Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.

For Vice-President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
RICHARD F. BEIRNE, of Hanover.
JOHN T. HARRIS, of Rockingham.

DISTRICTS.
1st. T. R. B. WRIGHT, of Essex.
2d. D. GARDNER TYLER, of Charles City.
3d, TAZEWELL ELLETT, of Richmond.
4th, WM. R. MCKENNEY, of Petersburg.
5th. HERBERT G. PETERS, of Henry.
6th. W. W. BERRY, of Bedford.
7th. MICAJAH WOODS, of Albemarle.
8th. E. E. MEREDITH, of Prince William.
9th. JOHN A. BUCHANAN, of Washington.
10th. R. B. POORE, of Appomattox.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

On the part of the delegates, and Democrats generally of this city and county, we tender a cordial welcome and fraternal greeting to the delegates from all the other counties of the District who will meet in our city to-day for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. The several counties of the District have elected good men to represent them in the Convention who will look over the whole field and make that selection which in their judgment is the most wise and judicious.—This District is so fruitful of good and capable Democrats that each county could furnish one or more who would make good and faithful Representatives in Congress.—The difficulty in making a suitable nomination will not be in the paucity, but in the number of capable men from whom to choose, as but one is to be chosen. We feel assured that the delegates from all parts of the District will meet in a liberal and patriotic spirit, with the purpose of making the best selection by nominating that candidate who, to his other qualifications, adds that of availability, and will most certainly carry the banner placed in his hands to a glorious and triumphant victory. It should be borne in mind that, at the last Congressional election in this District, the Democrats were defeated by the large majority of about eighteen hundred, and that it by no means follows that a nomination is equivalent to an election at this time. Such an assumption would be erroneous, and if acted upon by the voters, would result in another ignominious defeat. In making the nomination, therefore, the question of availability should be considered, and that candidate should be nominated who will be able to command the most votes.

The Democrats of this county will urge the nomination of one of their own citizens, whom they believe, aside from all personal partially, is the proper man for this occasion. They not only recognize him as the peer in character, qualifications, and personal popularity, of any other candidate, but they believe that, for several reasons, he is the most available man. We will only refer to one of them, and that seems to be sufficient. He would get more votes in this county than any other candidate whose name will be presented; and it should be borne in mind that this county can give as great a Democratic majority as will be given by all the other counties in the District combined, and that it is upon the Democratic vote of this county that rests the hope of Democratic success. This consideration should be conclusive of the propriety and wisdom of the nomination of the candidate presented by Augusta county, and more particularly when it is considered that this county is the home of the candidate that defeated the Democrats so badly at the last Congressional election, and that he will probably be again the candidate of the Republican party in this canvass. In view of this probability, it would be very unwise, in the estimation of the Democrats of this county, for the Convention not to nominate the candidate presented by them.

MAHONE STILL CONTROLS.—The Mahone republicans predict that the measures adopted by the State committee at its meeting in Petersburg July 24th will result in uniting the two warring factions of the party. Mahone's friends say that Wise and Houston cannot refuse to agree to the plan of submitting the choice of electors in the districts now claimed by the kickers to the congressional conventions which the State committee has called in said districts. Mahone counts upon easily controlling these conventions, and thus securing their indorsement of his electors. Members of the State committee who were present at the last meeting of Mahone's State committee say that the question of calling a congressional convention in the seventh district was left to the district to decide upon the representation that Gen. Roller, of Rockingham, would probably run as an independent again this year. If this is done the republicans expect to indorse his candidacy.

In Halifax county Bruce Younger, colored, was lynched for a criminal assault on Mrs. Robert Dodd, white. He confessed his guilt before he was hanged and riddled with bullets. Mrs. Dodd is in a precarious condition. He entered the house through a window when Mrs. Dodd was asleep. Her struggles and cries prevented the accomplishment of his fiendish purpose.

The pure food bill now on the calendar of the house of representatives cannot too soon become a law. The adulteration of food articles is one of the most crying evils of our time and country, and any means that may contribute to checking it ought to have earnest support. It is to be hoped that the bill may be speedily passed, and, when become a law, honestly and energetically enforced.

The colored missionaries sent from Philadelphia by Chairman Quay, of the national republican committee, to capture the colored democratic convention recently held in Indianapolis, have returned to Philadelphia with depleted pocket books and acknowledge that their mission was fruitless. Of their failure to get into the convention hall, one of them said: "It is well we did not attend, for we were told there were eight revolvers in sight." Another said, "There were too many razors for us."

"CLEVELAND'S LUCK."—President Cleveland is as lucky in catching fish as in catching votes. In the fishing party in the Great South Bay last week, he caught more fish than all the other members of the party together. Now we may expect to hear the Republicans say—'Fool for luck." His luck will be apt to make fools of them, and they should beware the idea of November.

Beware of False Prophets.

The perambulating would-be teachers of all that is great and good in our political economy have commenced again to give the benefit of their views and to instruct the voter in relation to his pecuniary opportunities—notably to inform him of the impending destruction to all his interests if the Mills bill becomes a law. There are several grades of these self-constituted patriots who are sacrificing time, mind and good-will, and burdening their precious souls with pious anxiety for the poor laboring man whose future they alone can properly care for. Their teachings of the past have proved to be false, but they only know a certain species of cant for argument, like patent medicines, recommended for all cases, they are bobbing up again and repeating it with tiresome reiteration, and if, perchance, they can get hold of the lost places which the most of them held in Government offices, the voter and his interests might go to the dogs so far as they care for them.

The interest in iron-ores and coal in Virginia is to be ruined, they say, by a measure which in fact has not interfered with the relations they occupy to demand for them or affecting the development and the interests of the labor employed in production, except to benefit that labor. The tariff on these articles is not changed by the Mills bill.

The vote of New Jersey is to be fought for with more confidence of capturing it for the Republicans than there exists in relation to the result in Virginia, and the effort made in one large industrial interest in that State in the line of misrepresentation shows to what extremes that party is resorting to accomplish its ends.

Doubtless in due time as the Republican propagandists are making their big and little rounds in our section of country, they will tell the people of the enormous cost at which they are hereafter to obtain crockery ware, and as a result the poor man will be forced to use, as in primitive times, rude wooden plates and be deprived altogether of other articles in that class, because of the Mills bill, which is to break down the American production.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has thoroughly investigated the question, and furnishes the country with something of the motives which prompted the misrepresentation to obtain votes. It is placed in its true light. The Mills bill does not disturb that important industry, but leaves it where Republican legislation placed it years ago. This interest is like every other essential in our progressive development as the Mills bill disposes of them, and the truth as presented below furnishes a text for the Democratic speakers as they may have occasion to refute false allegations.—Following is the extract from the authority named above in relation to the pottery interests in New Jersey, as the Mills bill would affect them, and that is, it leaves them just where it found them, with ample protection. The cost of pottery goods will not be increased if the Mills bill becomes a law:—

"We understand that in the vicinity of Trenton, where there are many pottery establishments, the politicians have circulated the most positive statements concerning the ruinous effect of the Mills bill in case it should become a law. The poor workmen who have no opportunity to examine the subject for themselves have been told that in case the State should go Democratic at the next election, this ruinous device will be carried out, and the poor potters will either lose all employment, or be compelled to work at starvation wages. It is from this excitement, we suppose, that the appeals have come to us, to stay the hand which is pressing the poor laborers to the level of such abject misery.

We make no reply to the politicians.—They all know better, but would not abstain from repeating a falsehood, if it would help them in an election, although it exceeded in its monstrous propositions the most extravagant statements out of Baron Munchausen's remarkable fictions. But we do beg the honest souls, trembling with unnecessary fear, to make a little investigation and comparison on their own account, and to acquire the wholesome serenity which will come with a knowledge of the actual truth. In the first place the duty is restored on the packages, which makes a difference of over 10 per cent. in the average rate on the cost of the goods.

We have taken from the Custom-House record, without special selection, an assorted crate of white granite ware, which was subject under the present tariff to the following cost and charges:—

	£	S.	D.
Long price	16	0	0
Discount 57½ per cent	9	4	0
Total	6	16	0
Crate	0	18	6
Total	7	14	6
4 per cent. discount	0	7	9
Total	7	6	9
5 per cent. additional	6	19	9
Charges	0	9	0
Total cost	£7	8	9
With exchange $4 89 cost	$36	36	
Freight, 60 feet, 10s. and primage	4	05	
$2 68 per £ is 55 per cent. present duty on £6 2s. 9d	16	45	
Insurance		40	
Cost to land	$57	26	
Under the proposed Mills tariff:			
The cost and freight	$40	41	
$2 19 per £ is 45 per cent. duty on £7 8. 9d	16	29	
Insurance		40	
Will cost under Mills tariff	$57	10	

It will be seen that the 55 per cent. duty was levied exclusive of package or charges, while the proposed 45 per cent. is levied on the entire invoice cost, and that the difference between the two tariffs in the cost of this crate of plain goods is 16 cents! Under the present tariff it cost exactly $57 26, and under the Mills bill it would cost exactly $57 10, and that is the whole of it.

We will now subject a crate of decorated ware to the same test. It contains 10 dinner sets of 129 pieces:

	£	S.	D.
Long price	10	5	0
Discount, 10 per cent	1	0	6
	9	4	6
Discount, 5 per cent		9	3
	8	15	3
Crate, net		16	6
Liverpool charges		9	0
Total sterling cost	10	0	0
At $4 89 cost in Federal money	$49	08	
Duty $2 92 per £1 (60 per cent.) on £8 15s. 3d	25	62	
Freight, 60 feet at 10s	4	05	
Insurance		50	
Total cost when landed	$79	25	
Under the Mills tariff:			
Cost, freight and exchange	$53	13	
Duty $2 43½ per £1 (50 per cent.) on £10 0s. 9d	24	43	
Insurance		50	
Will cost under Mills tariff	$78	06	

This makes a difference of $1 19, or 1½ per cent. reduction from the cost under the present tariff. These are plain facts, and are submitted for the benefit of those who are desirous of learning the truth. We have as warm an interest in the pottery trade as any one can have who has not embarked in the business, and we undertake to say that it has been treated as tenderly by the committee which had the proposed tariff in charge as could have been desired by its most ardent friends."

BARBOUR ACQUITTED.—The exciting trial at Culpeper of Edwin Barbour for shooting and killing Ellis B. Williams on the 1st of last March was concluded last Saturday and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Williams assailed Barbour in Barbour's office. Both were shot—Williams fatally, and Barbour dangerously.—They were editors and the difficulty grew out of mutually insulting articles published in their papers.

Unnecessary Taxation is Unjust Taxation.

It is self-evident that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and it is equally evident that, as the people of the U. S. are taxed under the present Republican tariff to the amount of $100,000,000 annually more than is necessary for the administration of the government honestly and economically conducted, they are unjustly taxed to that vast amount every year. As the Warrenton *True Index* says, "we are paying annually, one hundred millions more than enough, and this money is taken from our pockets where we *need it* to be locked up in the Treasury where it is *not needed*, there to lie idle; aye, worse than idle, because it depresses trade, lowers prices, and if the hoarding is continued it will bring financial revulsion. In these days of *millions*, when we have *millionaires* by the *thousands*, it may be well to get an idea of how much *one hundred million dollars* is. To haul this surplus to the Treasury, this amount collected over and above the necessities of the Government, would require 3,000 wagons, each carrying a full ton of silver, and allowing 30 feet to each team, we would have a train sixteen miles long, carrying merely the *surplus* which has been unnecessarily taken from the people only to be *hoarded*. This looks as though somebody was paying taxes, aye unnecessary, hence unjust taxes. To bring the matter nearer home, let us see how much we Virginians pay of this amount. The solution is easy. There are thirty-eight States, among which Virginia ranks 14th rather above the average, and pays one thirtieth of all Federal taxes. One thirtieth of one hundred millions is three and one-third millions, or *one hundred* of the three thousand wagon loads of silver, making its way into the Treasury there to remain idle, because not needed for the expense of Government.

Again, let us see if we do not pay *taxes*, even though the Assessor and Tax-Collector do not come among us in Spring and Fall. Government collects from imports two hundred and twelve millions, and from internal revenue one hundred and nineteen millions, making three-hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars, which reduced to loads of one ton each would require in round numbers 10,000 wagons, which would make a procession fifty-three miles long on its way to the Treasury, there to place the money collected from the people one-thirtieth of which—*ten millions* or three hundred and thirty-three wagon loads—comes from the people of Virginia, and of which vast amount, very nearly *one-third* is collected where there is no need for it. Now this looks bad, and is hard enough; yet the worst, strange as it may seem, has not been told. Of the two hundred and twelve million dollars collected on imports, at a low estimate, one hundred and eighty millions is laid for the purpose of protecting our *infant industries* which are now at least *one hundred years* old. There protected manufacturers produce nine-tenths of the articles we consume, for which we are charged above a *fair* profit the per centage of duties laid. It is estimated that we pay into the pockets of these manufacturers from five to eight times as much as we pay into the Treasury. Putting it five times as much, the lowest estimate, we have the enormous amount of nine hundred millions, which reduced to loads of one ton each, would require thirty thousand wagons, forming a procession one hundred and fifty-nine miles long, but all of which vast amount is to be emptied not into the Treasury, but into the *pockets* of private individuals, the *protected manufacturers*. This train will consist of one thousand wagons loaded for Virginia, containing thirty million dollars paid by us. Thus we see that Virginia pays three and one-third millions into the Treasury and thirty millions for the purpose of protecting *infant industries*, aggregating forty millions—fully thirteen times more than we pay into the State Treasury. Who can say we pay no taxes to the Government? We call special attention to the nine hundred millions paid to the manufacturers—paid to one *class* of industry out of the hard earnings of all *others*. Is it strange that we have Carnegies and Spreckles? Is it strange that millionaires should be able to form combines, trusts, rings and corners? Is it strange that they should control the Bench, State Legislatures, the National Congress, and hold Conventions to nominate Presidents? Is it strange they should oppose Cleveland and Thurman, the Democratic party, and the Mills' Bill, or anything calculated to loose their grip upon the throats of the people? Is it strange the farmers and business men generally are crying out against oppression?

Friends, look at these facts, scan these figures, pull on your thinking caps, put on your studying-gowns, and determine these things shall not be so."

AN IMPORTANT CONFESSION.—Mr. James P. Foster, the President of the Republican League of the United States, is complaining that the capitalists and monopolists *"who are getting practically the sole benefit, or at least the most important benefits, of the tariff laws,"* are not contributing to the Republican campaign fund as they should.

The above language quoted by Foster is that of a Republican Senator, who also said:—

"The campaign which we are about to enter will concern, more than anybody else, the manufacturers of this country. They have heretofore been very laggard in their contribution to the republican cause. In fact, if I could punish them without punishing the cause of protection itself, I would consign them to the hottest place I could think of on account of their cravenal parsimony." "If," said he, "I had my way about it, I would put the manufacturers of Pennsylvania under the fire and fry all the fat out of them. If the Mills tariff bill comes to the Senate, there will be some votes cast there which will open the eyes of some of these people who have, while gathering their millions, treated the republican party as their humble servant." The Foster circular does not give the name of the Senator whose acrid language it so freely quotes.

On Wednesday last Judge J. M. Jackson received the nomination for Congress in the 4th District of West Virginia, over Hon. Charles E. Hogg, the present incumbent. The candidates were Jackson, Hogg, and Gibson. The Convention was stormy, and on the 3rd ballot Jackson was nominated, receiving only 4 votes more than Hogg.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN HARRISONBURG.—At the municipal election in Harrisonburg, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor by a majority of 7, and elected a majority of the Council. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was F. G. Woodson, and the Republican, D. Sheffey Lewis, the present incumbent, who was elected last year by a majority of 80.

Gen. Ben. Harrison has met with many political defeats in his day. He has been voted down for member of the City Council of Indianapolis, for Prosecuting Attorney of Marion county, for Governor of the State and for the United States Senate. His next defeat will be for President, and it will be overwhelming.

The Voice of a Statesman.

WHAT WAS TRUE IN THE PAST IS TRUE TO-DAY.

From a speech of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, delivered in the U. S. Senate in 1852—36 years ago—we quote the following which is as true a picture of the present as if it had been drawn at this day instead of 36 years ago. What he predicted would be the result if the government would attempt to regulate business and to foster particular interests has been verified to the letter. He said:—

"I believe that if we undertake to protect, to foster, and sustain every interest, this Government will become one vast jobbing concern; that temptations will beset our legislation until corruption becomes the order of the day; and that the centralization of power will go on here until nothing shall be left to the States and but little to the people. I believe that in a country so large as ours, with interest so vast, society must work much of its own machinery; and that then what will be necessarily left for us to do will be full as much as a free representative government can possibly manage. If we go further, and insist upon taking more subjects under our charge, in such a country as this, to accomplish it we shall require a higher degree of centralization and a more refined and despotic system of organization.

I know that these views may seem narrow and poor to those who believe that it is the duty of goverment to attend to everything, to sustain and support every interest, and who believe that they are doing good when they attempt it. But I would appeal to them, to the most considerate and experienced among them, when they come to make a calm retrospect, to say whether they do not find that in nine cases of ten when they interfered for such purposes they have failed in their expectations—in their generous aspirations, if you will—after the good of their race?

"They may call it a protection of industry, an encouragement of enterprise. They do, indeed, become the artificers of the fortunes of a few; but at what an expense to the many whose just claims are forgotton or overlooked! They satisfy the demands of importunate capitalists who clamor around the Treasury door; but it is done at the expense of the silent millions who toil for their daily bread, too little heedful of the measure in which they are taxed or the manner in which the money thus raised is afterwards distributed.

We hear a great deal about "protection to American labor" and strenuous efforts are made to make the wage workers believe that their only safety is to be found in a high protective tariff and that all who oppose the system are enemies of the laboring class. The republican journals of Pennsylvania are mad and sorrowful by turns, and sob and weep over the false charge of free trade. It would be well for them to spend some of their efforts near home and sweep before their own doors. The following articles written by a Northern man after a thorough investigation, will give some light upon the blessings conferred upon the wage workers of Pennsylvania by a high tariff upon everything except imported pauper labor. Read what he says:

"The meagre earnings of the laborers are eaten up by the exorbitant charges at the stores which are run by the companies employing them. They are compelled to pay outrageous rent for the miserable huts in which they shiver in winter and swelter in summer. In the mining region 'there is nothing cheap except labor.' The men receive from 60 to 80 cents per day. They are brought into constant competition with the 'pauper labor of Europe,' which is hired by the mine bosses every time it underbids American workingmen."

Again:

"There is many a miner who goes without dinner day after day, and who tightens his belt when noon comes. A piece of fresh meat is a luxury for the holidays, and two or three cold potatoes are the usual contents of his dinner pail. There is no allowance made by the employers for accidents and illness. When the doctor is needed each visit must be paid for when it is made. When rent-day comes the rent is taken from the month's earnings, and if the head of the family can work no more the family is turned out with all the bitter cruelty of 'business.' Wholesale evictions take place in Pennsylvania as well as in Ireland, and scenes of brutal indifference to human rights and of pitiless carelessness of human feelings are common."

The Mahone and Wise Factions.

THE MAHONE SPIDER AND THE HOUSTON FLY.

Under date of July 21st, Col. D. F. Houston, as Chairman of the State Committee of the Wise faction, wrote a letter to Mahone, Chairman of the State Committee of the Mahone faction, in reference to agreeing upon a single electoral ticket, and under date of July 27th Mahone replied at length, in a two column letter, in which he scouts the proffers of adjustment with the most supreme contempt, charging the members of the Wise faction with all sorts of rascality, and even with "forgery," and pouring contempt and heaping insult upon them as if with the view of making it impossible for them to act with the faction he represents, and then superciliously tells them that they may attend the Congressional Conventions his faction has called and let it be determined in them whether or not Mahone's electors shall be recognized as the electors of the Republican party.

We have room only for a brief extract from Mahone's letter, but it indicates the character of the whole. After showing the manner in which some of the electors were chosen, Mahone says:—

"Is a ticket thus conceived and brought forth worthy of our "concurrence" or of the support of the people whom you affront and seek to deprive of their dearest and highest civil and political powers and privileges? And yet what we have cited are but samples (and not by any means the most audacious and iniquitous) of a course here and at Chicago, which, after expelling the honest representatives of our people from the National Convention and betraying their seats there to a foul invasion, would now, if possible, proceed to cap the climax of imposition and spoliation by this usurpation of popular sovereignty in six of the ten congressional districts of this State.—How all this comports with the loud protestations made by some of your leading orators, letter-writers, and committee lobbyists of devotion to political equality and to the rule of the majority, and of detestation of fraud and despotism, I leave to the judgment of the public, both inside and outside the bounds of Virginia; but I would suggest that henceforth these protestations must be abated, and that all who are implicated in the series of unparalleled wrongs and crimes that have been committed against the Republicans of Virginia in the name of Republicanism are forever barred and estopped from condemning and execrating in Democrats and Bourbons the very offences they themselves have perpetrated, with the aggravation that they were done against their own household."

The fly of the Wise faction is buzzing in the web, and the Mahone spider is enjoying the music, as it knows that in a short time it will enjoy a feast.

GEN. HARRISON'S VIRGINIA COUSINS.—A letter in the Alex. *Gazette* dated Plains, July 19th, and signed, 'Cousin Ben's cousin," in speaking if Gen. Harrison, says:—

I have been told that on one occasion he was being congratulated on being a descendant of Virginians, when he replied, "I thank God I was not born south of Mason and Dixon's line." As Cousin Ben takes no stock in his Virginia cousins, I am quite sure Cousin Ben's Virginia cousins will take no stock in him.

STILL THEY COME.—The foremost German paper, of San Francisco, the *California Demokrat*, for many years republican, went over to Cleveland and tariff reduction Friday morning.

Let the Laboring Man Look to His Interest.

As the Norfolk *Landmark* says, "If men, will only take the trouble to look into this question of tariff taxation for protection they are bound to see that it is wrong. There is no other conclusion possible for the fair and intelligent thinker. It is simply levying a tax on me to pay you or levying a tax on you to pay me as the case may be, and it happens so that through a whole generation the tax rests upon the same class and another class gets the entire benefit; there is no reciprocity and in the nature of things cannot be. The protected capitalist says: "I am a tariff man because I can make more money by it!" "It puts more money in my pocket and therefore I am for it!" The poor man should retort, "And I am opposed to it because it takes money out of my pocket instead of putting it in, and, what is worse, takes it out of mine in order to put it into yours!"

There are thousands and tens of thousands of the latter class to tens and hundreds of the former, and yet, strange that it should be true, those who profit and "make fortunes every year when times are prosperous" are able to so obscure and confuse the thought of the working people that they go on from year to year voting to perpetuate their own hardship; they go on supporting the very methods and systems that are oppressing them."

MRS. CLEVELAND'S HAT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that prior to Mrs. Cleveland's departure for Marion, Mass., to become the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Watson Gilder, she invested in a new hat, one that was calculated to stand the wear and tear of travel, and at the same time becoming to her. It was a soft felt hat, drab in color and alpine in style. She wore it for the first time the day the final vote on the tariff bill was taken in the House. It was generally remarked that the hat referred to was the most stylish-looking piece of headgear the young mistress of the White House has worn since she became "Mrs. President." The young ladies of Washington were not slow to catch the style set by Mrs. Cleveland, and the local milliners are having quite a run on the "Mrs. Cleveland hat," as it is familiarly called. At the summer opera, at lawn tennis gatherings, at the open-air concerts in the President's grounds, and wherever fashionably dressed young ladies assemble there will be found the soft felt hat in various colors from the milky white to the deepest crimson.—Blonde or brunette can wear one and look well under it, as it invariably gives the wearer a jaunty appearance.

THE AUGUST METEORS.—The August nights from the 8th to the 12th will be enlivened by the display of meteors which are sure to descend through the atmosphere in greater or less numbers. The meteors, as is well known, come from the great meteor zone whose perihelion is on the earth's orbit, and whose aphelion extends beyond the bounds of Neptune, the most distant planet in the solar system. The earth, about the 10th, plunges through the zone, the meteors are set on fire by the concussion of the earth's atmosphere and descend in the form of shooting stars. The radiant point of the August meteors is in the constellation Perseus, and they are therefore called Persids. Perseus rises on the 10th in the northeast about 9 o'clock, and observers who watch the sky in that direction will be rewarded by the sight of several hundred meteors as the hours of the night pass on. Many of them will be brilliant, and as large as stars of the first magnitude, and many of them will leave trails of luminous vapor lasting several seconds.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN ABINGDON RESULTING IN THREE DEATHS.—On Saturday week, an awful tragedy, the result of one man's being drunk, resulted in three deaths in Abingdon. On that day John Grayson, aged 22 years, son of Col. Jas. Grayson, of Tennessee, went to Abingdon with a wagon-load of whiskey, accompanied by his uncle from Cut Laruel Gap, N. C., with whom he lived. He became intoxicated and noisy and his uncle had him put on a horse and started him towards home. Whilst going through the street, he took offense at some remark made to him, whereupon he flourished a pistol and made threats. Lilburn Trigg, oldest son of Joseph Trigg, Esq., of that place, expostulated with him, and told him that if he did not put up his pistol and behave, he would arrest him. Then Grayson shot him, and the wound resulted in death on Tuesday.

When Grayson was endeavoring to make his escape, and the citizens were trying to stop him, some one unknown fired upon him, inflicting a wound from which he died. When Mrs. Trigg, aged about 60 years, the mother of Lilburn Trigg, heard that her son was shot, she attempted to run to where he was, when she was prostrated on the way by heart-disease and died the next morning.

HOMICIDE IN NORFOLK.—About daylight last Saturday morning in Norfolk John N. Evans who keeps a saloon on the corner of Maine and Church streets shot and killed Peter McLean, a sporting man of that city, putting four bullets in his body. They clinched each other, and both drew their pistols and commenced firing. McLean fell in the gutter after the second shot and while on the ground received two other shots. In McLean's head there were three bullet-holes and in the right side there was one. Officers Snowden and Bamburger arrested Evans on the spot and found five chambers of his pistol empty. Evans stated to the officers that he was obliged to do what he had done. McLean's pistol was along side of his body. Corner Newton held an inquest at 8 o'clock. McLean leaves a wife and one child. He was about forty years of age. The Justice declined to grant bail, and Evans was committed to jail for trial at the September term.

SUICIDE IN A CHURCH.—During a prayer-meeting at Meridian Street M. E. Church, Indianapolis, Thursday night, the people present were alarmed by groans, and on investigation Eugene Zinzis was found on the floor in a pew with an empty bottle at hand. The bottle had contained carbolic acid, which Zinzis had swallowed. He died before he could be removed from the church. Zinzis went from Minneapolis last spring and married a young lady of Indianapolis. There is no cause known for the act unless it be depression over the death of his parents, who are said to have committed suicide a few days since.

"THE FOOL LABORING MEN AND CUSSED PROHIBITIONISTS."—A republican business man of Evansville, Ind., writes a freind that "if it were not for the fool laboring men and the cussed prohibitionists, I think we could carry the State for Harrison and Morton, but with these two classes of idiots in the way I am fearful we will lose Indiana."

On last Saturday Bryant Postoffice was established in Nelson county with Maggie Ponton as postmaster.

Thurman, the Grand Old Roman.

HE IS COMING TO NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN TRUE DEMOCRACY TO PREACH.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Hon. S. S. Cox has received this letter from Judge Thurman:

COLUMBUS, O., July 21, 1888.

My Dear Friend: I write to you penitentially and cry *misericordia*.

First. Because I have not thanked you for your magnificent speech on the tariff, which ought to immortalize you, and will do so if the American people have as much good sense as we Democrats are accustomed to attribute to them.

Second. Because I have not answered your kind letters, which I would have done if I had not been overwhelmed with letters, most of which might have been postponed, but which had to be answered because they were not written by old friends like yourself, who could forgive my apparent neglect, knowing that I would write if I could.

Third. But now I want your good offices in my behalf. I received very kind invitations from Tammany which you enforced by your letters, and also from the County Democracy, inviting me to attend their ratification meetings, or, in default of attendance, to write them letters. Now I may have been more sensitive than I ought to have been in this matter of fact and practical age, but it did seem to an "Old Fogy" like me that it would not be becoming to attend or even write to meetings held to ratify my own nomination.

This scruple may seem very absurd, and very probably is, but I could not help it, and so I neither attend the meetings nor write. I was as grateful as any man could be for invitations so kind and earnest but I trusted to my Democratic friends to believe that I did not fail to appreciate their kindness.

Now, my dear friend, if there are any Tammany men or County Democracy men who feel hurt by my silence, I beg you to make my peace with them, and to assure them that they will never find me wanting in effort when the cause of Democracy is at stake.

I hope you will answer this letter, because I am a little uneasy about the subject matter of it. I am under too many obligations to the Democracy of New York to be guilty of slighting their requests, and I hope before the election to say to them in New York and Brooklyn how grateful I am to them for their uniform kindness to me, but more grateful for their support of the grand old party founded by Jefferson, consolidated by Jackson, and well represented by Grover Cleveland.

As ever, my dear Cox,
Your friend truly,
A. G. THURMAN.

"Every advance towards a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization; every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

The above is not the language of a democrat, though it is so sound as to appear so, but it that of John Sherman, a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for President, whom Mahone and his delegates supported to the last in the convention. That was the expression of Sherman before his party had become so wholly under the influence and control of the monopolists of the country as it is now.

The claim that employees in protected industries are worse paid than in the unprotected finds proof in the following table compiled by the Wheeling *Register:*

The following table is compiled from the facts as given in the census of 1880, vol. II., page 17:

	Number of hands.	Average wages.
1. HIGHLY PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.		
Machine making	145,351	$455
Iron and steel	140,978	393
Agricultural implements	29 580	348
Silk goods, etc	31,337	292
Men's clothing	160,813	286
Cotton goods	185,472	245
Saw-mills	147,956	215
Average wages		$311
2. UNPROTECTED, OR SLIGHILY PROTECTED.		
Printing and publishing	58,478	$522
Marble and stonework	21,471	477
Carpenters	54,138	454
Bakers	22,488	419
Carriages and wagons	45,395	418
Slaughtering and meat packing	27,297	385
Blacksmithing	34 526	322
Average wages		$428

How can men with these facts before them suffer themselves any longer to be dragged with the rope of protection round their necks?—*Rich. State.*

THE NEGRO AND THE TARIFF.—The Alex. *Gazette* says that it sometime ago called attention to the fact that no matter what the tariff may do for other people, it certainly affords no protection to the negroes of the South. By a resolution adopted at the negro convention at Indianapolis last Thursday it appears that the negroes themselves are aware of this fact, and also of the other one, that the tariff affords no protection to the negroes of the North, for it is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we think it the apex of political impudence for the republican party to expect the colored voters in this country to take kindly to their ironclad protection declaration, when the colored men and women in the North as well as in the South are absolutely barred from the manufactories which receive the chief benefits from the protective system."

DEATH OF HON. JAS. N. DUNLOP.—Hon. Jas. N. Dunlap died suddenly at his residence in Richmond last Saturday afternoon. The cause of his death was congestion of the brain, and he had long suffered with heart trouble.

He leaves a wife and several children.

Jas. N. Dunlop was a son of the late Jas. Dunlop, one of the best of Richmond's old time citizens. He served two terms in the House of Delegates, and at one time was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress.

Mr. Dunlop was one of the most polished and eloquent speakers in Virginia. One of his most memorable efforts was that on seconding the nomination of Gov. Lee at the Theatre in the convention of 1885. The deceased was the soul of courtesy and chivalry. Courteous, kind hearted, genial, he was a general favorite with all who knew him, and his untimely death will be the subject of the deepest regret to a wide circle of friends. Virginia had few sons more brilliant and more loving, and he will be sincerely mourned and missed.

While Gen. Harrison is on record in favor of importation of Chinese labor his colleague Mr. Morton is reported as employing Scotch and English farm laborers because he could get them for 25 cts a day less than his neighbors were paying, and when they saw the point and threatened to quit, said he would get Italians to take their places. Harrison and Morton seem to be rather poor representatives of a party that claim to favor "protection to American workingmen."—*Charleston* (W. Va.) *Star.*

KILLED TWO MEN.—The Abington *Virginian* of the 26th of July, says:—

Trigg Davis, who shot and killed two men at Axton, Henry county, last week, has not yet been arrested. The authorities are using every effort to capture him. He was seen in the neighborhood of Roanake a few days since."

Gen. Harrison admits that he voted to allow the Chinese to come to this country, but it was "in common with the great body of the Republican party." It seems to us that this, instead of helping Gen. Harrison out of the hole, puts the whole Republican party in it.—*Charleston* (*W. Va.*) *Star.*

Mahone has issued a secret circular calling another conference and expressing fear of losing his district.

What Would The People Do?

Taxation in the States is levied on lands, houses, bonds, stocks, notes, horses, cattle; in short, on all kinds of property. The owner sees and realizes fully what he is doing when he pays taxes on his property, and no party and no administration could remain in power one hour in any State in the Union that would impose a tax of $5 on the $100 of property. It could not be collected. It would produce insurrection. But a tax of $42.49 levied on the products of labor, and concealed and disguised by the methods of indirection adopted in its collection is boldly proclaimed a free trade measure. In a majority of the States the rate of taxation does not reach $1 on the $100 for State and county purposes, and there are but few cities in the United States, extravagant as they generally are in their municipal administrations, that support a taxation of 3 per cent.

And yet this bill, carrying a taxation of $42.49 per cent., is characterized as a "free-trade measure." The term free-trade seems to have a double meaning.—Some gentlemen seem to understand that free-trade means an absolute exemption of our foreign commerce from all taxation.—Gentlemen on this side of the House and the Democratic party in all its history have used the term free-trade to mean freedom of our foreign commerce from all obstruction save that of just and necessary taxation for the support of an honest and economical administration of the Government.—*Congressman Mill's closing speech July* 21.

Why wool is made free.

[From the Report on the Tariff Bill.]

We say to the manufacturer we have put wool on the free list to enable him to obtain foreign markets and successfully compete with the foreign manufacturer.

We say to the laborer in the factory we put wool on the free list so that it may be imported and he may be employed to make the goods that are now made by foreign labor and imported into the United States.

We say to the consumer, we have put wool on the free list that he may have woolen goods cheaper.

We say to the domestic wool grower, we have put wool on the free list to enable the manufacturer to import foreign wool to mix with his own and thus enlarge his market and quicken the demand for the consumption of his wool while it lightens the burden of the tax-payer.

The duty on wool now prevents nearly all the better classes of wools from coming into the country, when the domestic product can only supply about one-half of the amount required for home consumption.

CATNIP TEA FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—Gen. Fisk, the Prohibition candidate for President, was interviewed recently by a National Press Association reporter, and in reply to the question as to what he thought of the little temperance plank hooked on to the tail of the Republican platform said:—

"It doesn't amount to anything. It was put in for the purpose of appeasing the thousands who have been demanding a more advanced position by the Republican party. A friend of mine who was a delegate to the convention told me that before the so called temperance plank was inserted it was submitted to Sheridan Shook, the great New York brewer, who was also a delegate. Shook was the representative of the liquor interest in New York and was evidently authorized to speak. Why, of course, put that in, said Shook, that will answer the purpose, and it isn't half as strong a temperance plank, as we brewers adopted. That's only a little catnip tea for the Republican party—we don't object to it."

A GIGANTIC FOSSIL.—Prof. F. W. Cragin, of Washburn College, last week discovered at Downs, Osborne county, Kan., the petrified remains of a huge fossil. Prof. Cragin pronounces it the most remarkable specimen found since 1877. The animal complete was a little over 16 feet in length. The jaws measure 3 feet 8 inches, the neck between 4 and 5 feet long, and the body about 9 feet long and 3 or 4 feet through. It had immense teeth, about 3 inches in length, and each pair worked independent of the rest, like a pair of hooked shears. The animal was of such gigantic proportions that it would have been able to crush a horse in its massive jaws, and must have been king of the water. It had flippers quite similar to a seal's, and its feet, two in number, were short. It is plain that it was an aquatic animal of the reptilian age.

O'Donovan Rossa, the famous Irish revolutionist in New York, says:

"I am tired of hearing the Irish people in this country talk about a protective tariff. The truth of the matter is that there are a number of Irish republicans in this country who are Irish patriots for revenue only. They are what