

The Responsibility.

The Republican party has for its unrivaled purpose the centralization of the Government. It is avaricious and its... its office-holders and the party in assuming responsibility to any degree to accomplish its ends.

To the agricultural interest of the country the Republican policy says, "look to home markets to take up the surplus of production." It says from rich corporations and protected manufacturers will generate a policy that will turn a nation of producers into one of consumers of bread and meat-supplies.

He says he does not think that any importance is to be attached to the address which does not belong to such documents generally, and that it is chiefly remarkable for its absence of matter which is hoped and expected it would contain.

The policy of our Government should have been equal to the increasing agricultural production of the developing and widening country. The export of valuable goods which endeavored to institute a policy of home-consumption, equal to the annually increasing surplus.

It is a wide and open commerce which will add and can save the agricultural interests of our country from ruin.

The Republican party had twenty-five years of rule and failed to make the least provision for the agricultural interest which chiefly sustains the Government.

On the contrary, its policy has been to heap burdens upon it, that monopolies, and its borders of others and explanations might receive the spoils as centralizing power continued to increase the opportunity to satisfy greed.

A change has taken place since a Democratic administration has to some extent directed the affairs of Government. The producing interests of the country have been heard through their representatives at Washington. A few years more continuing as the commencement has been made and wonderful changes will be made.

Another lawyer fined and imprisoned for contempt of court.—Senator Riddleberger is not the only lawyer who has recently been fined and imprisoned for contempt of court.

On the 24th, for contempt of court. A few days before Gibson intimated in court that the judge was open to bribes, and subsequently on the street applied opprobrious names to his honor, which on the testimony of several citizens led to Gibson's arrest and commitment.

There was nearly a riot when the sentence was pronounced, but Gibson submitted quietly and is serving his sentence. The next day efforts were made to have him released, but the judge refused to modify his sentence.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARLESTON, S. C., EARTHQUAKE.—To-night at eleven o'clock is the first anniversary of the destructive earthquake shock that visited Charleston, S. C., one year ago. About 5 o'clock last Friday morning an earthquake shock shook the people of Columbia, S. C.

With the announcement of the opening of the fifty-third session of Randolph Macon College, the advertisement to be found in the SPECTATOR refers also to the new features instituted in the scientific course.

The "Department of Physical Culture" is established and supervised by the care of a Professor. The "Physical System of Physical Culture" is the outcome of many years of special study and of eight years of experience of the celebrated Dr. Sargent, of Harvard University, Boston.

By its each student is examined physically and his special exercises are assigned for his particular needs and adapted to his strength. Apparatus constructed specially for the varied and varying strength of the users develops gradually and systematically each part of the body.

Professor J. B. Crenshaw, who takes charge of this department, is a graduate of Harvard and has recently returned from that institution where he took a special teachers' course with the view of entering upon the duties assigned at Randolph Macon.

The official report of the result at Harvard University states that the recorded tests show that in four years the average standard of bodily vigor was so raised that in 1884 there were in college "two hundred students who were better than the best men of 1880."

President and Mrs. Cleveland, on their arrival at St. Louis, Saturday evening, October 1, will go to the residence of Mayor D. R. Francis, whose guests they will be until Monday morning, when they will take quarters in one of the hotels. The President and wife will spend Sunday, October 2, in Madison, Wis., the guests of Secretary Vilas, and will be the guests of ex-Senator Howell E. Jackson, at Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday, Oct. 3.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.—The absence of a majority of the holders of all classes of securities of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad has secured for the proposed plan of reorganization have given notice that the holders of mortgage bonds must deposit them on or before September 25th in New York and Philadelphia, and engraved negotiable receipts will be given for them.

NOMINATIONS OF BELMONT AND HUFFMAN.—The Senatorial convention for the district composed of the counties of Roanoke, Craig and Montgomery, nominated Hon. Wm. M. Ellis, of Montgomery, for the Senate. The legislative convention for Roanoke and Craig nominated Hon. Giles C. Huffman, of the House of Delegates.

MAHONE'S HOWL AND SQUEAL.—Mahone has issued a Republican address to the voters of Virginia. It is something less than a long, loud howl and an irritating squall. There is no doubt that Mahone is in the position of the pig under the gate—no one adopted by a convention.

EX-GOV. W. E. CAMERON ON MAHONE'S ADDRESS.

We publish in this issue Ex-Gov. Cameron's views of the address issued by Mahone in review of the Democratic platform. As we publish them in full, and as they read them, and as they speak for themselves it is useless to comment upon them.

He exposes the arrogant Bossism of Mahone, and shows that he does not allow the members of his party even the privilege of organizing themselves and selecting their party officials in their own neighborhoods, and says that "it is too large a price to pay for the privilege of opposing Virginia Democracy to submit all individual opinion and intelligence and all the popular right of self-government to the whim, caprice and vanity of one person, two persons or three persons who may arrogate to themselves the arbitration of a discretion of Republicanism in Virginia."

As he truthfully says, there is nowhere in the United States an organization so autocratic as that which rests in the Executive Committee of the Virginia Republican party.

He says he does not think that any importance is to be attached to the address which does not belong to such documents generally, and that it is chiefly remarkable for its absence of matter which is hoped and expected it would contain.

The address is chiefly remarkable for the absence of matter which is hoped and expected it would contain. It contains no plan for the settlement of the debt question. Whilst it criticizes the action of the Democratic party generally, it does not state what the Republicans would do if entrusted with control.

As the Salem Register says, "not a pledge or promise is made; not a principle is advanced; and we predict that it will be barren in results as is lacking in the principles which constitute an address to the voters of a political party."

It is very true that to the Republican party and the laws passed by it in 1882 and 1883 are due, in my judgment, the credit of having relieved Virginia from a ruinous debt. The present, and for having given to the Treasury six years of comparative immunity from invasion by the coupon, and to have imposed a tax upon the people since by any Legislature or any Governor in furtherance of education, in care of the lunatic, in execution of the laws, in provision for soldiers, Confederates, and in the creation of a sinking fund. The Republicans found an empty treasury, a heavy floating debt, and a condition of things which rendered it impossible to resist, without resistance, the much larger portion of the public revenues. They reduced taxation; they paid off the floating debt; they reorganized the public schools; they full quota of the revenues; they extended and improved the accommodations for the insane; they gave vitality and impulse to every branch of the Government, and in two years turned over to a Democratic Legislature a surplus in cash of more than \$1,500,000. All this was done as a consequence of the Riddleberger bill.

But matters such as these have not much force in the public mind unless the benefits are being realized. The half-brother of the wheels are clogged again. It may be of no fault or the misfortune of the Democrats that the Riddleberger bill is still in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States—what can be done that will gain the assent of the court or the creditors who will not be satisfied with a new, neither party has any plan, and any allusion to the debt question in this canvass must be based upon past experience.

WHERE MAHONE MISSELS.—If either General Mahone or Barbour had made any better address in this respect, it may be taken for granted they would have proclaimed it. Surely the people cannot be so stupid as to be deceived by either of them. The Riddleberger bill is a subject, and which is about the only point on which they seem to agree. It may be profitable to them, but it is not a subject on which they have a plan, but to promulgate it in dread that the Democrats would make haste to appropriate and make their own. But the Riddleberger bill is a subject on which the Democrats would change base, and the Riddleberger convention they would have as much as standing to the Riddleberger bill. It is not a subject on which they are entirely safe in announcing their scheme of debt settlement, having waited until the Democrats had announced their own plan. It is not a subject on which the Riddleberger bill is a subject on which they are entirely safe in announcing their scheme of debt settlement, having waited until the Democrats had announced their own plan.

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CAMERON ON MAHONE'S ADDRESS.

What He Thinks of the Republican Committee's Address.

ITS FAILURE TO SUGGEST A PLAN FOR THE DEBT SETTLEMENT—THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE SUBVERSIVE TO THE WILL OF AN AUTOCRAT.

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 24, 1887. EX-GOV. WILLIAM K. CAMERON, President of the Republican Executive Committee, has just issued the address in review of the Democratic platform. It is something less than a long, loud howl and an irritating squall. There is no doubt that Mahone is in the position of the pig under the gate—no one adopted by a convention.

He exposes the arrogant Bossism of Mahone, and shows that he does not allow the members of his party even the privilege of organizing themselves and selecting their party officials in their own neighborhoods, and says that "it is too large a price to pay for the privilege of opposing Virginia Democracy to submit all individual opinion and intelligence and all the popular right of self-government to the whim, caprice and vanity of one person, two persons or three persons who may arrogate to themselves the arbitration of a discretion of Republicanism in Virginia."

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FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1887.

The authorship of Mahone's address appears to be settled in the public mind of Washington and is credited by every one to Jno. S. Wise. Much of it is in the spirit of Wise's notorious speeches in the last year to the voters of the State, and it is not surprising that Mahone should have sought for an invective and ridicule to unhorse his gallant adversary, Gen. Lee. Scarcely was the author's chief characteristic, however, his public utterances, and finally, when he saw the tide of victory was set against him, he broke from every restraint and indulged in the most unbecoming and vile, vulgar, and threatening language, order and dignity of every communication in which his party held a meeting. It is believed here that Mahone inspired a line of the coarse, personal assault on Gov. Lee; that he allowed Wise to do so in a public meeting, and that he was the first to declare that his party was on a political point of view, to have been most unnecessary and impolitic. Lee's friends now feel that an insult has been put upon him, and a most wanton, unjustifiable, and they will resent the same by extra exertions to maintain the supremacy of the democratic party in the State.

The Republican Waterloo. I do not know what can now be done to save the party from a total rout. If it is to be saved, it must rest on those who bring the issue to a point so narrow that there seems room for but one man and one policy. I look for the issue to be brought to a point so narrow that there seems room for but one man and one policy. I look for the issue to be brought to a point so narrow that there seems room for but one man and one policy.

THE RIDDLEBERGER BILL.—It is very true that to the Republican party and the laws passed by it in 1882 and 1883 are due, in my judgment, the credit of having relieved Virginia from a ruinous debt. The present, and for having given to the Treasury six years of comparative immunity from invasion by the coupon, and to have imposed a tax upon the people since by any Legislature or any Governor in furtherance of education, in care of the lunatic, in execution of the laws, in provision for soldiers, Confederates, and in the creation of a sinking fund. The Republicans found an empty treasury, a heavy floating debt, and a condition of things which rendered it impossible to resist, without resistance, the much larger portion of the public revenues. They reduced taxation; they paid off the floating debt; they reorganized the public schools; they full quota of the revenues; they extended and improved the accommodations for the insane; they gave vitality and impulse to every branch of the Government, and in two years turned over to a Democratic Legislature a surplus in cash of more than \$1,500,000. All this was done as a consequence of the Riddleberger bill.

But matters such as these have not much force in the public mind unless the benefits are being realized. The half-brother of the wheels are clogged again. It may be of no fault or the misfortune of the Democrats that the Riddleberger bill is still in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States—what can be done that will gain the assent of the court or the creditors who will not be satisfied with a new, neither party has any plan, and any allusion to the debt question in this canvass must be based upon past experience.

WHERE MAHONE MISSELS.—If either General Mahone or Barbour had made any better address in this respect, it may be taken for granted they would have proclaimed it. Surely the people cannot be so stupid as to be deceived by either of them. The Riddleberger bill is a subject, and which is about the only point on which they seem to agree. It may be profitable to them, but it is not a subject on which they have a plan, but to promulgate it in dread that the Democrats would make haste to appropriate and make their own. But the Riddleberger bill is a subject on which the Democrats would change base, and the Riddleberger convention they would have as much as standing to the Riddleberger bill. It is not a subject on which they are entirely safe in announcing their scheme of debt settlement, having waited until the Democrats had announced their own plan. It is not a subject on which the Riddleberger bill is a subject on which they are entirely safe in announcing their scheme of debt settlement, having waited until the Democrats had announced their own plan.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARLESTON, S. C., EARTHQUAKE.—To-night at eleven o'clock is the first anniversary of the destructive earthquake shock that visited Charleston, S. C., one year ago. About 5 o'clock last Friday morning an earthquake shock shook the people of Columbia, S. C. Doors, windows, chandeliers and glassware were violently shaken. The vibrations continued for about twenty minutes, and were accompanied by the usual loud detonations. A slight shock was also felt at 12 o'clock Thursday night. The recurrence of these seismic manifestations at this time, so near the anniversary of the great shake of last year, causes much uneasiness among the people.

It was felt with some distinctness at Summersville, but very slightly at Charleston, S. C.

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