Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1888.

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

The following special announcing the proceedings and expressed sentiments of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, now in session, leaves not a shadow of doubt in relation to the nomination of ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio, for Vice-President, on the ticket with GROVER CLEVELAND, for President.

RICHMOND, June 5, 1888.

The National Democratic Convention was called to order by Chairman Barnum, of the National Democratic Committee, at 12:35 to-day. After the usual routine business, such as the appointment of State representatives on the various Committees, a recess was taken to 10 A. M. to-morrow —Wednesday.

The nomination of Mr. Thurman for the second place on the ticket seems a foregone conclusion.

The wildest enthusiasm was manifested in the body at the mention of the names of Cleveland and Thurman, and, at one time, there was a perfect sea of bandana bunting fluttering in the air. The Convention will, in all probability, complete its work Wednesday. Hon. Henry Watterson, of Ky., was elected Chairman of the Committee on resolutions. The forecast is, that the platform will be, as regards the Tariff, a reiteration of the Chicago platform with some modification.

Lieut.-Gov. Stephen M. White, of California, was Temporary Chairman, and Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, Permanent Chairman of the National Democratic Convention.

ACTION OF THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION. At the St. Louis Convention the Virginia delegation elected Hon. John S. Barbour as a member of the National Committee, Capt. Philip W. McKinney on resolutions, Wm. R. Aylett on credentials, and Senator John W. Daniel as vice-President for Virginia.

Our Progress.

If the spirit and energies of the people will move them to properly apply the opportunities of the Virginia Exposition, a more rapid progress will soon stimulate further development of our resources, to be followed by the consequent enlargement of all business interests. We are too apt to view the Exposition when estimating the benefits it will confer from a mistaken idea of the tetal of interest it possesses. Designated as a State Institution, and in fact it is in its operations of wider import, it does not, however, follow, that the diffusion of its benefits are general and no more, or that different localities in the State and separate local interests are not to receive direct advantages. We must estimate the importance of our immediate interests in their relations to the commerce and business of the country generally in order to arrive at a proper conclusion as to the efforts we should put forth, though we look no further than local advantage.

One of the chief interests to be advanced by the Exposition is commerce, including all its features of inland, coast-wise, and foreign. There are other considerations which come up in the review that at once strike the mind—such as the coming of strangers and the exchange of information between them and our own people with direct reference to local pursuits and opportunities; but we can go further and estimate the effect of these influences in their manifold benefits to our local interests, secured through the permanent establishment and continued growth of the Exposition. The productions of our own section of the State are but little removed, even in the first handling of them, from export commerce, and with such advantages added to first considerations in a local point of view, we should be eager to fall in with every opportunity that leads to a continued progress.

Some months since, we re-published a review of the trade of the Western, and portions of the Northwestern States, as it would in the future seek its relations both outward and inward with ocean commerce. It was from a standard Chicago journal that in its forecast had much to say of the effect to follow the extended lines of railroad transportation commencing on the Virginia coast and widening in their ramifications as they penetrated the great interior of the West. Looking at the Virginia Exposition in all its relations to our interests, local as well as upon the broader field in which its influences will be felt, we can perceive that it is to play no unimportant part as an auxilliary in hastening the realization of the assurances which that writer on a subject of absorbing importance to many States, outlined the part allotted to the Virginia ports having their foreign connections at the outlet of Hampton Roads.

Congress, in providing for the improvement of the water-ways connecting the sea with the interior, has included James river from deep water to the falls at Richmond, to which point it is proposed to secure a channel twenty-two feet deep, ample to float the largest sized merchant vessels.—Richmond will soon have a population of one hundred thousand, and is conducting a commerce now of one hundred million dollars of annual value. It is the largest seat of manufacturing progress and of diversified commerce on the Southern coast. Its onward destiny is assured, but its pace will be quickened to the extent interior and local influences and support are contributed, and to that extent local communities, operating through concerted efforts, of which the Exposition is a chief one, will aid in the accomplishment of the wider along with their own prosperity.

Richmond, through the transportation lines centering on it, commands a wider territorial area within the limits of the United States than any city north of it.—The lines of transportation approaching completion give it the advantage of nearly four hundred miles in distance over any other city on the Atlantic coast with San Francisco. From New York to San Francisco it is nearer *via.* Richmond by forty-five miles than any other route between those points. Richmond is nearer Chicago than New York. It is one hundred and thirty miles nearer St. Louis than Baltimore. One hundred and fifty miles nearer than Philadelphia, and two hundred and forty nearer than New York, and of course the nearest, if not also the most accessible port to Cincinnati, Louisville, and other great commercial centers south of Chicago.

To Virginia was given by the Creator the favored anchorage of the coast, and Richmond, her Capital city at the head of navigation, stands unsurpassed in point of rich and diversified interests. With the advantages of interior commerce above sketched, the measure of its growth and prosperity is not defined. Across the State a great commerce is to go out and pass in. Look at the relations Staunton and Augusta county sustain to this progress. Three lines of railroad passing through and intersecting in the county engaged in moving this trade, to which our own productions, as large as they are, can be doubled in many and quadrupled in others, are so directly associated, and no commendation should be needed to induce our people to identify themselves thoroughly with the great movement demonstated through the Exposition. In former articles we have endeavoured to point out the advantages to follow an exhibit of our resources from the mines and forests, and their excellence as gathered from our cultured fields, and now would lift the reflection to the future prosperity of the State and our people, to which so many opportunities invite effort and emulation to achieve.

A Valuable, Instructive, and Interesting Document.

We have been presented by the publishers, Randolph and English of Richmond, through Hon. James A. Waddell, with a copy of the history of the restoration of Virginia to the Union, written by our distinguished citizen, Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, in response to a request of the Virginia Historical Society, embracing a clear and well-written and exceedingly interesting narrative of the leading incidents of the organization of the first popular movement in Virginia in 1865 to re-establish peaceful relations between the Northern and Southern States, and of the subsequent efforts of the "Committee of Nine," in 1869, to secure the restoration of Virginia to the Union. This is not only a very important and instructive history of the most perilous and critical period in the civil affairs of the State when ruin and dire disaster were threateningly impending, but it is written in a style so simple, easy-flowing, and perspicuous as to be as interesting as the most fascinating novel.

If others will read it with less than half the interest we have done, they will still value it highly, for though we were pressed for time, when we commenced its perusal, we did not cease till we had read every one of the 72 pages it occupies. Those who were old enough at that time to appreciate the condition of affairs that weighed like a hideous nightmare on the hearts of the people, will read it with intense interest, and those who are younger should read it to learn of the perils which threatened our State, and the debt of gratitude they owe to those who had the sagacity, the moral courage, and the patriotism, to devise and execute the means to escape them—most conspicous among whom were two of our own citizens, Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart and the late Col. John B. Baldwin. They, with their co-laborers, in advance of the opinions of the majority at the time, braved obloquy and ridicule, and with a moral courage that few possess, and inspired by patriotic motives and a self-sacrificing disposition, Curtius-like, threw themselves into the yawning chasm to save their State and people from "evils dire and woes unnumbered." We have not the time or space to give an abstract of this history, if we desired to do so; but we have no such desire, for it would be doing injustice to it, and its author; and there is no necessity for it, as it is brief enough to be read by all in its entirety. Secure a copy for perusal and to keep in your library for your children and your children's children to read. The price is only 50 cts.

National Democratic Convention:

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

The National Democratic Convention met in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday to nominate the candidates of the Democratic party for President and Vice-President. It is not likely that the nominations will be made in time to announce them in this issue. We hope and believe that the nominees will be, —for President, Grover Cleveland; for Vice President, Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, a native of Lynchburg, Va. If this be the ticket, it will be the ablest, strongest, and best for a half century, and to doubt its triumphant election would be to doubt the patriotism and intelligence of the people.

Thurman has been conspicuous through a long public service as a man of preeminent ability, true and inflexible to principle, perfect integrity, character, public and private, without a stain or suspicion of blemish, patriotism pure, fervent, and devoted. In referring to him, it has been customary for years to speak of him as the "Noblest Roman of them all." He has retired from public life, and has no wish to enter it again, and desires no office, not even that of the Presidency, but we believe that the Convention will unanimously appeal to him to accept the candidacy for Vice-President, and we cherish the hope that his patriotism will constrain him to sacrifice his personal wishes to add strength to the Democratic ticket, for his patriotism makes him desire the triumphant re election of Grover Cleveland. Should this be the ticket, it would be strong and invulnerable at both ends. It would be unassailable, and as impregnable as Gibraltar. It would deprive the Republican party if all hope of success. We hope the ticket will be Cleveland and Thurman.

Prohibitionists Commit a fatal blunder.

The National Prohibition Convention, at Indianapolis last week, committed a fatal blunder in handicapping their party with woman suffrage.

The idea seems to be that if they had woman suffrage, they could carry prohibition. This may be true; but if they cannot carry prohibition before they get woman suffrage, they will postpone it a long time, for they will not get woman suffrage during this century, if ever, for our people do not wish to make politicians of their women. They have too much respect and love for them to be willing to see them dabbling in the dirty cesspool of politics. It is bad enough for the men to do so, and the purity of the women should not be soiled in that manner. It would destroy the peace of many a household, and woman would be degraded from the exalted position she now holds, and she would cease to exert that sweet conservative influence which is now so potentially and beneficially exercised for the good of society. If the South cannot get prohibition without woman suffrage, it will not get it at all, and that is "the long and short of it."

BAD FOR DEPEW.—Nearly two pages of the New York *Herald* of last Monday are devoted to a communication from George C. Gorham, giving a graphic history of the Blaine-Conkling political feud. Mr. Gorham gives the details of numerous interviews, correspondence, etc., which seem to prove a conspiracy on the part of Blaine, Garfield, Whitelaw Reid and Chauncey Depew to oust Mr. Conkling from his position as leader of the party in New York State and to prevent his re-election to the United States Senate.

THE PROHIBIONISTS.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—THE PLAFORM.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—Clinton B. Fisk was nominated for President by acclamation by the Prohibitionists.

The Committee on Resolutions came into the convention headed by Chairman James Black, with Miss Frances E. Willard on his arm. Secretary Sam Small, of the convention and the committee, proceeded to read the majority report of the Committee on Platform. It says:

The Prohibition party, in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in the Government, do hereby declare—

1. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes and punished as such.

2. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments of our national and State constitutions, enforced by adequate laws, adequately supported by administrative authority, and to this end organized action of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in the States and nation.

3. That any form of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports regulation license or tax enters into an alliance with such traffic and becomes an actual foe of the State's welfare, and they arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of licensed iniquity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition, and through open complicity with the liquor cause defeat the enforcement of law.

4. Declares for the immediate abolition of the internal-revenue system, whereby our national Government is deriving such support from our greatest national vice.

5. Declares for revenue by tariff and tariff for revenue only.

6. Relates to the civil service.

7. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex, or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been held from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot it should be restored by the people through the legislatures of the several States.

The eighth declares against polygamy.

The ninth declares against combinations of capital in "trusts."

The tenth covers several political problems, regulation of the Sabbath observance, arbitration, abolition of saloons, monopoly of land, and the wages question.

The eleventh declares against criminal and pauper immigration, and the platform concludes as follows:

"Recognizing and declaring that the prohibition of the liquor traffic has become a dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue with us agree in full belief. This party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity, and insure the best welfare of our native land."

The minority report differs from the majority on the woman-suffrage question.

A great deal of debate followed and then the majority report was adopted. A resolution was added to the platform on motion of Sam Small, condemning the Democratic and Republican parties for denying the right of self government to the 600,000 people of Dakota.

A colored delegate from North Carolina then offered the following, which was seconded by Sam Small, and immediately adopted:

Resolved, That we hold that all men are born free and equal and should be secured in their rights.

John A. Brooks, of Kansas, was nominated for Vice-President, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Blaine's second letter of declination.

PARIS, May 17, 1888.

Whitelaw Reid Esq., Editor New York Tribune:

My Dear Sir,—Since my return to Paris from Southern Italy on the 8th instant I have learned (what I did not before believe) that my name may yet be presented to the National Convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination of the Republican party. A single phrase of my letter of January 29th from Florence (which was decisive of everything I had the personal power to decide) has been treated by many of my most valued friends as not absolutely conclusive in ultimate and possible contingencies. On the other hand, friends equally devoted and disinterested have construed my letter (as it should be construed) to be an unconditional withholding of my name from the National Convention. They have in consequence given their support to eminent gentlemen who are candidates for the Chicago nomination, some of whom would not, I am sure, have consented to assume that position if I had desired to represent the party in the presidential contest of 1888. If I should now, by speech or by commission or omission, permit my name, in any event, to come before the convention I should incur the reproach of being uncandid with those who have always been candid with me. I speak therefore because I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude. I am not willing to cause the misleading of a single man among the millions who have given me their suffrages and their confidence. I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of paltering in a double sense with my words. Assuming that the presidential nomination could by any possible chance be offered to me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men impressions that I had not been free from indirection, and therefore I could not accept it at all. Misrepresentations of malice have no weight, but the just displeasure of friends I could not patiently endure. Republican victory, the prospects of which grow brighter every day, can be imperilled only by lack of unity in council or by acrimonious contest over men. The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come. Were it possible for every voter of the republic to see for himself the condition and recompense of labor in Europe, the party of free trade in the United States would not receive the support of one wageworker between the two oceans. It may not be directly in our power as philanthropists to elevate the European laborer, but it will be a lasting stigma upon our statesmanship if we permit the American laborer to be forced down to the European level; and in the end rewards of labor everywhere will be advanced if we steadily refuse to lower the standard at home.

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

OFFICE OF GENERAL OF THE ARMY CONFERRED UPON GEN. PHIL. H. SHERIDAN. —The United States Senate, Friday, after debate, passed the Indian appropriation bill, and then adjourned until Monday. The House, with but one opposing vote, passed Senate bill reviving the rank of general of the army for the benefit of Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan. The remainder of the session was spent on the tariff bill, on which little progress was made, but the democrats succeeded in every test vote in defeating amendments from the republican side.

The announcement is made that Miss Amelia Rives will shortly be married to Mr. Archie Chandler, grandson of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Chandler lives in Paris. Miss Rives is at her home in Albemarle county, where she has been engaged in her literary work for the past twelve months.

Representative Milliken, of Maine, is thus quoted: "I believe that Depew will make one of the most eloquent nominating speeches in favor of Blaine that was ever heard. Then, as in the Garfield case, Blaine slips out and Depew in."

Col. D. F. Houston, chairman of the secession republicans of Virginia, has called a meeting of the state committee of his party, and of the delegates elected to Chicago by the same, for Tuesday (yesterday) at the Exchange hotel in Richmond.

The address of the Bolters.

The Committee appointed by the Republican bolters at the Petersburg Convention to issue an address giving the reasons which impelled them to the adoption of a separate organization, have performed that duty, and the address has been published. It is quite long, and we have room only for the conclusion which is as follows:—

At that stage of the proceedings, and it being manifest in the light of the conduct of the chairman and his friends in this and in all the other cases of contest, that our rights would not be respected, it was determined to withdraw for conference. Upon conference we unanimously resolved that there was no hope for any fairness from those holding the party machinery, and no hope of securing our rights, no matter what our majority, under the plan of organization, as they have the machinery and can crush out majorities with it with all ease. In the way that convention was formed and with the chairman of eight or more counties in which no meetings had been held voting the full strength of their counties, there is no telling what those present as the friends of the unit rule and plan of organization did really represent or how they were selected. Revolution against the plan of organization is the only hope of destroying it. To fight against it and under it at the same time is as idle as to attack a buzz-saw edgewise. The same thing which may be destroyed easily by a side attack can destroy ten times its strength if the attacking party will fight it on the groove in which it saws.

After careful watching of the operations of the plan of organization as conducted by the state chairman, we have resolved that we will not submit to that plan. It will destroy the virility and the voice of any party, and place it at the mercy of one-man power whenever he chooses to exert that power. It is contrary to every tenet of republicanism and destructive to our manhood. In our judgment, it not only repels recruits, by the feeling that in joining our party they are enlisting in the service of an individual, but it is so framed as to place it in the power of any chairman who may be vindictive to expel, if he see fit to put the full party machinery to bear upon him, the most trusted veteran in one ranks. We think it requires no argument and illustration to demonstrate that this may be done. The history of the past is too recent.

The unit rule, in our judgment has been repudiated beyond question by the republican party. Why it should be revived here, and made a condition of loyalty, we are at a loss to conceive, unless it be for the purpose of delivering our whole vote by contract.

The course insisted upon of demanding that all district conventions be held first in Petersburg, beyond the limits of their districts, was a violation of the party law. But, while both of these things relate to national politics rather than to state, they have influenced our action to this extent.

They show, in our present party management, a reckless self-sufficiency which cares nothing whatever for precedent or authority, that pauses at nothing which it wishes to do by any considerations of what any one else has thought or what the feelings of any one else may be—and that is determined to rule or ruin the republican party of Virginia.

This being apparent in these as in all other things, we despaired of accomplishing anything under the plan of organization and its present management, and encouraged by the countenance given to insurgents in the convention from which we retired we resolved to express our convictions by independent action. Until these things are reformed there can be no united party in Virginia, and we appeal to all republicans to join with us, as against the plan of organization complained of believing as we do that it enables designing ones to sink the principles and policies of republicanism, and subordinate them to the wishes of one ambitious and malicious man. To this end we invite meetings in every county of the commonwealth, organization under our plan, and a communication of the facts to our state chairman.

JOHN S. WISE,	GEO. TOY,
WM. E. CAMERON,	JOHN J. WISE,
JOHN F. LEWIS,	ABEL HUNTER,
S. M. YOST,	IVAN V. YANCE,
JAMES D. BRADY,	ISHAM STEWART,
C. W. MURDAUGH,	J. S. BROWNING,
EDGAR ALLAN,	WINFIELD SCOTT,
D. F. HOUSTON,	JNO. BOOKER,
D. M. NORTON,	S. Y. LYONS,
LEWIS MCKENZIE,	J. W. PORTER,
YARDLEY T. BROWN,	C. H. CAUSEY,
J. A. FRAZIER,	J. R. MCCORMICK,
WM. MAYO,	V. D. GRONER.

H. H. Beveridge on Capt. Jno. S. Wise.

Mr. H. H. Beveridge publishes in the Richmond *State* of Saturday a tart letter to Capt. Jno. S. Wise, the beginning and concluding paragraphs of which are as follows:—

"In a recent issue of your paper there appears an interview of Mr. John S. Wise, in which he is not satisfied in airing himself and saying who his preference for the Republican nominee at Chicago, and in abusing and villifying his benefactor, Gen. Mahone, but he goes out of his way to make a wanton, cruel, unjust and uncalled-for attack on me by saying that "with a Republican party Billy Beveridge and Billy Mahone would be killed." I regret to have to resort to the press, but I do not feel that I should let this wanton attack of Mr. Wise's go by unnoticed. I shall, therefore, ask that you publish this letter as my reply to Mr. Wise's attempt (?) at witticism.

* * * * * *

Well, I must end my letter, but want to say in conclusion that I do not offer you this as a personal affront, and would have willingly let you go on your way rejoicing had you not wantonly mixed me up in your brawl. I don't want you at a disadvantage. I would not be able to cope with you as an acrobat, or to meet you at fist and skull.—You are many years my junior and physically my superior, and I remember that a short time back you declined to act under the Code because you suddenly discovered you had a God, and a family. I have in this letter addressed you as Mr. Wise. I had forgotten your military title of Captain. How gained you it? Was it for gallant and meritorious conduct in slapping old man Massey (a preacher) non-combatant, on the western side of seventy years? Then you should have been promoted to major when you assaulted old man Donally, a veteran of sixty-odd, with the marks of fourteen bullet wounds on his body "gained in glorious war," and again promoted to the rank of colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at Petersburg (not, however, at the Crater), but when you smote your old friend Maj. Richard Walker, who, too, has travelled three score years, and been an invalid for near two years, and if you can meet in combat a few more sick old men you no doubt will rank as general, but until then be satisfied to rank as captain, brevet colonel. Wise, boss kicker and political acrobat, now let me hope that your little faction are not of that class of Republicans who are denominated as Republicans for revenue only.—You know now, Capt. Wise, how nice it is to get a letter through a Democratic newspaper, and let me say, in the language of the *Whig*, "good-bye, Capt. Wise."

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* says: "Johnny Wise and his delegates may hold the fort at Chicago by grace of Blaine and his friends, but Mahone will continue to hold the Republican vote of Virginia in the hollow of his hand, 'and don't you forget it.'"

"The northern Republicans seem to be supporting the Wise faction in Virginia as the true Republican party. Our diagnosis of the case is this: The Wise faction consists of leaders without a party, and the Mahone faction is a party without leaders."

ADVENTURES OF A NICE YOUNG MAN IN A SLEEPER.—A young lady of Warrenton was travelling in one of the western States some time since when nearly every one in the sleeper had their valuables stolen during the night. A young man was suspected, but he behaved so nicely about it when charged with the act that he disarmed suspicion. A few miles further on an accident occurred and the young man was the only one killed. His valise was searched and there was found in it all the stolen property, including a breastpin that belonged to the young lady from Warrenton.—*Warrenton Virginian.*

Two Things to be Remembered.

As the N. Y. *Herald* says, there are two things that should be borne in mind:—

FIRST.—That the question of tariff reform, the necessity of cutting down the revenue, extending our commercial opportunities by insisting on a fair chance in the markets of the world, putting new life into our flagging manufactories, and so affording the laboring classes steadier work at good wages—these are clearly the issues of the hour. The general thought, hope, wish, run in that direction. Though we have enjoyed a large degree of national prosperity, we mustn't let slip any apportunities, for we are an active, industrious and ambitious part of the human family, and are by no means at the end of our tether.

Second—That it is for the interest of this country that legislation should always have a care for the masses. The rich can look out for themselves, but the laborers must find a friend and defender in the public policy. If that is not the genius of our institutions then our institutions are simply boastful falsehoods. Any step in the direction of a European monarchy, with its privileged orders away up in the social scale and its toilers away down in that scale, is a step toward the destruction of the Republic, with all the word implies.

Now, you can't get away from the fact that one result of an excessive tariff is to foster monopolies, trusts, combines and the whole brood of harpies that live on the life of the wage-earners. With only one eye, and that half shut, this fact is recognized in all its ugliness. Be careful how you make laws, then. Look the country over, if you please; get all the sugar, oil, tin, lead and timber trusts—and the rest of them —into a convention, and put the question to vote, "Shall the tariff be reformed?" and you will get an almost unanimous "No!" Significant, that, is it not? What does it mean? Why, what can it mean, except that the man who wants to monopolize business and "go it alone" in the matter of profits is on one side, and the great body of the people are on the other?

Are the people to be forever gulled by the miserable sophistry of so-called protection? Or, on the other hand, have they got their eyes open at last and come to the conclusion that it's about time for legislation to recognize them and to give them a fair show and a fair chance? If the Mills bill, or a bill like it, will reduce the surplus and remove a big and swelling corruption fund from the politics of the country—it has already assumed that perilous shape—and at the same time cheapen the necessaries of life to the poor man, all opposing talk for purely party purposes is a wishy-washy flood of words. Niagara-like it may be, but still a flood of mere water.

The party that takes care of a class only, and that the class that can take care of itself, will go to the wall. The party that takes care of the whole people will go to the front and stay there."

The Ground Covered.

We don't remember to have ever seen the issue between the advocates of a tariff for protection with incidental revenue and the advocates of a tariff for revenue alone or with incidental protection so succinctly, and at the same time plainly stated, as in the great speech delivered in the House of Representatives the other day by Mr. Scott, a Pennsalvanian, probably more interested in the iron and steel industries than any other member, either of the House or the Senate. It is but four paragraphs, but it covers the whole case so far as the constitutional argument is concerned.

Mr. Scott first quotes the Constitution to show authority for taxation:

"SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power: 1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

He then proceeds to state the conclusions flowing inevitably from this clause of the Constution in these words:

"First. That we have no power to lay a tax which, by excluding the article taxed, defeats the object of taxation, namely, revenue for the economical support of Government.

"Second. That we have no power to lay a tax which carries nothing to the Treasury, but which draws money from one man's pockets to put it into the pockets of another. A tax with this avowed object is as manifestly unconstitutional as would be a law taking the life of one man because his existence was inconvenient to another man.

"Third. That we have no power out of moneys actually collected and in the Treasury to grant largesses, or to make gifts to any man or class of men, and still less can we, by the use of the taxing power, constitutionally transfer the earning of the many to the few."

We defy the ingenuity of mortal man to shake the adamantine solidity of this argument from the Constitution.

We believe if the issue could be fairly made up and carried to the Supreme Court, that tribunal would sweep the foundations from under the whole system of protection for protection's sake. Taxation for any other purpose than to "pay the debts and provide for the defence and general welfare of the United States" is plainly and flatly violative of the fundamental law of the country.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

Negro Education in Virginia.

The progress of negro education in the South as exhibited in the twentieth annual report of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, presented to the trustees by the Principal, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, at the anniversary last week, is so striking and creditable that it has elicited the most favorable comment from leading Northern journals.

Opening on April 1, 1868, with only two teachers and fifteen pupils, the institution now has an average of about 600 boarding students, representing twenty different States and Territories, among whom are 135 Indians coming from twenty different tribes. In addition to the boarding students, about 300 colored children from the neighborhood attend the preparatory department, the teachers of which are paid by the county, but selected by the officers of the school; so that the whole attendance upon the institution averages about 900, with a corps of 80 officers, heads of departments, teachers and assistants.

The annual outlay is nearly $100,000, of which 10,000 comes from the State Treasury, $20,000 from Congress for the maintenance of Indian students, and $7,000 from the endowment fund, the remainder being made up by contributions. An effort is being made to raise a permanent endowment fund of $500,000, and 157,000 of the amount has already been secured.

In the conclusion of his report Gen. Armstrong makes mention of the kindly relations existing between the two races in the South, and speakes hopefully of the future results of the work in which he is engaged. —*Lynchburg Advance.*

THE MILLS TARIFF BILL.—Recently Hon. J. L. Macdonald, one of the Democratic representatives, made a speech in Congress, which presents the operations of the system of high tariff so forcibly that we will quote from him:

He says that the Mills bill by the reduction which it makes in the tariff, will save on a stove costing $35, the sum of $5.60; on crockery costing $12, the sum of $2 40; on glassware costing $4, the sum of 60 cents; on carpet costing $27, the sum of $4; on $20 worth of sugar $2; on $10 worth of molasses $1.20; on $3 worth of salt $1.20; on two suits of woollen clothes for father and son costing $50.00, the sum of $4.52; on $30.00 worth of shoes, $4 50; on $6.00 worth of wool hats, $1.98; on $15.00 worth of fur hats, $1.60; on $18.00 worth of ladies' hats, $5.40; on $18.00 worth of bonnets, $5.40; on $60.00 worth of farming tools, ploughs, chains, axes, saws, &c., $14 60; on $20.00 worth of medicines, $3.80; on $12.00 worth of blankets, $3.60.

Altogether on an expenditure of $340.00 there would be a saving of $62.00.—*Rockingham Register.*

A CAUTION.—Two weeks ago Willie Frank, a little daughter of Mr. W. Frank McClung of this place, narrowly escaped death by poison.—She went to the garden and gathered and ate what she supposed to be radishes, but which in reality was "wild parship," and it required the strictest care of a physician to save her life. It might be well for other parents to be careful about what their children pull and eat about the premises.—*Greenbrier (W. Va.) Independent.*

Establishment of a Colored Orphan Asylum.

The Richmond *State* says:—

"The leading spirit in this movement is the Rev. A. Jaeger, D. D., well known to many of the citizens of Richmond and Virginia. Dr. Jaeger has the hearty approval and written endorsement of Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, Bishop A. M. Randolph, and other prominent Virginians, as well as of President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, Senator Wade Hampton, the Rev. Dr. Elliott and the Rev. Dr. Leonard, of Washington, and the Rev. Phillip Brooks, of Boston. Only a few days ago the President wrote to Dr. Jaeger the following letter, which speaks eloquently in behalf of this most worthy cause:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, "WASHINGTON, May 8, 1888.

"*Rev. A. Jaeger, D. D.:*

"Dear Sir,—I am glad you have presented to me the project which the people of Virginia have undertaken to establish in that State—an orphan asylum for colored children. They thus demonstrate the sincerity of their profound charitable regard for their colored fellow-citizens and give proof that their humanity and benevolence embrace all who need.

"But I think that all good citizens, wherever they may be, who desire the well-being and improvement of the colored race, should aid in the accomplishment of this charitable design.

"Please accept the enclosed contribution to the object you have in charge, with my hearty wishes for its success.

"Yours truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Bishop Randolph well says in a letter giving his cordial support to the movement: "The intelligent persons to whom this letter will be presented will not need assurances from me of the beneficence of the object and of the blessed results to be looked for with its accomplishment."

This asylum is to be the charity of no particular Church, the monument of no special creed. It asks for, and it deserves the support of all humane people who would relieve the sorrows and sufferings of the young and helpless, and would save many of them from lives of crime and shame. The surest way to make the cells of our prisons empty is to guard the young.

We cannot too urgently commend to the public this movement, which has been so wisely begun, and which has already won the approval and encouragement of some of those whom the people of Virginia most trust and honor. It is a noble cause. Let the people give the earnest hopes that gather about it a successful fulfilment.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE BY A HOTEL FIRE. —ROCKDALE, TEXAS, June 4.—This morning at a few minutes before four o'clock the Mundine Hotel, a three-story brick building, was found to be on fire, and according to those who were first on the around it was all on fire at once. Inside were 13 souls, only two of whom escaped alive. Dr. W. A. Brooks, the proprietor, was pulled out of the burning building with his hair and beard singed off and otherwise badly burned, leaving behind him his wife and four children, who perished. Pemberton Pierce, representing the firm of George H. Zeigler, of Philadelphia, jumped from the burning building and was killed. D. M. Oldham, of Dallas, representing the firm of F. Cannon & Co., of Galveston, escaped badly singed.

The mystery about the thing is that so many should have perished when none were higher up than the second story, and there were galleries and exits on both sides of the building occupied by the sleepers. No one was heard to call or scream, all dying without a cry for help, though a great crowd quickly gathered, and exhausted every effort to afford a rescue.

MR. THURMAN AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.—A correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette had an interview at Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday evening, with the Hon. Allen G. Thurman in regard to the use of his name in connection with the democratic nomination for the vice-presidency. Mr. Thurman repeated to this correspondent what he said to a representative of the *Sun* Monday evening, "that he was not a candidate for any office," and that it was "his earnest desire that his friends would consult his wishes, and permit him to remain in retirement." But it is the impression of the correspondent of the Commercial Gazette, formed after an extended conversation, that while Mr. Thurman will not authorize the presentation of his name to the St. Louis convention, he would reluctantly acquiesce in the party's call if nominated by acclamation, and without bickerings of any kind. Mr. Thurman says his health is excellent.

MR. DAVIS EIGHTY YEARS OLD.—Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, completed his 80th year Sunday, having been born in Christian (now Todd) county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808. Although Mr. Davis's health has been rather feeble during the past year or more he retains all his old intellectual vigor, and is spending the closing years of his remarkable career in quiet ease and retirement at his charming home, "Beauvoir," Mississippi, engaged in historical studies and the recipient of frequent attentions from admirers in every portion of the South.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MAN.—The Honorable Nathaniel Burwell Meade, late Judge of the Hustings Court of the city of Alexandria, departed this life on the 29th day of May, 1888, of angina pectoris, or ossification of the heart, of which disease for many of the last years of his life he had been severely afflicted.

Judge Meade was an excellent gentleman of many fine qualities of head and heart, and for a long time was the able editor of the Richmond *Whig*.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Two colored boys were killed by Lightning near Wytheville on Monday, May 25th, during a thunder storm. They had taken shelter under a poplar tree which was struck by the lightning. Their names were Bud James and Ed. Miller. Josh Miller, the father of Ed. Miller, was also under the tree, but he was not killed. He was sitting on the ground, and the boys on the roots of the tree.

GEN. SHERIDAN IN EXTREMIS.—About three o'clock Monday afternoon Gen. Sheridan had a terrible attack, from which it was thought that it was impossible for him to rally. The attack was by far the most severe that he has yet experienced. All hope was abandoned for a time. Gen. Sheridan is now lying weak and exhausted and in a comatose condition. He has only rallied very feebly from the attack, which nearly caused his death.

Up to 12 o'clock Monday night there was no material change. He slept nearly all the evening.

The bark Monrovia sailed for Liberia from New York Saturday, carrying 13 colored families from Gainesville, Fla. They are emigrating under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. They expect to reach Africa in August.

Alice Woodhull, who was brought back from London, whither she had gone with her sister after defrauding, as it is alleged, old John Gill out of many thousands of dollars, is safely lodged in jail in New York.

The prohibition convention at Indianapolis, which nominated Gen. Fisk for president, raised among the delegates by voluntary subscriptions and in a most enthusiastic manner, $25,000.

The frame house in which General Grant was born has been floated down the river from Point Pleasant, Ohio, on a raft, and Saturday was placed on exhibition at Cincinnati.

We learn from the Abingdon *Virginian* that Dr. J. D. Alderson, charged with the seduction of Alice Creger, was mulcted in the sum of $2,500.

Her Winning Qualities.

A few days ago there were three young ladies stopping at a leading hotel with their people "doing" Washington. They put their heads upon a project to meet Mrs. Cleveland, "not just to shake hands and say something formally, you know, but to meet her and know her, real sure enough."

They concocted a note asking if they could see her outside of the formal reception, and the messenger returned with a pleasant note asking them to come right over. So right over they went. That was about three P. M., and they did not return until nearly seven. They were breathless with enthusiasm and loaded with flowers.

"Just to think," said one of them, "we've been with Mrs. Cleveland all this time, and stayed with her to tea, just we four together, and we had such fun. It was just too awfully jolly for anything. We just romped and played with the dogs, and Mrs. Cleveland wouldn't see anybody but us, and she showed us all her pretty things, and said she had not had so good a time for ever so long, and—and—oh, my, who'd have thought it!"

"Did you see Mr. Cleveland?" asked the father of one of the young ladies.

"Yes," replied the vivacious young spokeswoman, with a perceptible letting down in her enthusiasm. "You know we were awfully prejudiced against him, and really he isn't as pretty as he might be. When he came in we were like a lot of clams, and were afraid of him. But he was just too splendid for anything, and we've just changed our whole opinion about him. He was so nice to her; so indulgent and pleasant and fatherly, you know."

There was a burst of laughter at this remark, and the young ladies retreated under cover of it into the elevator. But they will have great stories to tell their chums when they get back to Pittsburg, and I am afraid the three paters, who are republicans, will be inclined to vote for (Mrs.) Cleveland next fall.—*Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

A MINER ON PROTECTION.—In the Democratic State convention of Pennsylvania last Wednesday Mr. Boyle, a miner from Schuylkill county, in the course of a debate on the tariff reform subject declared, with several other members, that they but represented their constituents in recommending the Mills bill, and further declared that the laboring people were beginning to see that protection did not protect them. It had steadily reduced wages. "If the monopolists," they said, "will share protection with the labor, it might be all right, but as it is, they don't, and we are ready to wipe the whole thing out."—*Londoun Mirror.*

The prohibition nominee for President is Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey. He is a prominent member of the Methodist church, is popular in his own denomination and State, and is expected by his friends to poll the full strength of his party.

Gen. Alfred Beckley, of Raleigh county, W. Va., died last week, aged 88 years. He was a graduate of West Point.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—IN SEASON, WHORTLEBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES, in quantities for canning purposes, for which the cash will be paid.

Information as to the proper way of delivery will be given on application.

Parties desiring to plant SUGAR CORN should apply at once for information.

june 6—1t I. WITZ, President, Staunton Cannery.

TRUSTEES' SALE —AT— J. J. SHIRKEY'S

is in progress and will continue DAILY until the large stock is sold. GREAT BARGAINS in DRY GOODS are offered. Come and inspect the stock.

june 5—4t H. ST. G. TUCKER, Trustee.

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS.—Write Geo. A. Sanborn, Secretary Buffalo Mutual Life, Accident and Sick Benefit Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion! Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It has cured many of the worst cases and is the best remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs, and diseases arising from impure blood and exhaustion. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting to the grave, will in many cases recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. It is invaluable for all pains and disorders of stomach and bowels. 50c. at Druggists.

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june 6—3m Goshen Bridge P. O., Va.

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4-4 Peerless Bleached Cotton,	7½ cts	Lin. Window Shades, Spring Rollers	33 cts
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4-4 Lonedales Bleached Cotton,	9 cts	Good Note Paper, per quire,	4½ cts
4-4 Fruit of the Loom Bleached Cot.	9½ cts	Ladies' Gauze Vests,	25 cts
4-4 Barker Bleached Cotton,	8½ cts	Good Envelopes, per pack,	5 cts
4-4 Wamsutta Bleached Cotton,	12 cts	Worsted Goods—all shades,	10 cts
4-4 Lonesdale Cambric,	12 cts	Beautiful Lawns,	5 cts
4-4 King Philip Cambric,	11½ cts	White Lawns,	6 cts
Good Bleached Cotton,	5 cts	All Dress Goods at Half Price,	
4-4 Bleached Cotton,	7 and 8 cts	Surah Silks,	75 cts
Unbleached Cotton	5 cts	Black Silks,	75 cts
4-4 Unbleached Cotton,	6 and 7 cts	Best Black and Colored Satins,	75 cts
4-4 Best Unbleached Cotton,	8 and 8½ cts	Cotton Batting, per lb,	8 cts
Good Ginghams,	5 cts	Embroidery Silk, per spool,	1 ct
Dress Ginghams—Plaids,	8½ cts	Four Nice Towels,	25 cts
Scotch Ginghams,	10 cts	Linen Napkins, per dozen,	45 cts
Good Satteens—4-4 wide,	10 cts	Linen Table Damask,	22½ cts
Better Satteens—4-4 wide,	12½ cts	Red Table Damask,	25 cts
French Satteens,	25 cts	A Handsome Jersey,	75 cts
Good Calicos,	5 cts	Beautiful Cashmere Shawls,	1 00 each
Shirting Prints,	5 cts	Garner's 4-4 Percale,	8½ cts
Best Dress Calicos,	7 cts	Nottingham Curtain Laces,	10 cts
Ticking,	10 cts	3 Steel Violin or Guitar Strings,	10 cts
Columbia Shirting,	8½ cts	Cream and Fancy Scrim Net,	8 and 10 cts
Bergman's Best Zephyrs,	7½ cts	A Good Accordeon for	1 00
Spool Silk—100 yards,	7 cts	Children's Lace Caps,	25 each
O. N. T. Spool Cotton,	4 cts	Six Yards Neck Ruffling for	18 cts
Skirt Braid,	5 cts	Silk Mitts,	25 cts
Table Oil Cloth,	25 cts	Thread Gloves,	15 cts
Floor Oil Cloth,	20 cts	Hamburgs and Swiss Eding	at Reduced Prices
Knitting Cotton per lb.	23 cts	Swiss Flouncing,	at Reduced Prices
Cotton Yarn—5 lb bales,	90 cts	Parasols and Umbrellas	at Reduced Prices
A Large Piece of Soap,	5 cts	Trunks and Satchels,	at Reduced Prices
A Good Handkerchief,	3 cts	Shoes and Slippers,	at Reduced Prices
Rick Rack Braid—per dozen,	5 cts	All our White Goods,	at Reduced Prices
A Tip Top Crochet Bed Spread,	75 cts	Cottonades and Cassimeres	at Reduced Prices
Extra Good " "	100 cts		

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NO OLD STYLES TO OFFER—NO OLD PRICES TO MAKE. Convince yourself that we can show you the greatest values for your money by looking through our stock and getting our prices. We are safe in saying that our stock for the Spring will be more complete than any ever shown in this market. Dress Goods and Mourning Goods in great variety. Satteens, French and American,—at all prices. Laces, White Goods and Embroideries to suit the most fastidious.

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