# Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESEAY, SEPT. 19, 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.
OHN 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. JAMES W. MARSHALL, of Craig.
10th. R. B. POORE, of Appomattox.

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

Bids have been solicited for the graduation and masonry of the proposed extension of the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Martinsburg, W. Va., to Winchester, Va., a distance of 22½ miles.

The republicans of the third district of Virginia have nominated Judge Edmund Waddill, of Henrico county, for Congress, in opposition to Hon. Geo. D. Wise the democratic nominee.

Chairman Brice of the national democratic committee said Wednesday that the democrats were certain to carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut, and had an even chance in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois.

GOV. HILL OF N. Y., NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION.—At the New York State Convention in Buffalo last week Gov. Hill was unanimously nominated for re-election. No one was put in nomination against him, and he was nominated by acclamation.

In the 4th or Petersburg District, the Democrats have nominated Edward C. Venable of Portsmouth for Congress. That District has a Republican majority of 8,000. The hope of the election of Venable is based upon the division and dissension of the Republicans.

The New York democratic State convention at Buffalo Wednesday nominated by acclamation the Hon. David Bennett Hill for Governor, Gen. E. F. Jones for Lieutenant-Governor, and John Clinton Gray for Judge of the Court of Appeals, all present incumbents.

SUICIDE.—A despatch from Charleston, W. Va., says that John Kissinger, of Raymond City, chief track-layer in the Marmet Coal Company's mines, hanged himself in his smokehouse about 7 o'clock last Friday night. He was about fifty years of age and leaves a large family. He had been on a spree for several days.

VICTORY FOR THE "DRYS" IN LOUDOWN.—The vote on last Saturday in Mercer district in Loudoun upon the question of license or no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors resulted in a victory for the "drys" by a good majority. That district in 1880 and also in 1886 went "wet." This makes four of the districts of Loudoun "dry" and in one other no licenses are granted, which leaves only Leesburg district under license, and this district will vote again after the presidential election.

MILLS IN PETERSBURG.—Congressman R. Q. Mills, of Texas, addressed the citizens of Petersburg last Saturday night on the subject of tariff reform. The large building was packed, and a number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence. Mr. E. C. Venable, the democratic candidate for Congress from the fourth district, also addressed the meeting. Before the speaking began there was a fine display of fireworks in front of the Academy.

A SNAKE IN THE ORGAN.—The Centreville (Md.) Observer states that on Sunday of last week the organ in the Tilghman's Neck Sunday-school, for a reason at that time unknown, refused to given forth music when the organist, Mrs. A. G. Harley, Jr., attempted to perform on it, and the services were conducted for that day without music. During the week Mr. A. G. Harley, Jr., made an examination of the instrument, and, upon removing the keyboard, was considerably startled when he found a tremendous black snake snugly coiled in the organ. He killed his snakeship, and, upon measuring the reptile, found him to be three feet six inches in length. The organ gave forth its usual melody last Sunday.

PRIMARY ELECTION IN GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.—The official vote of the Democratic primary election in Greenbrier county, W. Va., on the 1st instant, shows that the following were nominated:

House of Delegates—William H. McClung and John W. Sydenstriker. The vote for the several candidates for that office was—William H. McClung, 1018; John M. Sydenstriker, 992; B. F. Eakle, 898; and William B. Lynch, 680.

Prosecuting Attorney—John A. Preston. No opposition.

Sheriff—James Knight.—The vote was close, being for James Knight, 983, for J. W. Henkle, 973.

Assessor (Lower District)—J. M. Correll.

Assessor (Upper District)—John W. Legg.

Commissioner—Charles L. Davis. No opposition.

County Surveyor—James A. Burr. The vote was for Burr, 958; for A. A. Cox, 916

THE VOTE IN MAINE.—The official figures of the Maine election, now at hand, give a direct contradiction to Mr. Blaine's fanciful dispatch. On the largest vote but one ever cast in the State, the plurality of Burleigh, republican, over Putnam, democrat, is 18,495, against a republican plurality for Governor four years ago of 19,745, or a net republican loss of 1,250 on the plurality. The vote for Putnam, democrat, for Governor, is 61,108, which is the largest straight democratic vote ever polled in Maine, and nearly 9,000 in excess of that cast for Mr. Cleveland four years ago. Mr. Blaine also telegraphed Gen. Harrison that the "prohibition vote is falling off everywhere," when the figures show that Cushing, prohibition candidate for Governor, received 2,971 votes, against 2,160 cast for Gov. St. John, the prohibition presidential candidate, in 1884. These figures carry their own comment on Mr. Blaine's congratulatory dispatches

YELLOW FEVER.—There is no abatement of the yellow fever in Jacksonville, Florida. On Monday there were 51 new cases and 7 deaths.

### Death of Professor Richard A. Proctor by Yellow Fever.

This distinguished astronomer and scientist died on the evening of the 12th inst. of yellow fever in New York city. He had arrived there but a few days before from his home in Florida on his way to Europe.

He was born in Chelsea, England, March 23, 1837. He received his early education first at home, then at an academy in Milton, on the Thames. He became at the age of seventeen a clerk in a London banking house. In 1855 he entered King's College, London, to pursue his studies, and in the following year was able to enter St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1860. He married before the close of that year and devoted himself for the next three years chiefly to historical and literary studies. But by 1864 his attention had become chiefly centred in astronomical and mathematical pursuits. In April, 1887, he removed to Oaklands, near Orange Lake, in Florida, where the State proposed to build an astronomical observatory for him, and which has since been his home. Mr. Proctor's work as an author was largely of a character fitted to win contemporaneous popularity and serve his own generation.

His books have served to make many students of science and to widen the mental horizon of many who had rarely looked into scientific works before, which was probably all that he himself designed or expected of them.

### Mr. Henry T. Wickham Accepts.

The committee appointed by the Democratic Senatorial convention which met on the 11th instant at Bowling Green, having notified Henry T. Wickham, Esq., of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in the Hanover and Caroline district upon the platform of the party adopted at St. Louis, he has accepted in the following letter :—

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 12, 1888.

*Messrs. W. T. Chandler, William J. Leake, J. B. Brown, Committee :*

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th,

I regard the action of the Democratic convention of the Thirty-fourth senatorial district as a tribute to the memory of my father.

Greater confidence could not be bestowed upon man than that you rested upon him. It is my duty to accept the nomination thus tendered me, and I shall endeavor to discharge my pledges to the people of Hanover and Caroline with the same fidelity that characterized him.

For years past, it is well known, we have co-operated with the Democratic party and supported its candidates in every contest which involved the control of our State Government, and I but follow now in his footsteps as an advocate for Mr. Cleveland's re-election, and in the support of the Democratic nominee for Congress.

I believe that the present recuperation of our country from its past condition is due to the conservative manhood of our own people, aided greatly by the wise and patriotic line of conduct adopted by the President, and that our main reliance for quiet and self-government in our local affairs, which means peace and prosperity for us here in the South, lies in the continuance of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

He has proved himself devoted to the welfare of our whole country. Under his great leadership sectional issues have been driven backward, and by the favor of a divine Providence will become simply a recollection.

Believing this, and knowing that the hearts of the people of whom I am and with whom my every interest is identified are knit together with a kindred feeling on this point, I ask my fellow-citizens to subordinate all other issues to this one, which appeals to every hearthstone in the district, and to unite with me in casting the vote of Virginia for one who has aided us in the past and who will stand shoulder to shoulder with us in the future.

Thanking you for the gratifying way in which you have made known the will of the convention, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. WICKHAM.

AN OFFICER OF THE LABOR UNION PARTY ON PROTECTION.—In Charleston, W. Va., on Saturday last, Hon. Robert Schilling, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Secretary of the national executive committee of the Union Labor party, delivered a speech before a Labor Union Convention. The Charleston *Star* says:—

"He was introduced by chairman J. W. Goshorn, and entertained the large audiences for about an hour, with a speech that was acknowledged by all who heard it, to be one of the ablest and most logical oratorical efforts ever delivered in this city. He gave a most thorough expose of the Republican "protection" humbug, and showed plainly by illustrations, facts and figures, that not one cent of the money paid in tariff duties ever reached the laborer. He said that the tariff was a local question—that every man wants his own manufactures and products protected, and those of his neighbors to be free of duty. He cited the state of Pennsylvania, and the Carnegie Bros. as instances of the result of protection. Wages are lower in Pennsylvania, than in any other northern state, and yet all her products are "protected." When the employes of the Carnegie Bros. rejected the proposed reduction of wages offered them a few months ago, Italians, Bohemians, Poles and Hungarians were employed to take their places. Where did the protection for the laborer come in? What the country needs is a greater amount of circulating medium."

Suppose the Republican party should win, who imagines that the South would have any participation in the affairs of the national administration except possibly through instruments of aversion and detestation to her people in the persons of treacherous renegades who have conspired with the ignorant and worthless elements of society to disgrace and humiliate her? Who do not know, in such an event, that the high places now filled by decent Southern men, at home and abroad, will know them no more forever under radical domination, and that the white traitors among us, obsequious vassals of envenomed Southhaters, will be encouraged to stir up strife and thereby furnish mean and mischievous politicians with excuse to again oppress our people by intermeddling with our local concerns? Who does not understand all this? —*Lynchburg News.*

Paragraphs from the *National Free Press*:—

The re-election of President Cleveland is a public necessity. His honest administration is worthy of an overwhelming endorsement.

The President is against all shams. He is for the kind of protection that protects the wage-worker, and retaliation that retaliates effectually.

To tax the poor man from the top of his head to the soles of his feet to make him poorer and the rich man richer, is a radical idea worthy only of Blaine & Co.

The Republicans propose to double the price on tin cups, tin plates, coffee-pots and every other tin vessel that we use.—*Richmond Campaign.*

The wage-worker of common sense wishes his wages to go as far as possible, and to accomplish this the Democrats intend to reduce taxes and thereby lessen the cost of the necessaries of life.

Since Blaine's utterances at Dover threw them into a panic, Republican Senators promise to take off from the United States coins the motto "In God we Trust." Any allusion to trusts now gives them the tremors.

The question is, Do the merchants, the manufacturers and the mechanics of the cities and the farmers of the country wish to vote for a party that defends monopolies and works to maintain high taxes, or for the party that favors lower taxes and that opposes the monopoly "combines"?

### Hons. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, and W. L. Wilson of W. Va., in Richmond.

AN IMMENSE ANDIENCE AND VERY ABLE SPEECHES.

In the Opera-House on Broad Street in Richmond last Friday night, an immense audience had the pleasure of hearing two very able speeches delivered by Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, Chairman of the committee that reported the Mills Bill, and W. L. Wilson of Jefferson county, W. Va., also a member of that committee. The Richmond *Dispatch* says:—

"The house was crammed; there was no vacant seat, and hundreds who sought for so much as standing room peered in at the doorways and finding there was no chance for them turned away.

Inside all was brightness and enthusiasm."

Hon. W. L. Wilson, who spoke first, was introduced in his usual felicitous style by Gov. Fitz Lee, who, in the course of his remarks, said:—

"I don't mind telling you that after careful consideration I have concluded not to vote for Harrison and Morton. [Laughter and applause.] Among five or six hundred thousand reasons I may give you two or three. One is that when there was an amendment proposed to the Revised statutes to allow ex-Confederates to hold offices in the army and navy Harrison voted against it.

In 1882, when a bill was offered which contemplated giving the producer of tobacco the privilege of manipulating 100 pounds of it for his own use, he voted against that too. So far as I have ever heard, while in Congress Mr. Harrison never originated or supported any measure for the relief of the laboring-man, and in the often-mentioned labor troubles in Indiana he placed himself at the head of a company of 110 men and said he would order the strikers back to work, and if they did not return he would shoot them to the ground.

It has been my duty, said the Governor, to use the military power in this State; but I did it to preserve the peace. Never did we deal with the question of wages. We said: That is a question for you to settle; the military are to be employed simply to preserve the peace.

In Indiana, however, said the Governor, when the *Journal* offered a reward of $1,000 to any one who would come forward and say he heard Harrison use the language attributed to him, a number of workingmen responded and made the statement and claimed the reward, and after that (the Governor was informed) the announcement of the reward was taken down. Name after name, however, had been presented to prove that Mr. Harrison had said that one dollar a day, that two meals a day were enough for any workingman."

EXTRACT FROM MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

The following is an extract from Mr. Wilson's speech as reported in the *Dispatch.*:—

"Here the speaker proceeded to explain the difference between a tariff for revenue and tariff for protection. He gave an instance in cheviot cloth, which cost $1.25 per yard, to which cost was added a tax of $1.05.

If the Government is obliged to have this money, if it is compelled to resort to taxation as merciless as this, we will pay it because it is a tariff for revenue and the people will provide an adequate revenue, but if some man in Rhode Island wants to make cheviot and comes down to Washington and says, "I can't make it for less than $2.50 a yard," and the Government says I'll put a rate on importations so that no cloth shall come in and undersell you, that is a tariff for protection. [Applause.]

THE REMEDY.

Now, in the name of God, asked Mr. Wilson, can't we remedy this?

Can't we relieve the people?

Can't we give them cheaper necessaries of life?

That was the problem that the Democrats sought to meet and which resulted in the Mills bill, which has been in the Republican Senate for two months.

Here Mr. Wilson stopped to pay a compliment to Mr. Mills, saying that he didn't believe "a better Democrat had trodden our soil since old Thomas Jefferson was laid to rest." [Great applause]

Continuing, said Mr. Wilson, "it is idle talk about high wages unless constant employment go along with them. It is better for the workmen to get a moderate wage and to have regular and constant employment," and hence he argued that it is the duty of the Government to meet this question of over-production. With a revised tariff our trade can find markets in other lands; we will have more general prosperity here, and the laboring-man will have steadier work and more comforts.

The question, Mr. Wilson said, is, Who does this tax protect? Does it protect the American laboring-man? He argued that it does not, and quoted from statistical reports to substantiate his position. Take down the census records and you will find that of the twenty million workingmen in this country only about one twentieth of them are engaged in these protected industries. The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics will show that nearly all of the strikes and lock-outs occur in these so-called protected industries. The introduction of machinery in the manufactories and workshops, he said, are exactly in the line of protected industries. The introduction of contract labor to take the places of American citizens and other evils imposed upon our laboring people were characterized as against the great idea of the dedication of this republic that "all men are free and equal."

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

"A protective tariff," said the speaker, "enhances the profits of capital only and does not increase the pay which our honest workmen receive for their work. Here is an instance of how it operates: A laborer goes to a manufacturer and asks for employment. The latter replies: "Well, I have a vacant place in my factory and I think you can fill it. How much do you want?" The poor man with a family to support looks over the matter and thinks to himself: "I ought to get $10 per day in proportion to my employer's profits on my labor, but I suppose I will have to work for less," and turning to the manufacturer, says: "I will take $3 per day. I cannot possibly support my family in the style that American people should go in on less than that price." "I will not give that," says the manufacturer. "I can send over into Canada and get plenty of men for $2 per day." Want staring him and his family in the face this poor man has to accept the same for which the Canadian would work. At the end of the week when he has earned $12 and is about to be paid off the laborer says, "I need some clothes and believe I will take some of this cloth which I have made."

The manufacturer, throwing down the roll of cheviot goods, says, "How much will you have? It is worth $2 50 per yard."

The laborer: "I will not give that much for it. The goods is only worth $1.25, and I will not pay you as much more for tariff. You could get all the men you wanted in Canada, and I had to work at their low wages or not at all. Now I can go to Canada and get my cloth unless you will sell it to me for what I would have to give for it there." [Tumultuous applause.]

"You poor fool," rejoins the manufacturer, "the Government protects me in what I have to sell you, and gives me free trade on what you have to sell me."

"This," continued Mr. Wilson, "is exactly how this theory of protection works," and he gave several other equally as clear and convincing explanations of the system, all of which the immense assemblage drank in with the greatest eagerness."

EXTRACTS FROM MR MILLS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mills was happily introduced by Col. Richard F. Beirne, Editor of the *State*, and one of the Electors at Large. The *Dispatch* report says:—

"He opened with a pleasant reference to his connection with the old State, of which he was a descendant on his mother's side. He had been taught to believe that the angels were in closer communion with her than any other State, and that the Heavens came down and touched her fields. He spoke of the great men upon the old Commonwealth had given to the country, and then proceeded to the discussion of the principles of self-government. He had been taught to venerate the principle that the government was for the protection of the people; that in this country man is capable of self-government; that the best and happiest condition is where a man governs himself; that the greatest trouble always arises where the Government encroaches upon the rights of its people. In every canvass for many years there had been some great issue for the ballot-box to determine, and the issue now was different from any other one within the last quarter of a century. The great man from Maine had said that the issue now was "labor—labor from skin to core, and from core back to skin again," and the speaker accepted this. It was with his hearers, he said, to determine which of the great parties they would follow. He went back to the days of Patrick Henry and unfolded very carefully the rolled-up history of the Republican party on the matter of war-taxes and how it has always stood with reference to the laboring class. When the war closed the Republicans, who then had entire control of the Government, proceeded at once to relieve the taxes of the wealthy, but let remain the onerous burdens on domestic products. With a national debt of $2,000,000,000 this tax on income was repealed. That's the kind of friend to labor the Republicans are. The tax at that time on woollen goods was from fifty to sixty cents, and the 3 per cent. tax taken off of manufacturers relieved them of about $127,000,000. Out of the population of the United States at that time (50,000,000) not a half million were effected by this tax. There were taxes on railroads, express companies, and other concerns which were coining money, and these were taken off, but the burdens on the property of the poorer classes were allowed to remain. Were the Republicans such friends to the laboring man? As soon as the war was over they didn't want to pay the debt, but were so anxious to commend themselves to these wealthy concerns that they regarded only their interest.

THE QUESTION.

The Democrats are now in power again. They have a surplus in the Treasury of about $130,000,000 wrung from the people by unnecessary and dishonest taxation, and the Republican party now stands indicted for this maladministration. Another matter to be considered is that when the Republicans stopped production and consumption by taking this money out of its legitimate business channels transportation was also stopped and people were left without employment. Now we have got to turn this money back into the channels of business, and we propose to do it by reducing taxation on the necessaries of life. Take off the tax on raw material entirely, and let it come in free, in order that our own people may have the privilege of making up these goods, that our manufactures may be built up. The manufacturers can so manage their business as within eight months to make all the goods that will be consumed in a year, and the remaining four months the operatives are locked out. The manufacturers can go abroad and spend a pleasant season, but the laborers can go nowhere, nor have they accumulated the money necessary to live at home. This wrong has got to be remedied, and we are going to remedy it by making more markets. We must produce the things that go into market in order to have the markets. Labor and material are prime factors in the control of this matter. Our labor is the cheapest in the world in the manufacture of nine out of ten articles. A laborer here gets more and does more. * * *

Where he gets three times as much as a foreign laborer he does six times as much work. We are the smartest people in the world; we excel all other nations in productive qualities as we excel them in civilization and advancement. We are on a higher plane and enjoy privileges that they do not. They have never paid for them as we have. Our Chief Magistrate was eight years ago only sheriff of his county, and four years before he was and unostentatious, modest citizen. The conditions that surround us are greater. Our people are inventive and progressive, and where our workman gets five times as much money as a foreigner he does twelve times as much work. The speaker illustrated by showing that in this country a man can, with machinery, make more door-knobs for fifteen cents and make $3 per day at it, while in Germany an operative working at the same business, and by hand, can make only forty cents per day.

CHEAP GOODS

Great Britain sent over an expert to examine into the manufacturing industries of the United States, and he reported that the people of Rhode Island can beat the people of England on cheap goods. He declared that the labor here is cheaper than in England. We must now reduce the cost of the material, said Mr. Mills, and see if we cannot have our workingmen paid better and given more steady employment. This is the aim of the Democratic party. The Democratic party has always been the poor man's party. Its fundamental principle is equal and just rights to all. [Applause.]

IS LABOR PROTECTED?

But you may say, is not a protective tariff good for the poor man? Well, let us see. Is your labor protected? Is there a protective tariff on labor in this country? No; it is the manufacturer that is protected and not the laborer. If you can tell me how you can get the money that has been paid as duty on pig-iron out of the manufacturer's pocket and put it into the pocket of the poor man, I will stop my speech right here and speak for Harrison, Morton, and free whiskey. [Great applause.]

WOOL.

The tariff protects capital. And workingmen, don't you expect men to give you anything because they are rich. They will give you just what is the market price for labor and no more. You must make such laws as will aid to create a demand for the products of your labor, and then you will be well paid.

Mr. Mills then discussed the tariff on wool and showed the people how the money received as duty on wool is lost in the price paid for woollen goods.

* * * * *

THE PIG TAIL.

Mr. Mills then told the audience that it was getting late, and he would not detain them longer. He said that if the people wanted poverty and wished to go back to the old log-cabins of 1840, and have a Chinese pig-tail stuck in their hats, then they could vote for Harrison, Morton, and free whiskey; but if they wanted more money for labor, cheaper goods, and better times, then vote for Cleveland, Thurman, and tariff reform.

### A false statement emphatically denied by Cleveland.

PHILDELPHIA, September 15.—The following communication has been received by James Whitely, of this city:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1888.

*James Whitely, Esq.:*

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 13th has just been presented to my attention, and it affords the first intimation I have had that in an article published in the *North American Review* I am charged with the declaration that "I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion." In answer to your inquiry as to the truth of this allegation I have to say that I never made use of that expression, or one anything like it. The statement you quote is a pure, unadulterated fabrication. While it would be in vain to attempt to crush out or refute every false statement coined or forged to serve the purpose of misrepresentation in the heat of a political canvass, the friendly spirit of your inquiry has led me to make this emphatic denial.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—In speaking of the President's letter of acceptance, the *National Free Press* of the 16th says:—

Upon the three great living questions of taxation, trusts, and pauper immigration he speaks the strongest words yet spoken in favor of American labor. In one sentence he formulates the position of his party, protection to American industries, protection to American labor, and relief for the whole people from unnecessary taxation. Long ere this goes to press, every American will have read the letter of acceptance. But we cannot refrain from calling attention to one sentence which sums up the aim, object, and method of Democratic tariff reform. We quote as follows:

"The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land."

## HARRISON'S LETTER

### Accepting the Republican Presidential Nomination.

HE FAVORS A HIGH TARIFF, AND OPPOSES PAUPER IMMIGRATION—FAVORS THE PENSION ROBBERY, AND OPPOSES BLAINE'S VIEWS ON TRUSTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 11.—General Harrison's letter of acceptance is made public this evening. It opens with an explanation of his delay in writing it on the ground that visiting delegations have occupied his time, and says: It is a matter of congratulation that the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the democratic party, if any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by Executive acts and messages, and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules but between wide-apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have with quick eyes seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws the principles of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practically free trade—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade;" it may be the more obscure motto, "tariff reform;" but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or indeed very important. The assault itself is the important fact. Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our markets is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions, resulting from the tariff laws, too, may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system in levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that if free to act upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burdens of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and replace upon the free list all competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform" if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products.

The declarations of the convention against all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control, arbitrarily, the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily capital shares the losses of idleness with labor, but under the operation of the trust in some of its forms the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust. Producers who refuse to join the combination as an element of prices, is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject. It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors.

Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs. I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention favors an expression. In respect to that as well as to those I have noticed I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defences and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism, and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

### Colored Independents.

THEIR CONVENTION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., September 13.—The State Convention of Colored Independents concluded its labors this morning. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Republican party has absolutely refused to give the colored man the recognition to which he is entitled, notwithstanding the fact that there are 11,000 colored voters in the State, nearly all of whom are Republicans, and asking that petitions be presented to the Legislature asking for provisions that will prevent discrimination between white and colored pupils in the branches of study in the public schools.

The resolutions declared the body to be uncompromisingly opposed to monopolist corporations, or trusts of any kind and to the abolishing of the tax on whiskey and tobacco; demanded that the tariff be taken from the necessaries and reduced on other articles to such an extent as to prevent the accumulation of a surplus.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, W. H. Davis, of Kanawha county; Auditor, E. A. Turner, of Brook; Treasurer, Alfred Whiting, of Hampshire; Presidential Electors—At Large, T. M. Thurston, of Hampshire; First district, Edward Turner, of Brook; Second district, Albert Alexander, of Hampshire; Third district, John A. Jefferson, of Kanawha; Fourth district, John Jordan, of Mason.


### Row's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co, Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.


According to the Northern Neck *News* there is found an almost insurmountable difficulty in the way of convincing the Hon. Bayley Browne that potatoes have not been put on the free list. The *News* charges that though Mr. Browne has been informed that the duty on potatoes is not touched by the Mills bill he still continues to moan "free potatoes." Surely this statesman is suffering from a new and peculiar mental aberration, which might be properly denominated *mania potato.*—*Rich. State.*

The Wytheville *Patriot and Herald* has a number of times made the same misstatement.

### Harrison's Letter Reviewed.

USING THE SURPLUS TO BUY BONDS—BONDHOLDERS TO BE BENEFITTED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PEOPLE.

[Special to Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Gen. Harrison's letter has not rippled the surface of the sea of politics. Instead of a raging cyclone or blasting blizzard, there has come from the shores of the Wabash the mildest sort of a zephyr. It really seems as if Mr. Ingalls's advice had been followed, and that the Republicans had chosen a negative character. Mr. Harrison's letter has one prevailing idea permeating every paragraph, it is that the Democratic party is insincere, not to be trusted, and if permitted to remain in power will carry the country, in the language of Mr. Mantilini, to the "demnition bow-wows." In one sentence he doubts the sincerity of the Democratic party's platform, and yet accepts as honest the interpretation it has received from the Democratic President and House. He protests against the Democratic outrage of touching the tariff, and yet promises that the Republicans will, if successful, revise it.

The most unpatriotic, unstatesmanlike, impolitic and startling proposition of this otherwise commonplace paper is that which proposes the reduction of the surplus by the purchase of bonds before their maturity.—What do these bonds represent? The high and cruel taxation under which the poor people labored for decades. Who holds these bonds? The rich and miserly, individual and corporate! What can they be bought at before maturity? For just what the "bloated boudholders" choose to demand for them. Who will be paying for both the face, interest, and premium? The now overtaxed masses.

This proposition of itself is enough to condemn both party and candidate. When General Harrison touches the Chinese question he carefully avoids any allusion to his past record. He does not frankly state that his views on that subject have changed. He simply says that "the question has passed beyond the stage of argument," yet it is pending in the Senate to-day. Grover Cleveland would never have thus ignored a record conscientiously made; all the platform in the world would never change his honest convictions.

These features of the letter are the ones which have attracted most attention at Washington. As for the remaining characteristics they are regarded as mere generalities, showing, however, that the leader has fallen into line and promises to sneeze whenever Mr. Quay takes snuff. This explains why he feebly waves the bloody shirt in referring to election frauds, why he makes a pretentious bid for soldiers' votes, not only from the pension standpoint, but by extending to them the hope of getting office "in the competition for civil appointment." With characteristic inconsistency, he in the next paragraph pledges himself to such a lofty theory of civil service reform that to name office-seeking in his presence would be contamination. Mr. Harrison's allusion to the virtue and temperance platform of the convention where votes were bought and sold and free whiskey endorsed is worthy of the Joseph Surface of the Chicago comedy.

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, September 8th, 1888.—Virginia-to-wit:

ESTRAY HOG taken up by S. P. WINE, ON HIS LAND NEAR WAYNESBORO, September 8th, 1888, of the following description: SPOTTED PIG, no ear marks, appraised at $3 00 by D. C. Brower, Elias Hanger and David Kennedy, freeholders, before M. L. Leonard, J. P.

An Extract Teste,
WM. A. BURNETT, Clerk.

Sept 17th, 1888—3t.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, entered in the cause of Crone's Executor for &c. vs. Lucas's Administrator and al, entered on June 5th, 1888, the undersigned, a special commissioner of sale, will, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1888,

in front of the courthouse door at Staunton proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder that valuable farm containing

**About 164½ Acres,**

lying about two miles southeast of Craigsville in Augusta county, and now occupied by A. J. Harruff. Said farm has good improvements on it and is very desirable property.

TERMS:—Sufficient cash in hand to pay the costs of suit accrued since the former sale to said Harruff and the expenses of resale, the residue of purchase money to be on credits in three equal instalments of one, two and three years with interest from date, the purchaser to execute bonds with approved personal security for the deferred payments of purchase money, and the title to the property to be retained as ultimate security.

A. C. BRAXTON,
Special Comm'r.

Virginia—to-wit:—In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Augusta county:

I, Jos. N. Ryan, Clerk of the said court, do certify that A. C. Braxton, the Commissioner in the said cause of Crone's Ex'ors for &c., vs. Lucas' Adm'r &c., has executed the bond therein required according to law. Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1888.

sept 19—1ds J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

IN ORDER to meet the growing tendency of so many persons to pay cash—I propose to nurture and cultivate such a hearty feeling. In order to do so, I will, after a short statement copied from a standpoint of one who has tried the Cash and Credit plan, and of one who knows whereof he speaks—give you an outline of a plan which I propose shall take place on and after September 1st, 1888. I copy a statement, viz:

**"Cash or Credit."**

"In doing a credit business one-half the capital is in accounts and makes no profit after it goes on the books, a double profit must be charged on the goods sold. A merchant with cash can buy cheaper than one who depends on collecting accounts to meet his bills.

In trating a merchant's worth cash as good notes count a hundred cents for a dollar. Book accounts count nothing and they oftimes make him poorer. A farmer does not accept the term "charge it" for his wheat or corn and go home without any money, but when he sells his stock or produce he wants the money at once. When a merchant sells for cash he adds a profit for the use of the money for the time it is invested—30, 60 or 90 days. What he sells on credit he adds a profit for the time the money is used—60 or 90 days in goods and 9 to 12 months on the books—fully one year in all—10 or 12 per centum more than the cash dealer. The cost of collecting, the cost and time of keeping the books and the lots of unpaid accounts, for those who do pay have to pay for what others get and do not pay for.

All of this amounts to two or three times the profit the cash dealer charges. To accommodate those who want time and the benefit of cash prices, I have adopted Taylor's Coupon System. By this system no books are kept. There are no disputes as there are no goods charged which the customer thinks he did not get. Every sale is a cash sale, and the goods are paid for by the coupons taken from a book. Every page in each book represents 50 cents in coupons, which are so arranged that any amount to a cent, can be computed and detached at will.

Fraud is prevented, which sometimes occur in open accounts. Every one at all times knows how much he owes. There are no mistakes, and it saves time and trouble for both merchant and customer.

I have 10, 20, 25 and $30 books. For payment of these books, I will accept good notes, due when convenient, if less than one year, bearing interest at 10 per cent. after 60 days from date. For cash in advance for these books I will discount the $20 books 50 cents, $25 book 75c., $30 books $1.

FIRST—I propose to use the same system and will ve discount on the following books:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash in advance, | $5 00 book for | $4 80 | |
| do | $10 00 | do | 9 60 |
| do | $15 00 | do | 14 25 |
| do | $20 00 | do | 19 00 |
| do | $25 00 | do | 23 75 |
| Charged on time | 30 days $5 00 book for | $5 00 | |
| do | do 10 00 | do | 10 00 |
| do | do 15 00 | do | 15 00 |
| do | do 20 00 | do | 20 00 |
| do | do 25 00 | do | 25 00 |

To any one who understands charging, and the expense and trouble attached, can readily see by this plan, the expense of a book-keeper at 40, 50 or 60 dollars per month is saved, and I can give it to you to save trouble to you and myself.

SECOND—To make things agree with all, I propose to make the same rule work with all. Country customers who purchase and pay cash in the same ratio as the statement on books, except, (this includes all purchases) I will not discount sugar when sold by the barrel or where sugar alone is sold, or where trade is exchanged for goods, but I will discount when the amount purchased in the same proportion over and above trade furnish d; for example: If I purchase two dollars worth of butter and the party takes out seven dollars worth of goods I will discount him the 20 cents on the 5 dollars and so on as stated above.

Flour and sugar simple and alone will not be discounted.

I am in earnest about this, if all my customers would realize how much better this plan would suit whether they pay cash or wait until the end of the month to pay.

How much easier to keep your own accounts. It allows a merchant a