Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1884

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:—

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:—

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

FOR CONGRESS—10TH DISTRICT:

JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER,

OF ROCKBRIDGE.

Organize for Work at Once.

The Democrats should lose no time in organizing for active work. Clubs should be formed in every neighborhood without delay. We are gratified that the Democrats in the following neighborhoods have organized and gone to work:—Greenville, Waynesboro', Fishersville, Barterbrook, Mt. Solon, and Middlebrook, and hope that Mt. Sidney, New Hope, Churchville, and other neighborhoods will soon do likewise. To do efficient work, there should be active and working Clubs in every neighborhood. There is work to do, and no time should be lost in preparing for it. There should be persons appointed to see that all the voters are properly registered, and that such as have changed their residences have their certificates of transfer secured. These things should not be postponed, but should be attended to at once. Now is the time to attend to the registration and transfers of the voters. Do not wait for the regular day of registration, but register at the first opportunity.

We want this county to poll its full strength on the 4th of November, and that will not be done, if these matters be not attended to before that time. Let there be perfect organization in each neighborhood, and let the watchword be "work"—active and unremitting work. Our friends throughout the State are hoping and expecting an unprecedented Democratic majority in this county. Let them not be disappointed. The issue now is a square one between the Democratic and Republican parties, and Augusta should show how she stands.

How Highland Citizens are to be protected.

Are we to understand the Highland *Recorder* as maintaining the proposition that if machinery and furniture and other articles can be made cheaper in Augusta than in Highland county that Highland county should impose a tax upon all such articles manufactured in Augusta, to enable the Highland manufacturer to sell at high prices, and thus make its citizens pay more for them than they would otherwise be required to do? Is this the way it would protect the interests of the citizens of Highland county? This policy would suit the manufacturer there, but what would all the other citizens think of it? Would they not think that Highland county was imposing a tax upon the many for the benefit of the few? If this be not the policy recommended by the Highland *Recorder*, in the article referred to, in its issue of Saturday last, we would ask it to say what is the policy it wishes to be understood as maintaining.—Col. H. C. Parsons, in his speech in the Republican convention here a few weeks ago, used a similar illustration. He said he would build a wall on the mountain top to exclude all trade and laborers. The *Recorder* seems to have adopted not only his heretical views, but his illustration.

The Issue in the Coming Election.

Let it be remembered that the issue in the election in November is, "Whether the Democrats or Republicans shall rule?"—The issue is a square one now between the Democratic and Republican parties. There is now no side issue—the debt question being out of the way. There are now but two parties—the Democratic and the Republican, and the voter will show by his vote in November whether he is a Democrat or a Republican. If a Democrat, he will vote for the nominees of the Democratic party; if a Republican, he will vote for the nominees of the Republican party. The goats will be separated from the sheep on the 4th of November. After that time we will know who are Democrats and who are Republicans, for their votes will show what they are and who they are. Those who are willing to endorse the record which the Republicans have made, will vote for the nominees of the Republican party; and those who are not, will vote for the nominees of the Democratic party. "Under which King, Bezonian?"

Appointments for Hon. J. Ran. Tucker.

Hon. J. Ran. Tucker will speak at the following places at the times named:—

Churchville, Monday, September, the 29th, at night.

McDowell, Highland county, Tuesday, September, the 30th, at night.

Crab Bottom, Wednesday, October 1st, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mt. Solon, Thursday, October 2nd, at night.

Mt. Sidney, Friday, October 3rd, at night.

Waynesboro', Saturday, October 4th, at barbecue.

SIGNIFICANT.—Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under Grant, and Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in an interview with a correspondent of the *World* at Saratoga, last Thursday, announced their purpose to vote for Cleveland. They say they are as much Republicans as ever, but cannot vote for Blaine, because of his dishonesty, and will vote for Cleveland, because he is an honest and competent man. The Stalwarts are very cool towards Blaine.

DEMOCRATIC BANNER IN MONTEREY.—In Monterey, Highland county, on the 4th inst., the Democrats suspended over Main street a banner, 12 by 20 feet, having inscribed upon the names of Cleveland, Hendricks, and Tucker. On that occasion, appropriate remarks were made by Hon. C. P. Jones, H. Hiner, and others. That banner bears the name of the men who will receive a majority of the votes of the gallant Highlanders on the 4th of November.

Democratic Speaking next Monday.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, and Gen. Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana.

On Monday next, the Democrats of this county will have the pleasure of hearing speeches by Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, and Senator Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana.

These distinguished Democrats need no introduction or eulogy; their names are household words, and our people will not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity to see and hear them. Senator Bayard, like the historic Chevalier Bayard, is *sans peur et sans reproche*—and is one of the ablest and purest statesmen that adorns the annals of our history, and is the man, above all others, whom the Southern people would prefer to be President of the United States. He has never wavered in his fidelity to the constitution, and his maintenance of the rights of the Southern people. It is almost literally true that, "among the faithless, he alone was faithful found." He deserves the love and reverence of our people.

The following letter is our authority for the announcement of Senator Bayard:—

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 13th, 1884.

R. W. BURKE, Esq:—

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of the following telegram from Senator Bayard:—

"I will speak, as desired, at Staunton, the 22nd."

The above I send for your information, so that Senator Bayard's appointment may be duly advertised.

Yours truly,

JNO. S. BARBOUR.

It is to the credit of the iron interest in the South that not a single iron furnace there closed during 1884 in consequence of the decline in the price of iron. They have all been at work during that time so far.—*Richmond State.*

This shows that iron can be made cheaper in the South than in the North, and that Northern capitalists engaged in that business will find it to their interests to remove their plants to the South, if the tariff on iron be not so high as to enable them to continue their business with profit in the North. The manufactures of cotton and iron in the South do not need a high tariff. The South has the advantage of having all the materials necessary to these manufactures near the place of manufacture, and thus has the advantage of saving in the cost of freight, besides having the advantage in the length of days, milder climate, and cheaper labor, because the laborers can live at less expense, as they do not have to expend so much for fuel, board, and clothing, as they do where the weather is colder.

Providence has given the South nearly all the protection it needs. Should the policy of low duties on the importation of iron and cotton goods be adopted and maintained, it would not be many years before the South would lead in these manufactures, for the North would not be able to compete successfully with her, and Northern men would bring their capital, to the amount of millions, to the South. The South is now manufacturing cotton cloth and iron cheaper than the North. Northern capitalists are now beginning to learn that it is to their interests to invest their capital in the South, and many of them are doing so, and many more would, if the tariff were reduced. It is clearly to the interests of the South to have the tariff reduced, not only because it would relieve the people generally from the burdensome and unjust taxes now imposed upon them, but because it would cause an influx into the South of millions of capital that would be invested in manufactures by Northern people. The South would be musical with the hum of spindles, and the sky illuminated with the reflected glow of blast furnaces.

All the negroes in New York will vote solidly for Blaine. Rev. Mr. Derrick, one of their preachers, and who is also one of the Republican Presidential electors in that State, speaks as follows of the Irish American voters:

"I believe that the time is coming when Irishmen and negroes will split up and vote differently from their present solid ranks, but that time has not come yet. We cannot safely leave the Republican party and scatter our votes until the German and Irish element—particularly the Irish element—learns to respect our right. Ireland is clamoring for liberty at home, and still she is unwilling to accord the same right to us. The Irish have been our bitter and relentless foes. Every vote they have cast as a people has been cast to enslave us."

Blood is thicker than water, and the Irishmen, especially in the South, will continue in the future as in the past to vote with their white fellow-citizens.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

That is the Rev. W. B. Derrick, who lived here, and whilst here swindled a number of the members of his church out of their money as has been heretofore stated. A number of the negroes here who know him best would not vote for him for any office, and yet the Republicans of New York, that is those who support Blaine and Logan, will vote for him as Elector-at-Large in their Presidential electoral ticket. *O, tempora, O, mores.*

THE COLOR LINE ABOLISHED.—To-day (September 8th) the public schools of New York city will open with 300,000 pupils, an increase of 40,000 since last year. The re-opening will witness in that city the obliteration of the last trace of the color line in education. By act of Legislature, in May, the colored schools, as such distinctively, were abolished, and the pupils, black and white, were all merged together. The law was to take effect in September, 1884.—*Baltimore Sun.*

If the Republican party should get permanent control of this State, that would soon be the condition of affairs here. Should the Republicans have the rule in this State, mixed schools would be a certain consequence—they would follow as sure as the night follows the day. Republicans may pooh, pooh, this statement as much as they please, but it is true nevertheless. Not only mixed schools, but mixed marriages would follow at a time not distant.

MAINE AND VERMONT.—Senator Gorman, Vice chairman of the National Democratic Committee, says that that committee, recognizing Maine and Vermont as Republican States, "made no effort whatever to carry them at the recent elections." The victory won by Blaine in Maine will tend to lose him support in the West, and may give Wisconsin and Ohio, as well as Indiana, to Cleveland.

A LARGE BASS.—A bass 25 inches in length, and weighing 7½ pounds, was caught in a fishpot recently by Henry Magaha in the Potomac river near Shepherdstown.

Stealings During the Administrations of the Republican Party.

It will be remembered that, in his speech here, Hon. J. B. Foraker read a statement of what purported to be the proportion of defalcations in all the administrations from Washington's to Arthur's inclusive, in which it was claimed that the proportion was less during the Republican than preceding administrations. This nearly all who heard him felt sure was a glaring misstatement, though they did not know the amount of the defalcations during the different administrations. The records of the departments show that in the 23 years of Republican rule the amount of defalcations was the enormous sum of $45,527,623.28, whilst for the long period of 72 years from Washington's administration to Buchanan's, both inclusive, they amounted to only $24,441,829 35. In the language of Hon. George A. Post, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, "the magnitude of the amount stolen in the twenty-three years of Republican administration can be estimated in the following manner: If the amount stated—namely, $45,527,625.27—was invested in standard silver dollars and stored in the Treasury, subject to the order of the star-routers and the other Republican thieves who have taken it, calculating that one thousand pounds would make a fair load for a horse and cart, and that $16,000 weighs one thousand pounds, it would take two thousand eight hundred and forty-five loads of $16,000 each to haul it to Republican headquarters.

Estimating a cart and horse to be fourteen feet long, and allowing four feet between each cart, if placed in single file this Republican stealings would make a procession nine miles and three quarters long.

Estimating the procession would move at the rate of three miles an hour, it would take Mr. Elkins at Republican headquarters three hours and fifteen minutes to review it, and the line would extend from the battery in New York city to beyond Harlem, and yet Senator Hawley said in his Brooklyn speech that 'stealing under Republican administration had been reduced to a minimum.'"

Is it not incumbent upon the people to "turn the rascals out." They will be apt to go out on the 4th of next March to the tune of the "rogue's march."

GOV. CLEVELAND'S SISTER.—An Albany (N. Y.) letter says: "'Who shall be the next mistress of the White House?' This query doubtless will excite the jealous curiosity of many a society woman now reigning supreme at the head of an exclusive set until after the presidential election is over. It is not an agreeable matter for an established leader of female society to have herself or fashionable hobbies dethroned. Politics prove a potent arbiter of such changes nowadays; hence the great female interest in the forthcoming election, subsequent to which, in the event of Cleveland's election, an infinite revolution may be reasonably anticipated, since the bachelor President's sister would become the leading lady of the land. Mrs. Hoyt does not reach the standard of an ultra-fashionable woman. She is a thoroughly common-sense person, imbued with a strict view of honor, religion and philanthropy. She is a fine-looking lady of gentle, feminine ways, dignified and intellectural rather than haughty or pedantic. She is a kind friend to the suffering poor of every nationality and creed, but she does not permit public announcements of her liberality. Doubtless she will set various examples of economy, domesticity and humanitarianism for our American women. It is said she is particularly kind to poor friendless emigrants who come from abroad to seek their fortunes here, and it would not be a matter of surprise if she yet founded a public institution for these improvident people in the city of New York. In attire Mrs. Hoyt is simple and stylish, her favorite costume being a plain black silk. She seldom wears any jewelry save tiny solitaire earrings and her plain gold wedding ring. She is an easy, sympathetic conversationalist."

A MAN TO WIN SUCCESS.—Hon. O. C. King, Democratic nominee for Congress in the first district of Tennessee, is a native of Washington county, Va. At the opening of the civil war Col. King was a member of the junior class of Tusculum College, which he left and joined the Confederate army as a private. After the war, and so soon as a severe wound received at the battle of Piedmont in this county on June 4, 1864, would permit, he began teaching school, lying on a pallet in his schoolhouse for the purpose, and studying law at the same time. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and is now one of the most prominent lawyers in East Tennessee.

TO PLEASE A DYING GRANDMOTHER.—A quiet marriage which took place at the residence of Prof. Wm. Henry Peck, the novelist, in Atlanta, Ga., last Thursday, has a romantic feature. Mr. Charles G. Mathews, a wealthy cotton merchant of Charleston, and Miss Myrtis Peck were to have been married October 29. The bride's grandmother was on her death-bed and wished to witness the ceremony before her death. Hence it was performed, Bishop Beckwith officiating.

The widow of Senator Morrill, of Maine, who is loved, respected and highly esteemed by all who know her, says the "knowledge of Mr. Blaine's wicked and vicious life, and of his treachery to those now dead, two pure and honest statesmen like Pitt Fessenden and Mr. Morill," prompted her to make her recent damaging statement corroborating the charges of bribery, corruption and falsehood against the "plumed knight."

GRAFTON AND GREENBRIER RAILROAD.—Randolph county, W. Va., has submitted to the voters of that county a proposition to subcribe to the capital stock of the Grafton and Greenbrier Railroad Company. The vote will be taken on the day of the presidential election in November, and should the proposition carry, the road will be pushed forward through that county at once.

SKELETON FOUND.—It is stated that the skeleton of a man named John Ireland, who disappeared from Beaver Glen, W. Va., several years ago, was recently found in an old shaft near that place. It is suspected he was murdered by Ira Tompkins, who married Ireland's widow and afterwards left that section.

DEATH OF MRS. A. R. BLAKEY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE.—Mrs. Blakey, the wife of A. R. Blakey, Esq., and mother of James Blakey, editor of the *Jeffersonian*, died unexpectedly last Tuesday morning at 11:30 o'clock. She had been indisposed for several weeks, but was regarded as convalescent.

Hon. J. Ran. Tucker will speak at the Warm Springs, Bath county, on next Saturday, the 20th, and at Covington Alleghany county, on Thursday, the 25th instant.

Republican Party, Blaine, and Workingmen.

Our own views, as we have heretofore presented them, are so well expressed in the following article from the Lynchburg *Advance*, that we adopt it and give it editorial prominence:

"We are willing to bear all necessary taxation for the expense of the Government, but we are not willing to be taxed to keep a corrupt party of place-hunters in power. The immense sum of one hundred and thirty-five million dollars left over after all necessary expenses of the Government annually, should be reduced. The Republican party is pledged to a reduction, but the country does not feel disposed to allow it longer to make such reductions as the star route, naval department, and signal service have shown from the administration of Grant down to the present day. While the Republicans declare loudly for the reform and economy demanded, still an examination of the records will show that every measure looking to honest methods to attain the ends desired, have been fought from the first to the last by Republican representatives in both houses of Congress. This party has been in power twenty years, and we defy any man to show that any succeeding administration has been an improvement on its predecessor. Their legislation has invariably been to the interest of capital, while labor has been throttled, and when driven by starvation to violence, has been put down by the bayonet. The eight hour law has been on the statute books for years, and has remained a dead letter under Republican rule; still this party has the effrontery to come before the American people as the champion and friend of the working-class. Their candidate shows the absurdity of their declarations. "Jim Blaine the friend of American labor!" God save the mark! It is a well-known fact that all of the industries in which Mr. Blaine has been interested from the Richmond and Alleghany railroad down, he favored no class, but secured the men who would work for the least money. The New York *Herald* has investigated Mr. Blaine's record while he owned large interests in mines in Pennsylvania, and says that "he has no strength with labor organizations that remember that he discharged all the Irish in the mines and employed Norwegians and Italians at the low price of sixty-five cents a day." The saving to him was immense, but the starvation of the discharged Irish was shocking to behold. Notwithstanding this record, there are men in this very city who persist in declaring that Mr. Blaine is the workingman's friend, and we are astonished that there are intelligent men (upon all other subjects) who believe them. We understand that a few days since a mechanic who works in iron was informed by his Republican employer that if Cleveland is elected wages will be cut down fifty cents per day. He quickly answered, "I do not believe one word of what you say. Were your statement the truth, you would be advocating his election and would be a Cleveland man, because the fifty cents which would be taken out of my pocket would go into yours." This is sound common sense. We know that the laboring men all over the manufacturing districts, have been lied to just in this way—but these men are taking the trouble to be informed, and when informed, have the courage to look capitalists and monopolists squarely in the face, and accuse them of their deception and imposition. Blaine claims credit on account of his vote on the Chinese bill. This bill was fought bitterly by the Republicans in the Senate and in the House, and it is charged that they only allowed it to become a law in order to retain California in the column of the Republican States. Will workingmen be longer deceived by such appeals to their credulity. We believe not."

Gov. Cleveland's Speech to the Farmers.

GRAND RECEPTION AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—15,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

At the agricultural Fair at Elmira, N. Y., on Monday of last week, Gov. Cleveland spoke substantially as follows:

"It affords me great pleasure to meet you here to-day, and to have an opportunity of inspecting the annual exhibition which illustrates the condition of the agriculture of our State. I regard these annual fairs as something connected with our State government, because, to some extent at least, they are fostered and aided by the public funds, and I am sure that no good citizen is inclined to complain of the appropriation of a small part of the people's money to the encouragement of this important interest. The fact that this is done furnishes a district recognition by the State of the valuable relation which its farmers and its farms bear to the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth. We boast of our manufactures, exceeding as they do largely those of any other State; but our supremacy is clearly shown when we recall the fact that in addition to our lead in manufactures the value of our farms and their products is second only among the States. There is a fixedness and reliability in agricultural pursuits which are not always found in other branches of industry and human effort. The soil remains in its place, ready to be tilled, and the farmer, with ruddy health and brawny arm, depends alone upon the work of his hands and the aid of a kind Providence for the reward of his labor. Thus our farmers are most independent of our citizens. They produce or have within their reach all they need for their necessities and for their comfort. Their crops may be more abundant at one harvest than at another, and their products may command higher prices at one market-time than another. These conditions may expand or contract their ability to indulge in luxuries or in expenditures not absolutely needful, but they should never be in want of the necessities or comforts of life. This is the sure result of patient and well-regulated farming. When the farmer fails and becomes bankrupt in his business we may, I think, confidently look for shiftlessness, or a too ambitious desire to own more land or stock than he can pay for, or intermeddling with matters that bear no relation to his; or such mismanagement and ignorance as demonstrate that he has mistaken his vocation. Fortunes may be quickly amassed in speculation and lost in a day, leaving a bad example and perhaps demoralization and crime. Tradesman or manufacturer, by vicissitudes of trade or through the allurements of a short road to wealth, may in a day be overcome and bring disaster and ruin upon hundreds of his neighbors, but in the industrious, intelligent, and contented farmer the State finds a safe and profitable citizen, always contributing to its wealth and prosperity. The real value of the farmer to the State and nation is not, however, fully appreciated until we consider that he feeds millions of our people who are engaged in other pursuits—that the product of his labor fills the avenues of our commerce, and supplies an important factor in our financial relations with other nations. I have not come to attempt to please you with cheap and fulsome praise, nor to magnify your worth and your importance, but I have come as Chief Executive of the State to acknowledge on its own behalf that our farmers yield full return for the benefits they receive from the State government. I have come to remind you of the importance of the interests which you have in charge, and to suggest that notwithstanding the farmer's independence, he cannot and must not be entirely unmindful of the value and importance to the interests he holds of a just and economical government. It is his right and his duty to demand that all unjust and inequitable burdens upon agriculture and its products, however caused, should be removed, and that while in furtherance of other interests of the State, have a due regard that this important one should not be neglected. Thus by his labor as a farmer and the full performance of his duty as a citizen, he will create and secure to himself his share of the result of his toil, and save and guard for all the people the most important element in the prosperity of the State."

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

GREAT BARBECUE—THOUSANDS PRESENT.

SPEECHES BY HON. S. WILLIS WILSON, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF W. VA., HON. J. RAN. TUCKER, EX-GOV. HAMILTON OF MD., AND J. ED. PENNYBACKER, ESQ., OF PENDLETON CO., W. VA.

On Wednesday week, the 3rd inst., there was a great barbecue and grand meeting of the Democracy at Charlestown, Jefferson county, W. Va., attended by thousands, variously estimated from five to twelve thousand, who, says the *Spirit of Jefferson*, came "on foot, on horseback, in vehicles with horses caparisoned with the national colors, and on the trains from every direction. A rich display of bunting and other decorations was to be seen on every hand, and the town presented a joyous, holiday appearance."

We have room only for the following extracts from the *Spirit of Jefferson*:—

"At about noon a procession was formed, consisting of the Martinsburg, Winchester (Sarah Zane,) Leetown, Middleway and Charlestown Bands; Clubs from Martinsburg, Winchester, Leetown, Middleway, Kabletown, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown; the Harper's Ferry Mounted Rangers, under Capt. Green, well uniformed and making a good appearance; speakers and invited guests; citizens on horseback and in vehicles. * * * * * *

After arriving at the beautiful grounds at Mr. John T. Colston's, the assemblage was called to order by Hon. W. H. Travers, and addressed in an earnest and able manner by Hon. E. Willis Wilson, Democratic candidate for governor, who delivered a severe criticism upon the Republican party of this State and its present representatives upon the State ticket of the party now in the field. His review of the history of that party in West Virginia was such as should deter any sound Democrat from entertaining for a moment an idea of voting for a single nominee upon their ticket; and we apprehend will have its effect in the coming October election. His speech was highly complimented on all sides.

The dinner, served in admirable manner, was abundant for all, even down to the hundreds of colored people flocking around on the outside of the crowd—and consisted of two whole steers, cooked deliciously by steam, forty or fifty hams, two dozen sheep, lots of chickens, plenty of bread, fresh steamed roasting ears by the thousands, and other articles.

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After dinner the Hon. J. Randolph Tucker took the stand, and for over three hours held the immense audience enraptured with his magnificent oratory. In opening his address, amid the scenes of his earlier days, he said, "It has been a long time since I met you, and it may be a long time until I meet you again; therefore you may excuse me if I preach until the going down of the sun." And preach "until the going down of the sun" he did; and that he was more than excused for it was evidenced by the close attention given him until the very close of his able and entertaining speech.—He advocated liberty—liberty to produce and take where you can get the most for your products; and liberty to buy where you can get the most for the money derived from your products—showing in the strongest light the inconsistencies and oppressions of the present high tariff laws of this country.

The torchlight procession at night was a grand affair, and was participated in by the local and visiting Clubs and Bands; the Citizens' Fire Company, with engine beautifully decorated; and the Harper's Ferry Rangers. The town was handsomely illuminated, and the display of fire-works was the grandest ever attempted here.

Ex-Gov. Hamilton, of Maryland, was the first speaker of the evening—at the stand on the Park Hotel lot, lighted up with stand fires, gas jets, &c.,—and his address was one of the most logical to which we have ever had the pleasure of listening. He started out by impressing upon his hearers the fact that West Virginia is regarded throughout the country a pivotal State, and hence the supreme importance of the Democrats being active and alive to their duty at every point; and then followed with an array of facts showing beyond the peradventure of a doubt the reckless extravagance and corruption of the Republican party, in all departments of our national government.

He was followed in a short address by J. Ed. Pennybacker, of Pendleton county, which concluded the exercises of the day."

Blaine's bluster in the matter of that libel suit, is likely to cost him dearly in more ways than one. An Indianapolis telegram of the 9th inst., says:

"In the Blaine-Sentinel case the defence to day served notice on the plaintiff's attorney that they would begin taking depositions in Kentucky on the 22d inst. The depositions of the following named witnesses will be taken: At Millersburg, John A. Miller, Daniel A. Smith and wife, Joseph W. Miller, R. A. Miller, William M. Miller, Mrs. Sue Sandusky and B. F. Johnson; at Paris, Samuel T. James and Dr. William Kenney; at Georgetown, Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, John T. Smarr, Webb Rose and C. W. West; at Eminence, H. Todd Batterton."

But this is not the first time that the Plumed Knight has resorted to bluster to frighten people, for the Portland *Argus*, published in his own State, alluding to the recent libel suit, says:

"This is a very old trick with Mr. Blaine. He tried it on us more than twenty-five years ago to the tune of $20,000, if we remember correctly. We paid only for the writ in the civil suit. A year and a half after he had us indicted in another county, and we promptly demanded trial, but we did not succeed in getting it, and at the next term of court a *nol pros.* was entered without our knowledge at the opening of the term and official notice given us thereof. The Whole thing was a mere bluff. Western editors will not be greatly disturned by attempts in the same line now. If Mr. Blaine proposes to be a witness, as seems to be intimated, there will be great interest to hear Mr. Blaine's version of the affair. As a matter of fact, however, he will do nothing of the sort. After the election he will get out of the court the easiest way he can."

One of the most distinguished lawyers in the West, said to us recently: "this cause will never come to trial, because Mr. Blaine never intended it should." It will be dropped "*after* the election," just as the prosecution against the Portland *Argus* was.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

To the Editor of the Globe: In reply to your inquiry as to the correctness of the report of my letter, as published in the New Yosk *Herald*, I will simply say that it is correct in every respect. The knowledge of Mr. Blaine's wicked and vicious life, and of his treachery to those now dead, two pure and honest statesmen like Pitt Fessenden and Mr. Morrill, prompted me to make the reply I did.

[Signed] CHARLOTTE H. MORRILL.

SUICIDE OF A VIRGINIAN.—George P. Williams, of Ogden, Utah, son of Dr. Williams, of Harrisonburg, Va, committed suicide Friday night by shooting himself in the head at the house of Rev. Mr. Hubbell, of the Hedding M. E. Church, in this city. Williams was formerly a conductor on a Pullman car in the far West. No cause for the act has been learned.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT HOE.—Mr. Robt. Hoe, of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, New York city, died at his summer residence in Tarrytown, Saturday morning, in his 70th year. He had been in failing health for some time, and about ten days ago was attacked with malarial fever, which confined him to his bed until his death.

At Coal Valley, Fayette county, W. Va., Smith Olden and Alex. Tincker became involved in a quarrel, when Olden struck Tincker with an axe, cleaving his breast open from the right shoulder and cutting through both lungs and the heart.

MEMORABLE CASE OF PAT WOODS.

His Alleged Contempt of the House.

AN IRISHMAN THRUST INTO AN AMERICAN JAIL ON THE WARRANT OF SPEAKER BLAINE.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINTON, Sept. 11.—As throwing some light upon the justice of the claim which Mr. Blaine lays to being the special friend of the Irishman, and the equally impudent and unfounded claim which Ben Butler makes to being the special friend of the poor laboring man, it is exceedingly pertinent just now to reproduce from the Congressional Record the position taken by both of these gentlemen in the case of Pat. Woods. On the 30th of May, 1870, Chas. H. Porter, one of that crew of political adventurers which misrepresented the South in Congress during the reign of carpet-bagism, was soundly thrashed in the streets of Richmond by Patrick Woods. Porter had in a public speech asserted that the negroes were superior to the "dirty Irish and Dutch," and Pat. Woods, a warm-hearted, honest, impulsive Irisman, declared in consequence that he would whip Porter on sight, and was as good as his word. Woods was promptly arrested by the local authorities of Richmond and held to bail for court.

But this did not satisfy the outraged dignity of Porter. He hurried to Washington, and from his seat in the House of Representatives to which he had no more moral right than the man in the moon he demanded the protection of that body. Instantaneously his demand was acceded to, and by direction of the republican majority Woods was arrested on a mere telegram from the sergeant-at-arms of the House and spirited off to Washington. The poor man was handed over to the tender mercies of the judiciary committee, at the head of which was John A. Bingham, of Ohio, notorious for his active persecution of Mrs. Surratt, and next to him Noah Davis, of New York, and Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts. Woods did not even know that Porter was a member of the House of Representatives, and so informed the committee and disclaimed in the most respectful manner any purpose to show contempt or disrespect to the House. After purging himself of the alleged contempt there could be no possible excuse in law or reason for the further detention of Woods, and he should have been remitted for the courts of Virginia. But this did not suit the views of Speaker Blaine, Gen. Butler and the other prominent republicans of the House, who had warmly commended the action of the officer making the arrest in refusing to obey the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Virginia courts, and who did not intend to let go of Woods. As Mr. Bingham grandiloquently expressed it, "Every man, at his peril, must take notice who are the members of either house."

* * * * * * * *

James G. Blaine, the special friend of Irishmen, sat in his chair as Speaker of the House during all these proceedings. He lent all the great power of his office to assist his associates on the floor in their scheme of vengeance against a poor, friendless Irishman, who had resented in the only way known to him what he considered an insult to his race. All this time the small but courageous democratic minority fought gallantly step by step for the defenceless prisoner, and never relaxed their efforts until every possible means of resistance was exhausted. Mr. Blaine, when Speaker of the House of Representatives, was extremely fond, whenever a favorable opportunity was presented, of leaving the chair and coming down on the floor of the House in dramatic style to exercise his right to vote.—There could have been no more suitable opportunity than this.

No Irishman ever cast into English dungeon was more arbitrarily and unjustly deprived of his liberty than was Pat Woods by the body over which James G. Blaine presided, and not only with not a sign of dissent from him, but with his active connivance and hearty sympathy. It was the warrant of James G. Blaine as Speaker of the House which consigned him to the jail of the District of Columbia for three months, to be treated "as other criminals." This action of the House of Representatives and of Mr. Blaine was afterwards pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States to be a gross invasion of the constitutional rights of the citizen and utterly unjustifiable from any point of view.

The Political Parties Briefly Contrasted.

AFTON, VA., Sept. 12th, 1884.

Editor Spectator:—Here are a blind man's views of the two leading political parties—*Democratic* and *Republican*. The Democratic party is the people's party, of the people and for ALL the PEOPLE, Reform in all departments of the government, honesty in all the officers of the government. The Democratic party is the poor, the rich, the working, the high and the low, and above all, the honest man's party—the party that all good and true men will cast their votes with and support the Democratic nominees—Cleveland and Hendricks—for President and Vice President, and the Democrat nominees for Congress in each congressional district, and thereby restore peace, love, fellowship, and prosperity to all the people, in all the States of the Union.

And this is a description of the Republican party—a sectional party, a party of hatred; the monopoly party; the party of rings and cliques; the party of bosses; the party of "one-man" power; the most corrupt party, (except ex-Mahone's party;) the party for the few (rich) and against the many (poor;) the party that wants none but rascals, frauds, and men of questionable character in office; the party of high taxes to support their army of office-holders, spies, and informers; the party that believes in and protects dishonesty.

The Republican party is the party that all good, true, honest men are leaving to join in with the Democratic party to elect an HONEST MAN—GROVER CLEVELAND—for our next President.

The Republican party wants to elect a man President, J. G. Blaine, who has made millions in a way no honest man would do; a man who would, if elected, make a war with Spain in 12 months, over a Guano bar or Island in which he is interested.

The said blind man's advice to the people of these United States, is to repudiate the Republican party and their nominee, J. G. Blaine, and all vote for the Democratic nominee, Grover Cleveland, and secure reform, honesty, peace, love and prosperity for *all the people*. H.

P. S.—The news from all the States, boiled down, indicates that Cleveland will be elected by a BIG majority, and the Reform Democracy will have a majority in the Senate and House of Representatives. "So mote it be." Old Nelson county will be O. K. for Ran. Tucker and Democracy. H.

TAMMANY FOR CLEVELAND.—At the meeting of the Tammany Organization on last Friday night, by a vote of 810 to 87, on the call of the roll, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we, the Democratic-Republican general committee of the city and county of New York, in Tammany Hall assembled, hereby ratify and indorse the nominations made by the national Democratic convention held in Chicago on July 10, 1884, for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; for Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and hereby pledge ourselves to an earnest and cordial support of the candidates so nominated."

Preventive of Malarial Diseases.

OPINION OF EMINENT DR. H. R. WALTON, OF ANNAPOLIS, MD.—"Weldon's Liquid Beef Tonic is *par excellence*, superior to cod-liver oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions, and extremely beneficial as a preventive of malarial diseases."—(*Take no other.*) Of druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STAUNTON, VA., Sept. 15th, 1884.

A STRAY COW.—My cow ran away from me man driving her from pasture about a week ago, going out the Lexington road. She is a large Durham—red and white spotted—Milch Cow, (in rather poor order) having well-shaped horns of moderate length—scars across nose from rubbing of halter-strap—and a large whitish spot across her shoulders, dappled with smaller spots, and has a good-sized bag, with two false udders. She is very gentle. Is probably near Steele's Tavern. A liberal reward will be given for her return to my premises in Staunton.

GEO. P. BAKER, of Baker Bros.

sep16-2t

CASE ECLIPSE APRON MACHINE—Used in threshing about 5,000 bushels of Wheat, for sale low, by LYNN & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIRGINIA—IN VACATION.—In the Clerk's office, Circuit Court of Augusta county, Sept. 15th, 1884:—

John Towberman, Executor of Jacob C. Bosserman, dec'd.....Plaintiff,

vs.

William Brubeck, Jr., Charles Brubeck, Jacob Brubeck, Ida Brubeck, Ellen Brubeck, Maggie Brubeck, (infants), and Belle Hall, Christian R. Bosserman, Adm'r of Susanna Bosserman, dec'd, William T. Miller and Cornelia, his wife, (*nee* Brubeck), and George A. Crawn and Sarah A., his wife (*nee* Brubeck).

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to have the Will of Jacob C. Bosserman construed, and his estate settled up under the decrees of this Court, and the funds of the estate paid over to the persons entitled to the same.

It appearing by affidavit filed that William T. Miller and Cornelia, his wife, (*nee* Brubeck), and George A. Crawn and Sarah A., his wife, (*nee* Brubeck), are non-residents of this State, it is ordered they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interests.

Teste.—

J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

Geo. M. Cochran, Jr., p. q. sep16-4t

VIRGINIA—IN VACATION.—In the Clerk's office, Circuit Court of Augusta county, Sept. 15th, 1884:—

John T. Hutchins, Sarah E. Sharp, and Mary A. Sharp.....Plaintiffs,

vs.

James R. Paris, Geo. M. Cochran, Sr., W. A. Burnett, Trustee, J. Fred. Effinger, Assignee, of G. W. C. Gillespie, Virginia B. Jones, Matilda Jane Hutchins, America Leslie, the children of Nancy McClung, (except Matilda Jane McClung, wife of James G. McClung, who has disposed of her interest), whose names and residences are unknown, and Geo. T. Paris Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to enforce the charge due the plaintiffs, a child and grand-children of Sarah Hutchins, dec'd, upon the real estate conveyed by George Paris to James R. Paris, and if the fund arising therefrom should be insufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs, to have a personal decree against said James R. Paris for such deficiency.

It appearing by affidavit filed that Virginia B. Jones, Matilda Jane Hutchins, America Leslie, the children of Nancy McClung (except Matilda Jane McClung, wife of James McClung) whose names and residences are unknown, and Geo. T. Paris, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interests. Teste.—

J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

A. F. Robertson, p. q. sep16-4t

New Goods! New Store!

REMOVAL!

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

Finding it absolutely necessary to occupy a more spacious Store Room in order to satisfactorily accommodate my trade, I have moved into the

—LARGE NEW—

Glass-Front Building,

No. — Main Street,

Opposite Dr. N. Wayt & Bro.

With such increased advantages and facilities, I am confident my business can be conducted with more comfort than heretofore, both to my customers and myself.

While I have abundant cause to thank you sincerely for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me in the past, I shall endeavor, by increased efforts, and by offering the—

MOST SELECT STOCK OF GOODS

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

to render it more than ever to your interest to patronize me.

sep16 C. L. WELLER.

$12,000

WORTH OF

SPLENDID GOODS!

COST FOR CASH!

THIS IS NO

CATCH-PENNY BOGUS COST SALE,

gotten up to deceive the people.

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