Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1888.

Death of Mr. William M. Burwell.

This venerable citizen died at his residence in Liberty, Bedford county, on the fourth instant in the eighty-second year of his age. Since 1865, he had resided in New Orleans till a few months past, when he returned in feeble health to the home of his early and matured manhood, where his last days would be associated with the first of the triumphs of his genius and culture, and where honor and distinction had been conferred by a sterling constituency, of whom it can be truthfully said, there were none more capable of estimating ability, and none more appreciative of the representative trust than were the people of Bedford, who, with Mr. Burwell as a chosen champion, occupied advanced views in material progress during the memorable period between 1840 and 1850 when an enlarged system of State internal improvement was inaugurated. It was not only in the Legislature of Virginia and on the hustings that Mr. Burwell was conspicuous in opening the way for development, but as a writer, and the newspapers and magazines of that era and since abound with essays from his pen which have occupied and will continue to occupy a high rank when estimating the contributions which have been made for advancing our progress in the State and on more enlarged fields through the South.

De Bow's Review, the publication of which was commenced in Charleston, S. C., and continued in New Orleans, was to the South what Hunt's Magazine, published in New York, was to the commerce and industries of that section of our country. Before the death of its founder, Mr. Burwell was a leading contributor, and afterwards assumed its charge, and in its pages appeared the continually enlarging and statesman-like productions of his genius and observations, which were developed in his writings for the press of Richmond and Lynchburg. Virginia interests in connection with the opening ideas of inter-state commerce had not then received the full consideration which shortly followed, and was more ably discussed, perhaps, by Mr. Burwell than any of his contemporaries who investigated the subject.

Mr. Burwell represented a county which in the plan of projected improvements was identified with the broad-gauge railroads. He was the last survivor of four distinguished leaders of the internal improvement party of that central locality of the south side of the State, who stood out in bold relief leading the progressive ideas of their own party and in a large measure aiding their associates in combating the opposition everywhere. Witcher, Toler, Tunstall and Burwell, representing three connecting counties, formed an unparalleled array of talent, leadership and success that is memorable for the impetus it gave the State in the onward march of development in that epoch of its history.

The longitudinal commerce of the country between the Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, as it has commenced to contribute in a new measure to the prosperity of the Gulf States, was a favorite subject of thought with Mr. Burwell, and brought out much able discussion from him in the New Orleans press of late years. He was also serving that city and its interests at the same time as Secretary of its Chamber of Commerce, giving strength and support by practical effort to the comprehensive views he enunciated.

Mr. Burwell was born and reared in affluence. Graduating at the University, his education was classical and his culture of the highest order. In the variety of the subjects which he investigated and discussed from early life all the way through more than fifty years of time, was the project of inter-oceanic communication by way of the American Isthmus. It is doubtful whether any man living or dead ever gave as much time and bestowed as much investigation on the general subjects of that great question as did Mr. Burwell. It was only ten days before his death that he addressed to the writer of this simple, but sincere tribute to his memory, a long letter discussing many different subjects, of which the chief andseemingly absorbin gone at the time was the Isthmus transit. He touched the question, as it has occupied attention from the time of the Spanish adventurer, Balboa, A. D., 1,511. The state of the work at Panama, the Nicaraguan Company which has commenced operations, and the transmitted enterprise of Eads at the Tehauntefee route, are all reviewed up to the present time with the clearness and vigor of his mind in former days. He laid aside his pen at that point, saying he was too feeble to write more, and that was the last transfer of his reflections to manuscript on a momentous question to which he had devoted so much of his learning and abilities.

These stirring times are fruitful in many respects. Hope for the future is cherished as progressive development dawns and illumines realities. As the present generation falls into line with courage for the march where enterprise points the way, they should not forget the noble men of the past, who, with prophetic confidence, blazed the way to guide them to riches and to great prosperity.

Coal in West Virginia.

West Virginia contains a greater variety and a greater quantity of coal than any other State in the Union. Its coal fields embrace 16,000 square miles, whilst those of Pennsylvania embrace 13,000, and those of Great Britain 11,000. The production of coal in West Virginia increased in ten years, from 1876 to 1886, from 600,000 to 4,000,000, and it is likely to continue to increase at that rate. As the Hon. Henry G. Davis said at the recent West Virginia Immigration Convention in Wheeling, "with more coal than either Pennsylvania or Great Britain, West Virginia produced in 1886, only about 1-15th as much as Pennsylvania, and 1-40th as much as Great Britain. This is owing very largely to want of capital and energy to develop it and transportation to move it. With all that she has to contend with, in this particular, she is sending coal to the whole Atlantic seaboard, as far north as Eastport, Maine, and as far south as the Gulf of Mexico."

The *Alleghany Sentinel* is laboring under the erroneous impression that an extension of the session of the Legislature would have entailed additional expense on the State. In an extension, the members draw no pay—in a regular or extra session they do. The Democrats were willing to serve ten days more without pay, that they might complete their legislation—the Republicans were not, and voted unanimously against the extension.

Rev. James M. Darden, of Richmond, a venerable minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was found dead in his chair Thursday morning.

The Opportunities of Staunton and Augusta County.

The positive assurance of good dividend-paying investments in almost any industry cannot be given at the time investigation and prospecting are taking place. The character of a proposed enterprise, and what has been accomplished elsewhere on a similar line, have much to do with forming an opinion, and then that opinion should not be matured till after thorough enquiry. Many good opportunities have been lost because no investigation was made, and that is still too much the case. Perhaps a scientific and practical expert combining both in his experience could make the creameries recently established better investments. An enquiry has been made by one who claims to be able to supply information, and in this it is not alone the butter-makers, but the farmers as well, who furnish the cream, that have a vital interest in calling him here with the view of learning how to improve the quality of the milk as well as better methods of working up the material. The propriety of further investigation is therefore one of mutual interest to the proprietors of the creameries and the farmers who furnish the material.

An offer will be made if it is desired to have it, to establish at Staunton a plant for the manufacture of binders for the usual crops for which they are made, and also rice. It is a new invention, and the test to establish its positive superiority in every respect will be made next harvest.—The enquiry has been made with the view of putting the plant here. The answer from one or two or a dozen persons saying, "Come and see," will not meet the case.—It will never come in that way. Assuming that the merit of superiority in the machine exists, then the practical test follows, and Staunton should have on the field its expert Judge, having before ascertained by conference what she can do in extending an invitation looking to the location of its establishment here. The estimate is, that one thousand operatives will be employed the first year. That would increase the population of the city five thousand, and createa vitality never before realized in this locality in manufacturing development.

Some time and pains are necessary for the investigation, and, if successful, must be made by those who can aid in the matter, assuming that fair dividends would reward all who invested. Here is an opportunity proper for investigation. It is worthy of the consideration which the combined influences of the Baldwin District Fair management and the Staunton Chamber of Commerce can bring to bear. If the scheme is worthy of the effort, Staunton is abundantly able to grant all that may be asked. If it is not, it can be abandoned without cost, save the time employed in investigation.

State Democratic Convention.

The State Central Democratic Committee met at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond on the night of the 8th inst., to determine the time and place for holding the State Democratic Convention to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The time selected was May 16th, and the place Norfolk city. The places competing were Norfolk, Richmond, and Charlottesville. The first vote stood—Norfolk, 14; Richmond, 14; Charlottesville, 8.

The second, Norfolk, 19; Richmond, 16.

The basis of representation adopted is one delegate and one alternate for each 200 Democratic votes and fraction thereof equal to 100 cast in the late Gubernatorial election. This will give Staunton 2 delegates and 2 alternates—each ward having one delegate and one alternate.

The county would have 15 delegates and 15 alternates if it was represented as a unit, but the fractions lost by district representation reduces it to 14 each, as follows:—

Beverly Manor.—Two delegates and two alternates.

Pastures.—Two delegates and two alternates.

North River.—Two delegates and two alternates.

Middle River.—Three delegates and three alternates, without a fraction—every vote represented.

Riverheads.—Three delegates and three alternates—lacking only eight votes of being entitled to one more delegate and one more alternate.

South River.—Two delegates and two alternates—lacking only five votes of being entitled to one more delegate and one more alternate.

Death of D. H. Strother.—David Hunter Strother ("Porte Crayon") died at Charlestown, Jefferson county, W. Va., last week, of pneumonia, after an illness of five days. Gen. Strother was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., September 16, 1816. In 1853 he began to contribute to Harper's Magazine, over the signature of "Porte Crayon," a series of illustrated papers, mostly on the South, the drawings being on wood by himself. Some of these papers were collected into a volume, "Virginia Illustrated." He was also a painter of some reputation. During the civil war he entered the Federal service as captain and assistant adjutant-general, and served on the staffs of Major-General David Hunter and Major-General N. P. Banks. He afterwards became Colonel of the Third West Virginia Cavalry, and resigned September, 1864. In 1867 he was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious services. Early in the Hayes administration Gen. Strother was appointed United States consul at the City of Mexico, where he remained until some months after President Cleveland was inaugurated. While in Mexico he gathered the material for an essay on the "Life and Customs of the Mexicans," to appear in Harper's, and was engaged in its compilation at the time of his death. He will be buried at Martinsburg.

This is the neat style in which the Philaphia *Record* replies to the *Press* for cartooning the President in his efforts to reduce the cost of the apparel of the poor: "On a yard of fine woolen cloth, weighing sixteen ounces and worth in foreign markets 80 cents, the tariff duty is 78.75 per cent. On a yard of coarse woolen cloth, weighing sixteen ounces and worth in foreign markets 49 cents, the tariff duty is 106.42 per cent. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Press*, is not ignorant of this tariff discrimination against the poor and in favor of the rich; yet it had the Sunday cheek and mendacity to print a cartoon in which the President of the United States, who is trying to cheapen the apparel of the poor, is represented as concerning himself to lessen the cost of expensive foreign-made clothes! When the protectionists subsidized the *Press* they appear to have bought its soul as well as the body of it."

The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., will vote on the question of prohibition on the 4th of June.

Death of the Emperor of Germany.

The death of William I, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, occurred at Berlin, Germany, at half past 8 o'clock last Friday morning, the 9th of March, at the advanced aged of 90 years, 11 months, and 16 days. This event, as the Balt. *Sun* says, must rank as one of the "greatest interest and importance in view of his eminence among the monarchs of the old world, the extent of the empire built up about Berlin as a centre during his reign and largely through his wise discretion, his vigor of mind and body to the close of an extremely long life, the veneration and respect with which he was regarded throughout the world, and the possible consequences of his demise. Few careers have been more successful. Born on March 22, 1797, he accompanied the Prussian armies hat aided in the overthrow of the first Napoleon. He did not ascend the throne till January 2, 1861, but he signalized his accession by inaugurating policies and measures that made possible the formation of the German empire, and made that empire the most powerful in the world. With the assistance of Von Roon he paved the way for victory by the reorganization of the army. In 1862 he placed Bismarck at the head of his cabinet as minister of foreign affairs. Having secured in 1864 Austria's co-operation, he was successful in the Schleswig-Holstein war, and two years later, in allianee with Italy, conquered at Sadowa, with the result of extinguishing Austria as a German power. In those two wars, in which he took an active part, he added Lauenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfort to his dominions, and later he became the head of the new North German Confederation. His sagacity in selecting able ministers and generals was shown in the events of this period. His confidence in Bismarck, Von Roon and Moltke, despite the opposition engendered by their strong characters, was a principal factor of the large results then and afterwards achieved. On July 1, 1867, he made Bismarck chancellor. During the month preceding, he visited Napoleon III in company with the Czar Alexander II on the occasion of the Paris exposition. His personal influence with the Czar Alexander, who was his nephew, and with his successor, contributed greatly at critical periods to the maintenance of peace on Germany's eastern border. Early in 1870, the Spanish throne being vacant, King William favored the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern and Napoleon III opposed it. The Prince was induced to renounce his candidature, but when Benedetti, the French ambassdor, following the King to Ems, insisted, with some pertinacity, upon a pledge that one Hohenzollern should ascend the Spanish throne, an adjutant was directed by the King to inform the ambassador that no further communications from him were desired. The French Emperor had long been jealous of the growing power of his eastern neighbor. The repulse suffered by his ambassador was not, therefore, wholly unwelcome, if unforeseen, as it afforded a pretext for an effort to reduce Prussia to its former dimensions. But the French declaration of war in July, 1870, brought the South German States to the King's side. William was with the German armies from the beginning to the end of the war. He commanded in person at Gravelotte, and on Sept. 2, 1879, at Sedan, received the surrender of Napoleon III. In the following month he occupied the palace of the former French kings at Versailles, and on January 13, 1871, was there proclaimed Emperor of Germany, the new empire embracing the South German States that had previously held aloof. Alsace-Lorraine was incorporated in the empire by proclamation in June, after the ratification of a treaty of peace. After the close of the France-German war the Emperor William's public acts were not of a striking nature, but it is beyond question that he exerted a powerful influence in aid of Bismarck's policy of consolidating the newly-created empire and in preserving the peace of Europe. In the "Kulturkampf," or warfare upon the authority of the Pope in Germany, the Emperor, it is said, took a strong personal interest, and contributed greatly to the overthrow of the temporal power of the Roman pontiff. He knew how to defend his rights as he understood them. The declaration of war with Denmark in 1864, and with Austria in 1866, and appropriation of money from the treasury to carry on his campaigns independently of the Parliament, showed that he could exceed them on occasion. His comparatively recent rescript informing the Reichstag that it did not possess sovereign functions, but had only a limited share in the government of the empire, will not soon be forgotten by the German radicals. Such communications were not frequent, however, and reviews of his magnificent troops at the annual maneuvers, meetings at intervals with the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and occasional appearances in public to reassure his faithful subjects of his continued well-being were his chief duties. Special significance will be added to his death, of course, by the condition of the Crown Prince, and the military turn of mind of the prospective heir to the throne. Whatever the personality of the Emperor counted for in the maintenance of peace will be lost, and Germany must make up its mind to a situation containing several new and dangerous elements. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the firm hands that have guided the conduct of German affairs so successfully for many years past are still at the helm, and will, no doubt, keep the ship of state to its accustomed course."

Sullivan meets his match.—The great prize fight for the championship of the world and $5,000, between John L. Sullivan, of Boston, Mass., and Charles Mitchell, of London, was decided Saturday at Creil, about a mile from Chantilly, in France. Forty-one people were present, and there was no interference by the police. Thirty-nine rounds were fought, under London prize ring rules, when the battle terminated in a draw. Upon returning to Senlis Sullivan and Mitchell and the people present at the fight were arrested but were released later.

Violent Storm of Snow and Wind.—The storm of Sunday and Monday which was continued yesterday is the worst in New York and other places North and West of us that has been experienced for years.

It was a combination of snow and violent winds accompanied by intensely cold weather. The roads are blockaded with snow and blown down telegraph poles. Trees are prostrated, and near Oakland, Illinois, a one and a half story frame house with its occupants was removed 12 feet

Acquitted.—Joe Thurmond, who was charged with having killed Will Donaldson last January, was tried in Fayette County (W. Va.) Circuit Court the 6th inst, and acquitted.

A European Crisis.

The death of the German Emperor, coming as it does, a perfectly natural and long expected event, might not affect the political situation in Europe in any important degree, says the Norfolk *Landmark*, if it were not for the precarious health of the Crown Prince Frederick William, who will become Emperor. Whether he will actively assume the control of the affairs of the Empire in his present condition, or not, will soon be determined. It is to be earnestly hoped that he may be well enough to do so, but if he cannot, then the policy of the Government, which has been conservative, and which would unquestionably continue so under his rule, may become aggressive and warlike, and it is believed surely would, under the younger Prince William, either as Emperor or Regent. So that, in view of the critical condition of the Crown Prince the death of the old Emperor will undoubtedly be expected to hasten the trouble which has been apparently fast brewing for some time in Europe. There was much of sentiment and reverence entertained for the old Kaiser, and many leading spirits who might otherwise have been in favor of advancing the military renown of the German army, and extending German power, have been constrained to forbear in consideration of the Emperor's advanced age, and in order that he might pass away amid scenes of peace instead of war, and be conscious of the success of his own reign, illustrated in the present condition of his people. His responsibility is now practically over. The future must be charged to the account of others, and the Recording Angel may have to write short-hand indeed to keep pace with the stirring events of the times just ahead, and the pages of his record may be written in blood.

Scenes at the Death-bed of the Emperor of Germany.

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany, under date of the 9th inst., says:—

Eye-witnesses of the scenes at the death of the Emperor state that during the last few hours of his life he suffered no pain.—Shortly after 8 o'clock all the members of the family staying at the palace, the court dignitaries, generals and ministers of state were summoned to the chamber in which the Emperor lay dying. The Emperor was in a half-sitting position on a camp-bedstead. All the members of the royal family took places at the bedside. The room was crowded. Prince William stood nearest the Emperor, half bending over the couch. He earnestly watched the face of the dying monarch until he expired.

The Emperor died holding the Empress by the hand. He had been in a stupor since 3 o'clock. He was delirious for a brief period at 5 o'clock, during which he is reported to have exclaimed: "I am a man of peace, but if Russia forces me to war, I shall faithfully side with my ally, Austria."

The evening papers contain what are reported to be the last words spoken by the Emperor. They are: "Alexander has promised me that he will not make war against us." It is reported that the Emperor also said: "I am convinced that we ought not to go to war with Russia, toward whom the most friendly attitude ought to be adopted."

During the last 36 hours the Emperor was drowsy, delirious and conscious alternately, starting at times excitedly to make remarks relative to family or political matters. Once he mistook Prince Bismarck for the Crown Prince, and, taking his hand, pleaded that he would always be kind to the Czar. He afterward recognized Prince Bismarck, and expressed in broken sentences his satisfaction with the Austro-German alliance. About 5 o'clock in the morning he talked so much that the Grand Duchess of Baden said that he would tire himself. The Emperor replied: "I have no time to be tired." During the last moments the Emperor did not suffer. His face wore a tranquil, almost smiling, expression. A few minutes before his death the Emperor exclaimed, "Fritz! dear Fritz!"

THE EMPEROR'S REMAINS.

The Emperor's remains lie covered with a white cloth on the bedstead on which he died in the imperial chamber. The body is surrounded with candles. The expression of the face is extremely peaceful and placid. The members of the royal family left the palace at 10 o'clock.

The Emperor will be buried in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg.

Emperor William left 300,000,000 marks in cash. It is expected that the funeral will take place next Thursday.

The Germans of Richmond express their grief at the death of the Emperor of Germany.

A meeting of German citizens of Richmond city was held at Sanger Hall last Saturday night to take action expressive of the sympathy of the German-American population with the imperial family on account of the death of Emperor William.

Soon after 9 o'clock the assembly was called to order by Mr. Alfred von N. Rosenegk, who said it was his pleasure to introduce a minister of God—Pastor Menzel, of the German Lutheran Church—who would make an address.

Mr. Menzel then delivered a suitable eulogy on the character of the deceased Emperor, which concluded as follows:—

"Germans, continued the speaker, are everywhere respected now, and German virtue, German love, and German friendship is acknowledged in every clime, and especially in this the adopted country of those present." [Applause.]

When he had finished his address, which was pronounced by all the German-speaking people present a beautiful speech, Mr. Menzel read a prayer which he had prepared. It was listened to by the entire audience standing.

Mr. George Klein then nominated Mr. Rosenegk as chairman of the meeting, and he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Rosenegk came forward and thanked the assembly for the honor they had conferred upon him, but he said he thought that an older man should have been selected for the position. The minister, he supposed, had prepared some resolutions suitable to the occasion, and he would be glad if he would present them.

Mr. Menzel then read a set of resolutions which he had prepared:—

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to Him after a life blessed and glorious for the whole of Germany the German Emperor William I., King of Prussia, we, the Germans of Richmond, Va., without distinction of religion or political affiliations, have come together to show our deep feeling of grief over the loss of the noble hero who has brought Germany to her present state of power and unity—

Resolved, 1. That we go down on our knees to Almighty God in common with all Germans on this and the other side of the ocean, and we feel unspeakable sorrow at the heavy loss which the whole German nation has sustained and in which every German heart indulges on account of the call of the imperial chieftain who has guided us in war and peace, and who understood not only how to give Germany a place in the council of nations which she was entitled to, but at the same time to gain the thankful love and respect of all his subjects.

2. Although we have duties to our adopted country, we cannot but on such an occasion express the love with which our hearts incline us towards the imperial house, in whose hands God has the ruling of Germany, and we desire to say that the bond of sympathy which united us with our German brethren cannot be severed.—And we in a foreign country have daily occasion to see with our own eyes how much more now than in former years German culture and morals—in short, everything that is identified with the German name—is appreciated and respected by the whole civilized world. As German citizens of the United States of North America we feel it especially our duty to put a laurel wreath, in the spirit, at the feet of our dead Emperor.

3. We thank the Almighty Lord for all the blessings with which his Majesty the German Emperor, William I., has been favored during his reign, and we pray Him that in the future all the victories of the noble Prince, who was known through his love of peace, will be retained by his successors.

4. At the same time we pray to the good God that he may lessen the sorrow of her Majesty the Empress Augusta and all the members of the imperial family, and may the knowledge of the united love and sympathy of the Germans near and far be balsam for her sorrow-stricken heart.

5. We sympathize with overflowing heart with the beloved son of our departed Emperor, his Majesty Frederick III., now Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia; and may God strengthen, bless, and guard him, and keep for him long the love of his people.

6. That a copy of those resolutions be sent through the imperial German Consul to his Highness Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the Empire, in order that he can give it to his Majesty the Emperor.

The German Citizens of Richmond and State of Virginia.

Richmond, Va., March 10, 1888.

Remarks were then made by Mr. G. Peple, of Manchester, and Senator Wm. Lovenstein of Richmond.

Mr. Lewis Wagner was next called on, but he asked to be excused. He said that his throat was in no condition for him to talk.

On motion of Mr. Myer the resolutions were then adopted and the meeting adjourned.

The entire proceedings were conducted in German, and all the speeches were in German except the remarks of Mr. Lovenstein.

Among those present at the meeting was William Hensel, a carpenter of that city, who was in the German army at the time Emperor William took command in 1849. Mr. Hensel was in the Twentieth infantry regiment of Prussia.

On one side of the table at which the speeches were made that night was a stand surrounded by ferns, on which stood a large crayon of the dead Emperor. This was drawn by Justice White ten years ago, and presented to the Gesangverein of Virginia. It was surrounded by an oval frame, which was draped with crape. Behind the picture were two flags—one German and the other American—which, unfurled, formed a pretty background for the stand.

The Hohenzollerns.

The new Emperor of Germany—whom for two generations we have known as the Crown Prince ("Our Fritz")—takes the title of Frederick III. The last Prussian sovereign named Frederick was called the Great, the most illustrious of the Hohenzollerns. There have been seven sovereigns in this line, beginning with the first Frederick, who was born in 1657 and crowned in 1701. The second, Frederick William I., was the real founder of the Prussian monarchy. His character, as written by Macaulay, was that of an incorrigible brute, but this verdict Carlyle reversed and redeemed in his marvellous portrait of the strong willed, pious King.

Frederick I., called the Great, was born in 1712 and ascended the throne in 1740. His history is known of all men, "the last of the kings," as Carlyle called him. He reigned forty-six years, and was succeeded by a nephew, Frederick William II., who kept the throne after a fashion for eleven years, and allowed the monarchy to fall into enervated ways. His son, Frederick William III., the grandnephew of Frederick the Great, grandfather of the present Emperor, was to ascend the throne in 1797 and reigned until 1840. He was the antagonist of Napoleon and was overwhelmed at Jena, Prussia falling into sad abasement and ruin. The dormant virtue of the German people and the King's sturdy good sense, however, led to the revival of the Prussian power, which was shown in the Waterloo invasion of France. His son, Frederick William IV., became King in 1840, reigning in stormy fashion until 1857, when insanity led to his retirement, death supervening in 1861, when the recent Emperor came to the throne.

The Emperor Frederick III. is the eighth of his line. The Hohenzollerns have averaged a reign of twenty-seven and a life of sixty-six years each. The average, however, is increased by the great age of the late Emperor. Of the seven sovereigns three reached seventy and three died before they were sixty.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Hon. Chas. T. O'Ferrall Interviewed.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, under date of the 9th inst., says:—

"Mr. O'Ferrall to-day, discussing the political outlook for the coming campaign, said: "I think there is no doubt that Cleveland will be nominated at St. Louis without opposition and by acclamation. New York will present his name and none other will be mentioned. He will sweep the country. The people want an honest administration, and they know they will have that from him. He is his own man and administers his high office according to his own ideas of right. There is no kitchen Cabinet at the White House now-a-days. The great issue of the campaign will be whether the country will have a pure and honest Democratic Government or an impure and dishonest Republican Government. The tariff of course will be an important feature, and it is very important that a satisfactory bill shall be passed by the House of Representatives. Democratic congressmen must do their duty on this question and put the responsibility for any failure to reduce the surplus upon the Republican party. The House ought to pass a tariff bill reducing the surplus, relieving the people of the high taxes on articles of necessity, and repealing the tax on tobacco and fruit-brandies. I believe such a bill will be passed. Virginia will give the Democratic candidate a big majority whoever he may be, but Cleveland would be the strongest man we could run in that State, and I believe in all the States. In my opinion Mr. Blaine will be the nominee of the Republican party. I think him the strongest man they have, but Cleveland will beat him again as he beat him before. Blaine and Harrison will probably be the Republican ticket. The Democrats will be guided in their selection of a candidate for the vice-presidency more by the policy of location than by personal predilections. If Cleveland is nominated the vice-presidency will go West, and it will go to the State where in the opinion of the convention it will do the most good. My personal preference would be Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, who has proved himself to be a sterling Democrat, and has made hosts of friends all over the country."

In a Nutshell.—The new tariff bill needs only to be plainly understood to meet with universal acceptance by those whom revenue measures should affect—namely, the poor. It is the citizen whose one hard earned dollar means light, fire, bread, that legislation must primarily protect. The man with a million dollars can protect himself.

First, we need, in order that wages should be higher and goods cheaper, cheaper wool, chemicals, fibres like jute, hemp, flax and lumber. We want cheaper food and clothing, homes at fair rent, and especially cheapness in iron, clay and glass.

The proposed tariff bill contemplates this: not as thoroughly as we could wish, but still with measurable improvement upon any tariff bill we have known.

Moreover, in abolishing war taxation we close the war.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Indisposition of the Pope.—Rome, Mar. 10.—The Pope has been slightly indisposed for the past two days. No serious symptoms have manifested themselves, but a degree of apprehension exists in consideration of his age and lassitude caused by the exertion he was subjected to during the jubilee festivities. A consistory to nominate a number of bishops is announced for the 19th instant.

The Funereal Month of March.

An observant metropolitan barber says that he can tell one's physical condition by the state of the hair!

The Bible tells us that with his hair gone Samson lost his strength. The Romans considered baldness a serious affliction and Julius Cæsar was never quite satisfied with himself because his poll was bare.

The face, however, is the open book and one can readily trace in its various expressions, lines, changes and complexion the state of the system.

The eye that is unusually bright and yet has a pallid brightness, the face upon whose cheeks nature paints a rose of singular beauty and flush, more marked in contrast with the alabaster appearance of the forehead and nose and lower part of the face, is one of those whom the skilled physician will tell you will some day dread the funereal month of March, because it is then that consumption reaps its richest harvest. Consumption they tell us is caused by this, that and the other thing, by microbes in the air, by micro-organisms in the blood, by deficient nutrition, by a thousand and one things, but whatever the cause, decay begins with a cough and the remedy that will effectually stop the cause of that cough cures the disease of the lungs.

That is all there is of it.

The cough is an evidence of a wasting. To stop it effectually, a remedy must be used that will search out the cause, remove that and then heal the lung and do away with the cough. This is the power, special to itself, possessed alone by Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy. This is no new-fangled notion of narcotics and poisons, but an old-fashioned preparation of balsams, roots and herbs, such as was used by our ancestors many years ago, the formula of which has been secured exclusively by the present manufacturers at great trouble and expense. It is not a mere cold dryer. It is a system-searcher and up-builder and a consumption expellant. Where others fail, it wins, because it gets at the constitutional cause and removes it from the system.

J. W. Hensaw of Greensboro, Pa., on Jan. 15, 1888, reported that "he had derived more real benefit for the length of time, from Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy than he had for years from the best state physicians."

If you have a cough, night sweats, "positive assurance in your own mind that you, oh—you, have no consumption", and yet lose flesh, appetite, courage, as your lungs waste away, you may know that soon the funereal month of March will claim you, unless promptly and faithfully you use the article named. If other remedies have failed try this one thoroughly. If others are offered, insist the more on trying this unequaled preparation.

Some persons are prone to consumption and they should never allow the disease to become seated.

The Republican Party of Virginia cannot succeed under its present organization.—In speaking of the present organization of the Republican party of this State, with Gen. Mahone at its head, the *Valley Virginian* says:—

"We are well satisfied the party can never succeed under it, and that it is the duty of the people who constitute the party to demand a change. More especially is this necessity pressing since the infamous secret circular was made public and the plot exposed by which the people are to be gagged—popular sentiment suppressed, and the party organization prostituted to the selfish purpose of one man. No man who could concoct such a plot is fit to direct the destinies of a party, or to dictate its policy, nor can he command its confidence.

Controlling the columns of a Republican journal we have felt it to be a duty to the party to criticise and expose the unprecedented and intolerable despotism which has been the ruling influence in its management, and endeavor to arouse the people to the fatal mistake they are making of keeping silent for fear of being charged with being "kickers" against the autocracy that has been permitted to rule and govern and dominate all the party's interests. No party can live and grow under such conditions. It is not entitled to live, if it should complacently submit longer to one man power, and the methods which have been forged to crush out the manhood of those who constitute it. * * * * * * *

We venture nothing in saying the Republican party in Virginia under its present management will never win a victory. We venture nothing in saying that if the plans and plots of the chairman are carried out, Virginia will give a Democratic majority of 20,000 this fall, and send, if not a full, very nearly a full Democratic delegation to Congress. It is this we would prevent, and it is with the people to say whether it shall be or not. We have done and mean to do our duty, as we understand it. It is for them to do theirs."

A stinging reply to Senator Ingalls.—Senator Ingalls, in the recent discussion of the Dependent Pension bill, seemed to go out of his way to indulge in a most furious tirade against the South, the ex-Confederacy and kindred matters; but he fully met his match in the dignified, logical and cutting reply of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, of which the following is an extract:

"In looking over the short but conspicuously brilliant autobiography of the Senator from Kansas I find that he was not in the army in 1861. He certainly was not in the army in 1862, because he said he was in State Senate of Kansas in that year. But he was in the army from 1863 to 1865. And in what capacity? One who had sat and listened to the Senator might suppose that he was controlling the great army operating in the West, if not in the East also. I saw the bronzed and weather-beaten commander of the American army (alluding to General Sherdian, who had occupied a seat on the floor during Mr. Ingalls's speech) sit here in this chamber and blush in modesty at the humble part which he found he had played in the war of the rebellion in comparison with that of the Senator from Kansas. What was that Senator's occupation in a military capacity? He was a judge-advocate of the Kansas volunteers. [Laughter.] While General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, was bleeding on the Kansas frontier; while McClellan was commanding the army at Petersburg; while Hancock was weltering in his blood on Cemetery Heights at Gettysburg, the Senator from Kansas, always behind the rear of the army, was prosecuting Kansas jayhawkers for rifling henroosts. [Loud laughter and applause.]

Murdered his father-in-law.—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., George R. Brown killed his father-in-law, Joseph Saunders, in the southern part of Bedford county. Brown, it is claimed, was concealed behind a tobacco house on Saunders's farm, which the latter had to pass. When he had gotten but a short distance beyond the house, Brown came out and deliberately discharged the contents of a double-barrel shotgun in his back, killing him almost instantly. Brown made his escape. The assassination has created great excitement in that section of the county.

A man killed in Lee County.—At Jonesville, Lee county, on Sunday, the 4th inst., Charles Willoughby was shot and instantly killed by a young man named Montaigne at that place. Willoughby was at the house of Montaigne's mother intoxicated and lying on the bed. Montaigne repeatedly requested him to get up. Willoughby finally sprang up and kicked Montaigne, whereupon Montaigne seized a shotgun and discharged a load of buckshot into Willoughby's breast. Willoughby was deputy United States marshal, and a man of considerable ability.

"Concentrated essence of Political intrigue."—In speaking of what it calls Mahone's "infamous secret circular" sent to members of his party in "honorable confidence," the *Valley Virginian* says:—

"The paper is its own condemnation and the justification of its being exposed to the public gaze. It stands and will stand as the concentrated essence of political intrigue and the embodiment of party disloyalty and treachery."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Opening.

—OF—

SPRING CLOTHING,

—AT—

THE BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE!

Having secured an immense line of Clothing

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS & CHILDREN

FOR CASH,

We are able to sell lower than other houses. We therefore invite the public to call and examine our goods and learn

LOW PRICES,

Before going elsewhere. Special attention given to WEDDING OUTFITS.

No. 119 S. Augusta Street,

L. F. VOGEL, Proprietor.

mar 14—tf

FOR SALE.—A MARE 10 YEARS OLD, suited for family purposes. Perfectly gentle. Price $100. J. E. TRIMBLE, Swoope, Augusta co., Va.
mar 14—2w*

STEWARD'S OFFICE, W. L. ASYLUM, March 12, 1888.

WANTED A MAN TO DO THE BARBERING of the Asylum and to wait on one table during meals. Must be well recommended as sober, honest and capable. Employment in repairing will also be given for several months to a good mattress-maker,—white man preferred. J. W. BLACKBURN, Steward.
V and V copy 1 t

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Sealed bids will be received until 12 M. on MARCH 29th, 1888, for the erection of a Public School Building on the Market House lot, according to the plans and specifications of J. E. Tinsley, Architect, which are now on file with the Clerk of the Council.

Bids will be made out to do the work, in whole or in part, and the Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

W. P. TAMS,
F. B. BERKELY,
JNO. D. CROWLE,
JAS. W. TEABO,
A. J. BUTTS,
Com. on Finance and Schools.
mar 14—1t

BRILLIANT CARNIVAL!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE CITY MISSION.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15th, AT THE

SKATING RINK!

NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL FEATURES.
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,
GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES.
Exquisite costumes, lovely booths, and many other attractive novelties.
A DELIGHTFUL SUPPER will be served, and the ever-popular STONEWALL BAND will furnish music. HELP THE POOR.
mar 14—1t

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, MARBH 14th.

McIntire & Heath's

MODEL MINSTELS.

35 Great Artists. 35

Under the direction of

—Mr. J. W. VOGEL,—

Representing the mightiest Modern Wonders, and the laughable Burlesque,

SCENES IN AFRICA,

OR

SHE

WHO—MUST—BE—DIS—OBEYED.

Watch for our grand street parade, at 12 M.

ADMISSION:
Orchestra and orchestra circle 75c
Balcony 50c
Gallery 35c

Box-sheet for sale of reserved seats now open at Olivier's Bookstore. mar 14—1t

EXECUTORS' SALE OF

Real and Personal Property.

As executors of James M. Stout and Mrs. Sallie Stout, dec'd., we will offer for sale in the village of New Hope, on

Thursday, March 22d, 1888, at 11 a. m.,

the following real and personal property:

1st. A house and lot in said village, now occupied by Henry Lewis, containing ½ acre.

2d. A tract of woodland situated in the Round Hill, containing 31½ acres.

3d. A tract of woodland about one mile east of New Hope, known as the "Poage land," containing about 30 acres.

Also 56 head of cattle, from 1 to 3 years old, all steers; one yoke of fine well-trained Devon oxen; about 1,000 bushels of corn, in cribs; 4,000 feet of fencing plank; lot of locust posts; one 2-horse wagon; a lot of wheat, barley and hay, and other personal property not necessary to mention.

TERMS:—On real estate ¼ cash; residue in one, two and three years, equal instalments, evidenced by bonds with satisfactory personal security. As to personalty credit of 6 months—negotiable notes satisfactorily endorsed.

J. R. STOUT,
JNO. W. STOUT,
J. M. QUARLES,
Executors.
mar 14—2t

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.
The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT

INVALUABLE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

An Efficient Tonic for Invalids, Instantaneous Beef Tea.

Also for flavoring Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes.

GENUINE only with Baron Leibig's Signature in Blue Ink across label.

Sold by all Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists

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SUCCESS

Wholly unlike artificial systems. Any book learned in one reading.

Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit, 1500 at Philadelphia, large classes of Columbia Law Students, at Yale, Wellesley, Oberlin, University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua, &c. Endorsed by Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Benjamin, Judge Gibson, Dr. Brown, E. H. Cook, Principal N. Y. State Normal College, &c. The system is perfectly taught by correspondence. Prospectus post free from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Av., New York.
mar 14—4w

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months, March, June, September and December.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 10th, 1888—215th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES:—

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF $150,000	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF 1,000	20,000
50	" 500	25,000
100	" 300	30,000
200	" 200	40,000
500	" 100	50,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100	Approximation Prizes of $300	$30,000
100	" " 200	20,000
100	" " 100	10,000
1,000	Terminal 50	50,000
2,179	Prizes, amounting to	$535,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or **M. A. DAUPHIN,** Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to—
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.
mar 14—4t

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H. W. HENRY & LUTE D. YOUNG.

23 E. Main Street,

Successors to M. P. Funkhouser.

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Ladies' Furnishings,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, RIBBONS, LACES, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

—FINE DRESS GOODS—

At Reasonable Prices—our specialty.

We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. jan 25—1y

J. A. COCHRAN, Late of Cochran & Jones. LOWRY LEWIS, Late of Burke & Lewis.

COCHRAN & LEWIS,

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the conduct of the

HARDWARE

BUSINESS.

in all its branches, announce to the public that they will keep a full line of all goods in the trade, including the latest new articles introduced.

SPECIALTIES:

We are the sole agents for F. E. Myer & Bro's FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS—the best pump in use.

Also, the BUCKEYE CIDER MILL.

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CHARLES L. GIBBS. ELMER MILLER, Late with F. Alexander & Co.
feb 29 '88—tf