned fashion.

The building is presided over by the lady assistant of the Virginia Board, Mrs. Lucy Preston Beale, a daughter of Hon. Ballard Preston and a grand-daughter to James Preston, a former Governor of Virginia.

She has for domestic service in the care of the building old Virginia negroes and will undertake to represent in every particular an old Virginia home of the Colonial period. There is a very rare collection of relics of colonial times, and of the Revolutionary war, and everything which is antique, amongst which is a copy of the original will of George Washington, the original being still in good preservation and to be seen in the clerk's office at Fairfax C. H., Va.

The library is furnished entirely with books written by Virginians, or relating to Virginia, quite a large collection of which has already been received and ornamented with old Virginia portraits, views and other relics of the Colonial period and the last century. Although the building with its furnishings is unique and unequalled in its character and appointments, and nothing like it can be found elsewhere except at Mount Vernon itself.

A very interesting appearance to the Banquet Hall, is the elaborately carved mantel-piece of Carrara marble with Siena marble columns. This exquisite piece of workmanship is attributed to Canova. It was made in Italy, and presented to Washington by Samuel Vaughan, an English gentleman. On its passage to America, the vessel bearing it was captured by French pirates who, upon discovering its destination, forwarded it to George Washington uninjured. An exact sketch of this historic mantel has been made by architect Rodgers' draughtsman, and has been reproduced in the Chicago Mount Vernon.

The ornamental mantels and elaborate mouldings and cornices in the main Hall and other principal rooms, have all been carefully sketched, faithfully reproduced in wood in the Chicago representation.

Among the most noticeable articles of furniture and paintings which have found place in the modern Washington mansion may be mentioned a rich old mahogany side board of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, which a century ago adorned the dining room at Monticello. It is now the property of Rev. Alexander Sprunt, of Rock Hill, S. C., and was discovered by him years ago in the back porch of the house at the old Stone church among the mountains of West Augusta in Virginia, where it had been used by his ministerial predecessors as a receptacle for rubbish. It was rescued from its degradation, repaired and dressed, and has taken a corresponding place in the new Mount Vernon, which is now occupied in the old by a similar piece of furniture that was used by General Washington in his life-time, and which had passed into the hands of General Robert E. Lee, but was years ago restored by Mrs. Lee to its original place in Washington's family dining room.

In the banquet hall, where now hangs

the large equestrian oil painting of Washington, is placed the fine life sized painting by Peale, which has been loaned by the Carters, of Shirley, an old family residing at their ancestral colonial home on the lower James. It was secured by Mrs. Beale and Mrs. Drewry, of Westover, on a recent visit to Shirley. In the entrance hall, over the door inside, there rested in Washington's time two bronze lions. These were discovered by Miss Elizabeth Borst, of Lury, in the possession of an antiquary, and were secured by her.

They occupy a corresponding place in the Mount Vernon State building. An oil painting of General Lewis of the former hope at the battle of Stony Point was loaned by Mrs. Robert Douthat, formerly of Wyanoke on the James, to adorn the walls of the banquet hall. Two valuable antique chairs have been loaned by the Harrisons, of Lower Brandon, to aid in furnishing Mrs. Washington's bedroom. The most fortunate discovery has been made by Mrs. Beale in the garret of her father's old home in Montgomery county. This is a high post curtain bedstead, which is the exact counterpart of the bedstead now standing in George Washington's bedroom, and upon which the patriot died. It had belonged to Governor James Preston, the grandfather of Mrs. Beale, and of course occupies the proper position in the room which represents Washington's bed chamber. The same lady was also fortunate enough to find in the possession of one of her family, an ancient linen counterpane of exactly the same pattern as the one which covered the bed on which Washington died. This helps to make the reproduction of the bed complete.

A Mount Vernon mirror and an old time high clock furnished by Miss Rixey, of Warrenton, is used in furnishing the Lafayette room, and a number of old articles of furniture, rare paintings and pictures, which have been secured go to make up the furnishing of the house, while the ladies of the Auxiliary Board, representing every city and county in the State, are still engaged in gathering up additional articles of the kind which will be suitable.

One of the features of this unique building is a collection of photographs, by Cook, of Richmond, of notable old colonial homes on the lower James. This work is a contribution of Mrs. Drewry, of Westover, and the photographer has been very happy in his selection of places and in the execution of his work.

The library has a collection of books unlike any to be found anywhere else. It consists entirely of books written in Virginia, by Virginians, concerning Virginia. The Secretary of the Board has been engaged since last summer in making this collection, and has secured several hundred books, covering a wide range of subjects, including history, biography, theology, law, memoirs, fiction, mathematics, geography, etc. These books are displayed in handsome cases of native woods, made at the Miller Manual Labor School, in Albemarle county, by the pupils of the school. Space is provided for all the books of the character designated, which can possibly be collected, most of which are donated, though some rare ones are only loaned by their authors or owners; and all such are solicited to send them in to the Secretary at Richmond, who is still collecting and forwarding them to Chicago. After the close of the Exposition, the books which have been donated are to be presented to the State Library in Richmond, where they will be preserved as a memento of the greatest Exposition of the World.

Another unusual collection is that of all the newspapers, magazines and periodicals of every description, published in Virginia in January, 1893. These have been, in many cases, illustrated with cuts of local and prominent buildings and objects of interest in the several localities where the publication is issued. The papers are bound together, and the magazines filed, and placed in the reading room of the State building for reference by visitors, and after the Exposition, will be preserved in the State Library as an illustration of the status of Virginia journals in Columbus year.

The dependencies, or rear buildings, of the two wings are used for the display of all non-competitive State exhibits from forest, field and mine, including a large collection of the mineral waters of the State.

It is also proposed to have in the Virginia building for distribution among visitors, such descriptive pamphlets as the several counties and cities may furnish, setting forth their respective advantages as to soil, climate, location, natural and other resources, and thus visitors who are attracted to the place, if only from curiosity, may carry home with them information which may bring desirable settlers and important investments to the State.

The new Mount Vernon is located upon a beautiful lot 187x165 feet, on one of the principal avenues in Jackson Park. Shade trees of natural growth add to the beauty of the grassy lawn in front of the mansion, and a pretty view of Lake Michigan is had from the house and grounds; and when it is generally known, which the management will see

to, that on this eligible spot can be seen a perfect representation of the Washington mansion, with all the appointments of an old Virginia colonial home, the crowds of foreigners whom the fame of Washington has reached, and the many Americans who honor his memory, that will visit the place can well be imagined.

Some idea of the public interest that this place will arouse, may be had when it is known that during Centennial year 1876 the daily visitors to Mount Vernon numbered from 200 to 900 per day, reaching a total of 45,000, and later, in the fall of 1892, while the Grand Army was having its reunion in Washington, in one week 40,000 persons visited the place. The same kind of interest must attach to the Mount Vernon of Chicago, and it is simply impossible to undertake, in advance, an estimate of the crowds of visitors the Virginians will have.

This account of Virginia's State building would be incomplete without the names of the Board of Managers, and the officers who have this patriotic and difficult undertaking in hand. They are Col. A. S. Buford, of Richmond, President, Hon. John L. Hurt, of Pittsylvania, Vice President; Capt. T. C. Morton, of Staunton, Secretary; Mann S. Quarles, Esq., of Richmond, Treasurer; Dr. John S. Apperson, of Marion, Business Executive Commissioner; Mrs. Lucy P. Beale, of Botetourt, Lady Assistant; Dr. A. Brockenbrough, of Northampton, Manager First District; M. Glennan, Esq., Norfolk, Manager Second District; George B. Finch, Esq., of Mecklenburg, Manager Fourth District; Hon. William I. Jordan, Halifax, Manager Sixth District; J. N. Brennan, Esq., New Market, Manager Seventh District; Col. Greenville Gaines, Fauquier County, Manager Eighth District; Judge Martin Williams, Blind County, Manager Ninth District, and Capt. J. H. Figgatt, Botetourt, Manager Tenth District. The Board is assisted in its operations by an Auxiliary Board, authorized by act of Legislature, consisting of one male and one female member in each county and city in the State. Col. O. M. Braxton, of Newburg, is the President of this valuable Board of helpers, and Mrs. Anne B. Green, of Culpeper, the Vice President. With their assistance some ten thousand dollars has been raised in addition to the appropriation, and it is contemplated to secure about five thousand dollars more, which will be needed to carry out fully the plans of the management.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Latest Happenings Condensed and Printed Here.

A Washington correspondent mentions among the wealthiest colored men of the capital John F. Cook, estimated to be worth from \$150,000 to \$300,000; Fred Douglass \$150,000, the two sons of the late James Wormley, \$100,000; John R. Lynch, \$75,000; P. B. S. Pinchback, \$90,000; Dis. C. B. Purvis and John A. Francis, \$75,000 each, and the children of the rich feed store man, Lee, \$600,000.

Dr. Einar Lonnberg, an eminent Swedish zoologist, has discovered two new species of mice in Florida. This information should be of great interest to scientists, women and elephants.

VIRGINIA HAPPENINGS.

The Latest News Items in the Old Dominion.

James Jones White, professor of Greek at the Washington and Lee University for forty-one years, died on Saturday in Lexington, Va. He was a personal friend of Stonewall Jackson and one of the best known citizens of his section.

At the Collins gold mine, seven miles from Columbia, Goodland county, a nugget weighing forty-two pennyweights was found.

About to Change Its Channel.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—An immense body of water is sweeping down the Mississippi and a terrible flood is feared. The current is cutting into the west bank, 5 miles above the city, and it is feared that the channel will be changed into Hopewell lake, leaving Memphis an inland town and the big \$3,000,000 bridge high and dry. The Government fleet is at work trying to prevent the river from changing its course.

Ten Convicts Attempt to Escape.

ATLANTA, GA.—At the Cole City convict camp, near the Tennessee State line, ten convicts attempted to escape by firing on the guards with guns improvised from gas piping. Reports to the penitentiary officials say that four convicts and one guard were injured. Everything is now reported quiet at the camp.

A Centenarian Dies.

BENTONVILLE, Mo.—Richard Bennett died here Wednesday evening. He was born near Richmond, Va., June 22, 1783, making him nearly 110 years old. He was highly respected. He leaves 7 children.

Crops Overflowed in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Disasters from Tuscaloosa report a rise of 53 feet in the Warrior river. Many thousand acres of corn and cotton, already up, are overflowed.