Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 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.

For Congress, 10th District,
H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER,
Of Augusta County.

Balwin District Fair.

It is time that we were thinking about our District Fair, for its continued success depends upon the general as well as special interest taken in its objects. The exhibition this fall will be the third under the enlarged organization, and if the improvement of the third shall be as decidely progressive on the second as that was upon the first, it will be the source of general gratulation and a renewed incentive to press it forward to the success aimed at by the earnest men, throughout the District, who so efficiently put their shoulders to the wheel to build up in the Valley an institution worthy of the section and its agricultural and stock-growing opportunities. There ought to be some special features in the management of the Fair which would disseminate through the counties, subdivided into districts and neighborhoods, the value the exposition would be to our own people and thus secure a still larger attendance than heretofore, though, that has been good. We will modify to some extent what is said above, of special features, for the organization has local officers in all the counties, and it is rather an enlarged work than has been previously effected through them that we think will materially promote the objects of the Fair, so generally approved and capable of bestowing lasting benefits to our leading industries, the chief of which is agriculture.

Fairs and expositions are the best means through which the resources and opportunities we possess for enlarged prosperity can be made known. It is not to be expected that we can draw upon distant States and communities for an incoming population and capital to any great extent, but it well becomes us to cultivate the home material we have and draw to our exhibitions not only the old and experienced men engaged in agriculture and the other pursuits adapted to our section of country, but there should be special effort made to attract hither our young men, who in the bounds of the several counties embraced in the Fair organization, that are by scores and hundreds engaging in some one or more of the pursuits adapted to this section of country. An enlargement of home effort for the benefit of home people, if accomplished on the scale it can be, would soon return many fold in compensation for the outlay of a small expenditure of time and money. The plan we suggest to forward these interests is neither new nor original. It has been often tried and was never known to fail, and at this time has proven to be one of the chief means through which Mr. Ashton Starke, President of the Virginia Exposition, has achieved the assured success of that grand design. It is that the business men of Staunton shall engraft it upon their business correspondence with all the tributary and trading country in association with the city, and effecting all farther distribution of information that may be practicable. The President of the Fair and his Executive Committee, and the President of the Staunton Chamber of Commerce with his Board of Directors, could, in a few hours of mutual consultation, mature plans by calling some energy and systematized efforts and the printing press to their aid, send abroad into every home, from the humblest to the most imposing, the merits of our Fair exhibit, and enumerating many of the considerations which should attract the people within all our bounds to it. There are sixty of the good business men of Staunton representing all our pursuits, members of the Chamber of Commerce who would most efficiently co-operate in carrying out such a design. They would enlist many more and then add this to the work done by the Fair organization, as it would widen the ramifications in its local organizations, and there is no estimating the additional number of articles there would be to press for room in the exhibit, nor the largely increased number of visitors who would be there, not to see and be observed, but there for the purpose of gaining information—to render practicable and profitable the opportunity for improvement which they embraced, recognizing the stimulant thereto through the means we are recommending to be brought to bear for that chief purpose. If something of the engraver's art could be blended in the designs of printed matter so much the better, but circulars and envelopes and the popular means in that branch of advertising, if employed as it is practicable to do during the six intervening weeks will so efficiently increase the general interest that next year an earlier and more enlarged effort on the same line will be generally called for by all the interests to be promoted.

Our progress and our prosperity are objects worthy of earnest and united efforts. The gratification of success by contributions to our development from strangers is always acknowledged, but when those who are reaching man's estate and responsibilities are induced to abide at the homes of their fathers and apply the efforts here they will find required of them, go where they may, there will come to us a double blessing for which to be thankful—our steady advancing prosperity achieved by the determined effort of our own people.

Senator Faulkner has introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for the erection of a public building at Martinsburg, W. Va. It proposed to put up a building that will cost $100,000 for the use of the post-office and United States courts in Martinsburg. Mr. Faulkner also secured the passage of a bill to pay the trustees of the German Evangelical Church at Martinsburg $2,500 on account of destruction of their church building and its furniture by the Union forces during the late war.

Mahone and the "Kickers."

The Wise-Houston "Kickers" followed by Cameron: The Lewis', Yosts', Groner', &c., have held their consultation in Richmond, and emerged from it with their flag trailing in the dust before the forces of the obdurate little General who is still in the saddle. Captain Wise makes his permanent exit from Virginia, shaking off its Republican politics from his shoulders, and has launched his canoe in the turbulent waters of New York stock-jobbing concerns. Cruel Captain Wise to have left your confederates to the tender mercies of 40,000 majority for Cleveland in Virginia, the prediction of your own clique if Mahone is left in the saddle. He is there on his white charger, so say you all, though you make a dodge through the National Committee, which has and will again recognize the Mahone organization as the one binding in the present contest, "Lead on Master wo follow" is your sweetest dulcet note, you will sing despite all your protestations. The *Whig* thus depicts your deplorable condition as illustrated by your trusted Captain:—

"They did not, as it was expected they would do, withdraw their electoral ticket outright, but the plan they adopted is evidently intended to let them down easy.—The final result will be the withdrawal of the entire Wise electoral ticket, leaving Mahone master of the situation. Capt. Wise is done for.

In the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington there are two very handsome companion paintings called "The Departure" and "The Return." The first represents a gallant knight, magnificently caparisoned, mounted upon a splendid charger, and surrounded by his retinue, gaily departing from his ancestral castle to engage in battle. The second shows the body of that same knight stretched upon a litter and borne homeward upon the shoulders of his servans, his steed led behind by a groom, and his companions, with downcast eyes and mournful tred, following in the rear.—How truly those two pictures represent Capt. Wise as seen last April when, with a great flourish of trumpets, he set out to unhorse Mahone, and now, when he has himself been completely unhorsed and calls in the remnant of his followers, leaving his adversary in undisputed possession of the field. He is right to announce his purpose of going to New York. But, politically, it doesn't make much difference where he is."

Colonel Houston, Chairman of the "Kickers" Committee, stated that the time for which he had consented to serve as such had expired, and accordingly handed in his resignation, but it was declined.

The New York *Tribune*, one of the severest in its denunciations of Mahone and his rule of the party, now, recognizes his full control of it, and that the contest must be made under his leadership. Here is something of its utterances when it joined the Wise faction last spring to down Mahone:—

"For years past General Mahone's chief business in life has been to keep Virginia democratic by a small margin, in order that his annual beggar's mission to the North might be made remunerative by the double plea of urgent necessity and reasonable hope. New York republicans have found that the perpetuation of his crafty, selfish, and malignant despotism was not a profitable investment; the party elsewhere is rapidly making the same discovery, and if foresight were among his most highly developed qualities, he would not wait to be kicked into obscurity"

Mr. Blaine Returns.

Hon. James G. Blaine who has been absent in Europe for more than twelve months, arrived at New York on the 10th instant. The steamer, the "New York," was delayed on her trip and his arrival was consequently a day or two later than expected. The grand demonstration to welcome him was arranged for the expected and not his deferred arrival, and for that reason much of the preparation for it was lost. The following account of what occurred in the harbor of New York and until Mr. Blaine reached his hotel, is taken from the Press telegrams:—

"About 8 o'clock the Starin met the City of New York outside of the Narrows. The Starin turned about and both vessels slowly steamed up the bay bow and bow.—Cheer after cheer rose from the deck of the Starin, although it was yet impossible to distinguish Mr. Blaine's form among the 2,000 that stood on the decks of the huge steamer. As the vessels neared each other Mr. Blaine's form was at last made out standing in a group of friends on the upper deck forward. As cheer after cheer arose Mr. Blaine bowed repeatedly. He was neatly dressed in a dark cutaway coat, light trousers, and a brown derby hat. The Chicago Blaine Club's little tug had been the first to greet the steamer as it came up the bay, and clung under its wing while the Chicago men cheered. Cappa's Band on the stern played "Home Again," "Home, Sweet Home," and "The Star-Spangled Banner," while advancing up to quarantine. Then both vessels came to anchor and as the Starin ran over by the City of New York Mr. Blaine's face and form were plainly visible. Cheer after cheer broke forth and handkerchiefs were waved. Cries of "Blaine, James G. Blaine," "No free trade," arose, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. At last at 9:15 o'clock, to the music of "Hail to the Chief," Mr. Blaine got aboard the Starin, escorted by Whitelaw Reid and Mr. Pool.

He was then welcomed in a speech by Mr. Bartlett on behalf of the Republican Club of New York.

In reply Mr. Blaine said the present was a scene he would never forget. "It is an occasion which I assure you I appreciate from the depth of my heart. It is shadowed only by the sad event which greeted us as the first piece of American news we heard—the death of General Sheridan, a man who was above party and stood for the union of the States. [Shouts of "Good!"] With that exception my arrival upon my native shore was unattended by anything but joy and happiness."

To a reporter Mr. Blaine said that he did not know whether he would go on to Maine to-night or not. He did not know what arrangements had been made for him. When told that the Irish-Americans proposed to serenade him to-night and present an address, he replied: "That's all right; I'm glad of it."

As to what part he would take in the campaign Mr. Blaine said he could say nothing at present. He said he did not think he would go outside the State of Maine until after the State election there on the second Monday in September.

On arriving at the city the police landed from the patrol and preserved order, while others already stationed at the entrance to it prevented the large crowd waiting in the street from surging in. Mr. Blaine was escorted to an open carriage by Messrs. Bool and Bartlett, of the Republican Club, and was at once driven to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Blaine, Miss Blaine, Miss Dodge, Walker Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., and others were rapidly driven to the hotel in other carriages waiting the party on the pier.

At night Mr. Blaine was serenaded and appeared before an immense audience in Madison Park, where he made an address of considerable length. He criticised disapprovingly the administration of President Cleveland and was highly eulogistic of Harrison and Morton; and remarked that he was a warm personal admirer of Mr. Thurman. Mr. Blaine announced his purpose to leave New York Monday for Maine.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 10.—Hon. W. L. Wilson delivered an address at democratic headquarters here today to 1,000 enthusiastic democrats. It was the first gun of the campaign, and the enthusiasm shown indicates the determination of West Virginia democrats to roll up an increased majority this fall.

A New Acrobat in Republican Politics.

Colonel Houston, of Roanoke, Chairman of the Wise-Houston Republican State Committee, in his recent letter to General Mahone when answering the latter, who had charged him (Houston) with unfaithfulness to his party, responded as follows:

"Concerning the latter part of your assertion, as quoted above, I have to say, in justice to myself, that is the first time I have seen it publicly charged that I had never voted the Republican ticket in Virginia, consequently the statement could have no earlier denial from me. I now say that I have never voted, either in or out of the State of Virginia, any other than the Republican ticket; and further, that I have never scratched a name from a Republican ticket during the twenty-four years I have been a Republican voter."

The Roanoke *Leader* publishes this answer of Colonel Houston, and then says that he supported Mr. Trout, the Democratic candidate for the Senate in 1883, and that he also voted for Major Daniel for Congress in 1884, and challenges the denial of these facts. The *Leader* also states that Colonel Houston in his canvass for a seat in the Senate in 1887 solicited Democratic votes upon the ground that he had supported Mr. Trout in 1883. Furthermore the *Leader* says, that at the time the Roanoke delegates were appointed to the recent Congressional nominating convention, he, Houston, urged that Mr. Trout should be the nominee of the Lynchburg Convention, as in that case he and his following would support him. The *Leader* says Colonel Houston is anxious now to be the Republican candidate for Congress, and if he is his epitaph will be "The extinct political acrobat," for with such a record of insincerity and double dealing he will be easily beaten.

THE NOMINEE.—The Democratic convention of the 10th district, which has been the centre of so much interest to many for weeks, has met, and has placed in the field, as the candidate of the party, Harry St. George Tucker, of old Augusta, the banner Democratic county of the district. Mr. Tucker was not the choice of the Democrats of Rockbridge, but he was of the majority of the Democrats of the district, and that is sufficient for every true member of the party. Loyalty to the best interests of the Democratic party, as they saw them was what caused the Rockbridge representatives in the convention to give the enthusiastic support they did to their beloved and honored fellow-countyman, Wm. A. Anderson; and the same spirit will cause them in the canvass to give an equally enthusiastic support to the party nominee. We know whereof we speak when we declare that the Democrats of no county in the 10th district can give Mr. Tucker a more earnest, cordial and unfaltering support than will be given him by those of the county of Rockbridge. He is in every way worthy as a man, but high above any influence that personal regard may afford, he is the representative of the principles of the party dear to them and his success they recognize means its success.

In Mr. Tucker they possess a candidate fully equipped for making a vigorous canvass. He is possessed of the ardor and strength of youth; he is a man of tireless industry, of pleasant address, and of great power as a popular speaker; in all qualifications which constitute a successful canvasser we do not believe he has an equal of his age in Virginia.

He is a man of fine education, fully informed upon all the great questions of the day and thoroughly in accord with the traditions and great reform principles of the Democratic party. When elected he will make a representative worthy of the constituency he represents and the name he bears.—*Rockbridge News.*

[From the Richmond State]

Morton vs. Labor.

The New York *Star*, which is rendering the Democratic party invaluable service, has polled the delegates of the Central Labor Union on Mr. Levi P. Morton's candidacy for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Morton's offense is the employment of foreign contract labor, and his threat to employ more of it, in order to compel his employees to submit to a reduction in their wages. It is needless to say that the labor men interviewed by the *Star* are against him to a man. Mr. James P. Archibald, a painter, speaks of him thus: "Some enemy of labor like Mr. Morton." Mr. Charles P. Rogers, a stonecutter, calls him "an enemy to progress and a foe to the best interests of the country." Similar opinions were expressed by a large number of representative laboring men, all arguing that Morton should be defeated by the workingmen of the country. The *Star* makes the following comment on these important and instructive interviews:

We to-day complete the publication of the *Star's* roll-call of members of the Central Labor Union on the question of Mr. Morton's candidacy. There is absolute unanimity in denunciation of the national ticket bearing the name of a man who has imported contract labor in violation of law, and who has given practical evidence of his belief in the theory of paying the least possible wages without regard to the kind of labor he employs or the comfort of those who work for him. This sentiment is not confined to New York city or State. The vote of the workingmen of the country will be overwhelmingly against the defender of Chinese immigration and the importer of cheap contract labor.

BIRDS OF GREAT BEAUTY.—The shipment of birds from this city to points in the North, East and West forms no inconsiderable traffic of the express companies, and furnishes remunerative employment to a large number of persons here. Yesterday (July 24) one end of an express car attached to the "cannonball" train was completely filled with large cages, in which were mocking birds, red birds, what is known here as the Louisiana pop, and a number of parrots. The Louisiana pop has the most beautiful plumage of any of the Southern songsters. The birds were in splendid condition, and, to judge from their antics, were enjoying the surroundings hugely. Some were singing, others eating and again others bathing. It was ascertained from Mr. Cason, the agent of the company, that the shipment was an average one, Mr. Cason remarking that his company handled immense quantities of birds. The shipment made yesterday was consigned to Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo, etc., and consisted of 2,100 mocking birds, 680 red birds, 165 parrots and 845 pops.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

VIRGINIA'S DISMAL SWAMP.—Ponder on this marvelous fact, says a correspondent: The lake of the Dismal Swamp in Virginia, three miles by two and a-half in extent, and from seven to fifteen feet in depth, is situated on the side and almost on the top of a hill, and yet it creates by overflow all around it for about 1,000 square miles one of the densest and darkest morasses on the surface of the earth.

In 1763 George Washington surveyed the Dismal Swamp and discovered that the western side was much higher than the eastern, and that rivers ran out of the swamp and not into it. He then wrote that the swamp was "neither a plain nor a hollow, but a hillside." A member of the national geological survey recently entered the Dismal Swamp, proceeding westward from the Dismal Swamp canal toward the lake, and found that the rise of the land was five and a half feet in seven miles.

We met this gentleman, Mr. Atkinson, within the bounds of the swamp, and on hearing his statement asked him, "Could the lake be lowered and the swamp drained with such an incline?" "Certainly," he said. "It is a very decided watershed. An opening from the lake to the tide, on the Elizabeth river on one side and the Pasquotank on the other, would have a fall of 22 6-10 feet in a distance of less than fifteen miles.—*Exchange.*

"Be my wife," he implored, "be my wife, my adored one. See I have had my life insured for $10,000 in your favor," and he flourished the policy in the air. She pondered a moment, then raising her large and lustrous orbs to his, she said: "Before I give you an answer I would like to know the state of your health."

Brice Muses on Blaine.

THE CAMPAIGN "ON WHICH WE ARE NOW ABOUT TO ENTER" IS ALL RIGHT.

Chairman Brice, of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, was corralled yesterday by the reporters, who wanted to know what he thought of the effect Mr. Blaine would have on the campaign.

"The Democrats needn't worry," said Mr. Brice. "The failure of the Blaine reception showed that the Republicans will be wrong if they build very largely upon him. If Mr. Blaine continues to make the same kind of speeches as the one he favored the Pat Ford crowd with on Friday night the Democrats should rejoice. The speech was clearly an insult to the intelligence of the American people. Mr. Blaine stated, for instance, that ever since Cleveland's tariff reform message last December the manufacturers and commerce of the country have experienced confusion and disaster. About the time he was saying this the columns of the *Tribune* contained the refutation. Its commercial article showed that the country was more prosperous than in August, 1887, and that mercantile interests were on a more solid basis. Mr. Blaine also resorted to a piece of demagogism in stating that the English wanted the Mills bill to become a law. The fact is contrary to this if the English newspapers state the truth. These papers contained editorials every day, in which the fear that the commercial supremacy of England would be in danger if her raw material was admitted free into foreign countries was expressed. Mr. Blaine's arrival did not buoy up Republican spirits as much as was expected. It was intended to be the real opening of the campaign, and Mr. Blaine showed that this was the fact when he said in his speech, "The campaign on which we are now about to enter." In place of the grand hurrah that was expected, the only persons who were excited over it was the crowd that followed Fat Ford. It was far from being what it was called, 'A workingmen's meeting.' There undoubtedly was a defection of Irishmen from the Democratic party in 1884, but the breach is now healed. Irish-Americans appreciate the real issues of this campaign. They understand that high tariff makes the capitalist grow rich and keeps the workingman poor; that it raises monopolies, for the benefit of which workingmen are taxed. The outlook for a great Democratic success at present is bright and the reports coming in from all over the country are encouraging. I think that Cleveland and Thurman will be elected, and that the Democrats will also have a majority in the Senate and House, which will enable the party to carry those reforms with which it stands identified into effect."

Gov. Gray, of Indiana, has been made a member of the National Advisory Committee, an appointment which he has accepted.

Important to the Canvass.

The following circular, which has been sent out by the State Democratic Executive Committee for the proper regulation of the canvass, should be strictly complied with, for the reasons stated. It is again renewed with the admonition appended by Secretary Scott.

STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE CON'TEE,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 9, 1888.

The following circular was sent some time since to every county and city chairman in the State:

ROOMS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CON'TEES,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 26, 1888.

Dear Sir: At the late meeting of the State Committee it was concluded that a sharp and vigorous canvass in the months of September and October would be better adapted to the needs of the party and more effective in its results than a more protracted one.

But it is all important for the efficiency of the canvass that the party be thoroughly organized and ready for the work when it begins.

To that end it was resolved that the chairman of every city and county where reorganization has not already been had since or about the time of the late State Convention at Norfolk be earnestly requested to effect such reorganization immediately, so that the secretary of this committee may have a complete and revised list of chairmen and committeemen not later than September 1st.

Please give name and post-office address of each committeeman, and also the usual express-office of the chairman, in order that documents may be sent him, if need be, in bulk.

This committee cannot too often reaffirm its conviction that the organization and success of the party largely depend on the intelligence, zeal, and co-operation of the county and city chairmen and their committeemen.

Very respectfully,
JOHN S. BARBOUR, Chairman.

W. W. Scott, Secretary.

It is very desirable also that the committee have the promptest possible notification of the appointments for speaking by the various nominees for Congress. It frequently happens that there are two or three speakers at one place and none at two or three others equally as important. If the committee could have timely notice of the congressmen's appointments they could arrange to have the electors and canvassers at large at other points, and thus the speakers would not interfere with each other, and all the counties have the benefit of public speaking.

If due regard be paid this request and the information asked for in the circular be promptly furnished, we can expect a vigorous and effective canvass from the word "Go" until the close. That means success.

Very repectfully,
W. W. SCOTT, Secretary.

Obsquies of Gen. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—Gen. Sheridan rests to-night under the sod of Virginia. The grave occupies a knoll in Arlington Cemetery, commanding a view of the Potomac river for many miles, and overlooking the surrounding country for a long distance. With military honors he was conveyed to his last bivouac, after appropriate religious services at St. Matthew's Catholic Church. This edifice was crowded early with the most distinguished assemblage ever gathered within its walls to pay the last sad rites to the departed, among whom were President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, all the members of the Cabinet in the city, the justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and members of Congress by the score, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, Gen. Schofield and a large number of army and navy officers, men distinguished in science and literature, and the most prominent citizens of Washington. The impressive solemn requiem mass of the Catholic Church was sung by reverend Priest and Cardinal Gibbons, the highest Catholic prelate in the Western Hemisphere, who pronounced absolution over the bier and delivered the funeral oration.

The pall-bearers were Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Wesley Merritt; Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Marshall Field, of Chicago; Gen. Joseph S. Fulleton, of St. Louis; Secretaries Whitney and Endicott, Gen. Augur, Senator Hawley, Speaker Carlisle, Col. Chas. P. Lincoln, and Gen. Macfeely.

Mrs. Sheridan was attended by Col. Jno. Sheridan, brother of the deceased General.

The military was under command of Major Gen. Schofield, the Senior General of the Army. The religious services and military honors were imposing and the reports occupy a long space in all the leading papers of the country. A number of Confederate military officers were present. A noticeable incident at the cemetery was the presence of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in a group of distinguished persons at the grave side by side with Gen. W. T. Sherman.

The grave is a few rods distant from the Lee mansion, a little to the front and south of it, and just beyond the brow of the grassy slope that pitches somewhat sleeply eastward towards the river. A dozen acres of the close-shaven green sward, dotted here and there with widespreading oaks and maples, and lower down fringed with an irregular row of evergreen trees, surround the spot. Above and at either hand stands maple and buckeye, but in front and cityward naught obstructs the view. It is a rare picture of forest and city, of river, grove, and garden, diversified and glorified with such a panorama of stately public architecture as no other spot on the continent commands. A mile of level savanna separates the bluff from the river, which stretches in a broad gray belt across the landscape.

During the six weeks past several hundred carloads of melons have been sent from Georgia and the South over the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. Some days as many as a dozen carloads, a day, were sent forward.

The Campaign in Indiana.

The campaign has opened vigorously in Indiana. Senator Voorhees delivered a great speech at Terre Haute on the 4th instant, from which the following extract is made, wherein he discusses some of the past transactions of the Republican party in its designs of increasing the wealth of the rich and lowering the opportunities of laboring men:—

Mr. Voorhees said: I propose to show that the history of the republican party on the subject of taxation is the history of premeditated crime against the laboring people of the United States. Every movement in the machinery of government set in motion by republican leaders and managers has been to swell and bloat the gains of the rich and to increase the burden of the poor, to deprive labor of its honest reward and to reduce the industrial classes on the farms, in the workshops and in the mines, to the estate and conditions of serfs paying tribute to their rapacious masters. The republican conspiracy to fasten the fangs of the money power in the struggling body of American labor, and to enable gigantic usury and legalized robbery to suck the blood of every American industry took its first great step when, in authorizing legal tender currency, in 1862, the greenback, the immortal and glorious greenback, was discriminated against and degraded in the money markets of the world by being made non-receivable for duties on imports and for interest on the bonded debt of the United States. In all the annals of nations no financial measure was ever more wilfully wicked in conception and design, nor more far-reaching oppressive and destructive to the rights of labor in its results than this. The senator declared this act enabled the "bullionists" of Wall street to realize a profit in "naked speculation" with the bonds and currency of the nation of nearly one thousand million dollars. The laboring people have been too patient, too forbearing. I do not believe any other people on the globe would have submitted, unless restrained by force, to the monstrous act of congress of March, 1869. By one dishonest stroke of a dishonest pen, guided and held by the dishonest leaders of a great party, the debt which labor has to pay was swollen 25 per cent. The great bulk of our bonds, the five-twenties were payable in greenbacks, and the authors of the act of March, 1869, knew it was false when they declared they were payable in coin. The speaker then quoted at length from the speech of Senator Beck on this subject March 13th last. Also quoted the letter written by John Sherman in 1868, and resurrected by Beck, wherein Sherman said: "I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for his bonds." Why, ask the speaker, should not the greenback, with its glorious history and with all the crimes committe and attempted against it by the leaders of the republican party, come to the front at this time and at all times, when the interests of the laboring classes are under consideration? Branded at its birth with the bar sinister as a bastard in the field of currency; persistently stigmatized and characterized as a rag baby; born in a foundling hospital without known parentage; for years denounced as dishonest money—a fraud upon the business and commercial world, yet it stands to-day in every state in the union with its head as high and its purchasing power as great as the brightest gold that ever flashed from the depths of the earth. It is true that the republican candidate for president suggested in 1878 that an idiot asylum ought to be erected for believers in the greenback—for you, my old greenback friends, and for me. I believed in the greenback then and I do now, and take my place alongside of you under General Harrison's sweeping, intolerant, brutal criticism and denunciation. I did so ten years ago, when he poured out his scornful wrath upon us, and I was well content with the result. He canvassed the state in 1878 as the candidate of his party for the senate, as I did as the candidate of mine, and the people of Indiana decided by more than 30,000 majority in the popular vote for members of the legislature that he was nearer a financial idiot than I was, and that I should go back to Washington and leave him at home.

The Elections in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, August 7.—The elections held in Tennessee last Thursday has settled two questions that have been uppermost in the public mind, and determined beyond doubt the weight of two hitherto unknown elements in the November election. In every county the party lines were closely drawn and the contest was hot, because it was known that on the result of these county elections would hinge the result in the legislative, State and national elections in November.

In every county the Republicans made a desperate effort to capture the office of sheriff, as in Tennessee the sheriff appoints all election officers and has control of the election machinery. But in every county, in every section of the State, there were substantial Democratic gains. In many counties a Democratic sheriff was elected for the first time in twenty-five years. In Davidson county, which went Republican in 1886, the Democrats had nearly 4,000 majority. Shelby county, which once was close, went overwhelmingly Democratic. In Republican Knoxville the Democrats gained largely and only utter lack of organization prevented them from carrying the county. Hamilton gave large gains also.

The Republicans have been in consultation here over the way things have gone, and have advised John C. Dougherty, member of the National Republican Committee, that, in their opinion, it would be folly to send money into Tennessee with the hope of carrying it. Mr. Dougherty is now in New York, and has as yet made no answer. It is given up, however, by Republicans in Tennessee, that there is no hope for the G. O. P. here this year, and that the money had better be sent to States where there is a fighting chance.

MR. BLAINE DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun* thus speaks of Mr. Blaine as he is viewed at Washington, after delivering himself of several speeches to those who greeted his return home:—

"The news of the arrival of Mr. Blaine in New York was received in Washington with equanimity. The fact that they had their show without the elephant being in the procession, and that as the guest's face was fronting the Atlantic's shores, the receding back of so many of his hosts were turned towards him, has injected into the whole affair that element of the absurd which has reduced the promised sublime to the realized rediculous. Mr. Blaine's speech is regarded as the first contribution of demagogy, redolent with insincerity and inconsistency. Of all travellers' tales his, whose observations are made from the top of a Scotchman's four-in-hand, are least to be relied on. So when he states that if all Americans could have been "blessed with seeing what I have seen and hearing what I have heard," the effect on the average citizen is to make him wish that he, too, owned a millionaire carnagie, a manufacturer who with one hand can close his mills to the suffering of the workingman and with the other open his purse to the delegation of Mr. Blaine. The magnetic man could not, even to be consistent, refrain from assailing the Congress, the President and the people of his own country ere he had touched the sole of his English-made boot on American soil. Perhaps there never was a more glaring exhibition of bad taste."

There was received at the New York Custom House on the 9th instant, from Hamburg, consigned to a Chicago toy house, a consignment of imitation money intended to be used by children. All of the coppers, silver and gold coins of the United States are represented. The aggregate face value of the importation is over $30,000. There was no intention of fraud, as all of the pieces bear the word "imitation." They are well executed, and as one of the secret service officers succeeded in passing one of the one dollar gold pieces as genuine three times within an hour, it was concluded that the play money is too good an imitation, and the consignment was seized.

It is simply marvelous how quickly constipation, billiousness, sick headache, fever and ague, and malaria are cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills." August 15—

Judge Thurman will visit Chicago the 25th, and, with Congressman Mills, will speak at a big democratic barbecue.

Congressman Randall steadily improves in health, but receive no visitors except near personal friends. He sits up daily, and spends the greater part of his time in reading.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 9.—Well's College, of Aurora, where Mrs. Cleveland was educated, burned last night about 12 o'clock.

ATLANTA, August 8.—The Democratic State Convention this afternoon renominated Hon. John B. Gordon for United States senator.

The ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico is not, as lately reported, in ill-health. Physically she is as sound as ever, but her mind shows no sign of regaining its normal condition.

The Sultan takes no chances of being poisoned by any of his cranky subjects. He makes his Lord High Chamberlain eat a spoonful of every dish before he himself eats.

The Rev. John Jasper, who believes that "de sun do move," has returned to Richmond, Va., after a two months' lecturing tour in the Northwest. The pecuniary success of the tour was small.

The telephone has been put to a new use in the infections wards of the French hospitals. The sick have the comfort of hearing their relatives' voice without risk of conveying infection.

The rumor that General James A. Walker, lieutenant governor of the State under Governor Holliday, had determined to vote for Harrison, is denied by one of the General's personal friends.

DEATH OF MRS. JUDGE OULD.—Mrs. Madge D. Ould, widow of the late Judge Robert Ould, Confederate States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, died at her late residence in Richmond on the 10th instant.

Allen G. Thurman will deliver his opening campaign address at Port Huron, Mich., on the 23d inst. On this occasion the growing cause of tariff revision will receive a mighty boom. The old bandanna waves for justice and tax reduction.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Aug. 9.—Dr. T. C. Watkins, the oldest practitioner in the State, died at his home in this city last night at the age of 87 years. He had practiced medicine in this city for sixty years. He was cared for by friends in the last days, as he has no relatives in this city.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—*Washington*, August 11.—The river and harbor bill becomes a law without the President's Signature. No memorandum is written, but the President stated this afternoon that while the bill contained items to which he could not sign his approval the great bulk of work provided for is so important to the country that he was unwilling to obstruct it by a veto.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.—The Democratic nominating convention in the first Congressional district met in Fredericksburg on the 9th instant, with full representations from all the counties. John W. Blackstone, of Accomac, J. M. Hudgin, of Caroline, W. A. Jones, of Richmond, G. S. Kendall, of Northampton, and others were before the convention as candidates for the nomination. On the 17th ballot Mr. Kendall received the nomination by 5,443 votes against 5,233 for Jones, and then the nomination of Mr. Gilmore S. Kendall, of Northampton, was made unanimous.

JAMES-RIVER VALLEY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of the James-River Valley Immigration Society was held at Natural Bridge, Va., on the 8th instant. All the counties conposing the James-River Valley were fully represented. A committee was appointed to obtain a charter, the capital to be not less than $5,000 nor more than $100,000, one director to be appointed from each city and county in the James-River Valley, and shares to be $100 each. The general objects are to procure and promote emigration to the James-River Valley of Virginia. Colonel Randolph Harrison, of Cumberland, is President, and Joseph R. Anderson, Jr., of Goochland, is the Secretary of the Society. The office is in Richmond.

Were it not for the duty on raw wool the carpet manufacturers of this country would supply the markets of the world, for a comparison of the expense incurred in the manufacture of carpets in the United States and in England shows that, with wool at the same price, the cost would be considerably less in the former than in the latter, and that even labor cost is less here than in England. Thus it is seen that the Mills bill, by which free wool is provided, would increase the demand for wool to supply the increased demand for American carpets and that the demand for, and the wages of, American labor would be increased in corresponding ratio.—*Alex. Gazette.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. W. T. PATTON will resume her Music Class Sept. 3d. Boys under sixteen can be entered. 203 KALORAMA ST.,
aug 15—3t Staunton, Va.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 8 Rooms in a desirable location in Staunton. Terms moderate. Apply at this office,
August 15th, 1888.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the regular fare will be charged on Victoria Railroad to Alum Station from Goshen. *No more excursion tickets at* $1.50.
aug 15—2t N. T. HASKINS, Agt.

University of Virginia.
(Founded by THOMAS JEFFERSON.)
Session of **nine months** begins October 1st, 1888. There are 19 schools giving instruction in *Literature, Science, Agriculture, Engineering, Pharmacy, Medicine* and *Law*. Departments all thoroughly equipped. Location elevated and healthful. For catalogue apply to
WM. M. THORNTON,
Chairman of Faculty.
Post Office, University of Va.
Academic Students from Virginia pay no tuition.
july 4-2w aug 5-2w

IMPORTANT TO FAMERS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that on account of the expense attending the sale of fertilizers through agents and the necessity for low prices, I shall not sell or offer any goods through agents, traveling or otherwise this fall season, but shall keep in store at Staunton as heretofore, a full line of **THE BEST** from

Patapsco Guano Co.,
G. OBER, SONS & CO.,
—AND—
ALLISON & ADDISON,
Consisting in part of
Pure Raw Bone,
Pure Steamed Bone,
Pure Bone and Blood,
Dissolved Pure Animal Bone
Ammoniated Animal Bone
Dissolved S. C. Phosphate
Of the highest grade only,
Ammoniated Goods, Kanit, &c.

Farmers will find it to their interest decidedly to call on me at my store before buying or obligating themselves elsewhere or in any way. I handle standard goods, from the most reliable manufacturers I can learn of, only on a guaranteed analysis, and always want the highest I can get and want this analysis made by disinterested as well as interested parties, (the Department of Agriculture established in this and other states for the protection of farmers, for instance.)

If the quality and quantity of valuable properties in a fertilizer are not to be considered, neither is the quality and weight of sugar in a barrel, or of meat on a hog to be considered. That we can learn the valuable properties and quantities of these properties in fertilizer is a fact too well known to be questioned by any intelligent observer, and there is a way provided for learning all these things and every farmer should take advantage of it, as everyone has to help to pay for it.

I offer special prices and liberal terms to parties buying in car lots at any depot on any railroad in Augusta county.
aug 15—6 JAS. H BLACKLEY.

VIRGINIA.—In the Clerk's Office Circuit Court of Augusta county, August 13th, 1888.
L. A. Wilkinsrn, Clerk &c., Defendant,
vs.
John P. Simmons and als, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY ON AN ATTACHMENT.
The object of this suit is to attach the fund due to the defendant John P. Simmons, in the suit of Hale &c. vs. Sheets &c., and subject the same to the payment of the sums decreed to be paid by the defendant John P. Simmons, to the Clerk of the District Court of Polk county, Iowa, for the use of Maria A. Simmons and her children by decree rendered by the District Court of Polk county, Iowa, on the 1st day of February, 1887, in the suit of Maria A. Simmons vs. John P. Simmons, then pending in said court.
It appearing by affidavit filed that John P. Simmons is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he do appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this notice and do what is necessary to protect his interest.
Teste,
Sheffey & Bumgardner, p.q. J. N. RYAN,
aug 15—4w Clerk.

Commissioners' Sale.
The undersigned Commissioners, acting under decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta in the cause of Varner's adm'r and others vs. Varner's infant, will, on
Saturday, September 15th, 1888,
sell at public auction, in front of the courthouse in Staunton, a tract of land in the county of Augusta, containing
39 ACRES, 2 ROODS AND 33 POLES,
and being a part of the tract of which H. H. Varner