Staunton Spectator.

WEDNSDAY, MARCH 6, 1889.

Augusta County.

Farming always has and always will be the chief industry in the Valley of Virginia. In farming, of course, are included its associated pursuits of other than our staple products, with live stock, &c., in all of which the farmers of Augusta are making substantial and profitable progress.

It is estimated that the indebtedness of the farmers of the United States amounts to two billions of dollars, a sum greater than the national debt, but, on the other hand, the value of their products annually is more than double that amount, being over four billions of dollars. The future that the agricultural interest of the country is to maintain in relation to these supposed facts representing indebtedness and income, cannot, of course, be solved in advance. Whether indebtedness or production relatively is to increase or diminish as viewed from the present standpoint, the balancing of accounts hereafter is the only source of information that will authorize a conclusion of a satisfactory character.

The discussion of this general feature of the question, only concerns us in a general way. It is a well-established fact, which statistics and analysis will demonstrate, that the indebtness of the farmers of the United States is much below the *pro rata* of persons and corporations conducting other pursuits with holdings of relative values. The same method of investigation reveals other important facts which do not now, but will have a consideration hereafter. National legislation and policy, and to some extent State and municipal partiality, confer special favors on the products and enterprises of other industries, whilst the National Government denies the one only and single favor agriculture asks as the trade of the country is regulated—to foster it through an enlarged outward commerce.

Recurring to the subject as it concerns us locally, observation warrants these conclusions: The indebtedness of the farmers of Augusta county is much less than the proportion their numbers bear to the aggregated numbers, and their produced values are larger—when considered by the same method of computation—than the proportion they bear to the agricultural production of the country.

We should have remarked, when considering the matter from a general standpoint, that the best informed persons who have investigated and written upon the subject, have not the least doubt of a complete restoration of prosperity to our agriculture. Such being the case, as that great and absorbing interest is generally viewed, the application of the conclusion as it concerns the farmers of Augusta county should produce no dreary reflections in their minds, nor weaken the ardor of their zeal and industry in their noble pursuit.—To cheer them on in their work and in that elegant progress of which there is, on every hand, increasing evidences, we could point to many pleasing facts and circumstances. Fields and orchards and gardens and forests are cared for and made to yield in fruitfulness as never before. Neatness in style and permanency in buildings and improvements are becoming a distinctive policy upon Augusta farms, and a delight to their owners. This characteristic of their brethren in other States, and in our own where opportunities with less reverses than have been the experience with our farmers, shows a commendable disposition to improve by following a good example as well as to profit by a genuine and economizing industry.

The development of the iron and other resources for manufacturing purposes will enhance every interest of town and county. The opportunites are great for such enterprises and a new commencement should awaken every energy and move every hand to well-applied effort. The improvements made to our highways and byways, by the building of bridges and the inauguration of a better system of roads, have already placed Augusta in that respect in the front-rank with the most advanced communities.

The commercial interests of Staunton and the county are of a large and superior order. The grain and produce trade is large and increasing, and is finely conducted. The milling interests are not excelled at any place in the State outside of Richmond. The weekly transactions in grain, hay, and valley staple products attest the superiority and profitable culture of the soil in all the country in trade-intercourse with Staunton, which long since made the city an emporium of a well-to-do thrift for many miles around it and in counties adjoining.

All our pursuits have some trials as well as good advantages. All occupations and enterprises, no matter where located, are subject to the same laws, which cannot prevent occasional adversity any more than they would close up the avenues of returning prosperity. Take it, all-in-all, Augusta county with its advantages—a few of which have been enumerated, and to them especially should be added its superior facilities, except in one section, for transportation,—is most opportunely favored for a bright future. Always substantial and progressive in the past as the way was opened to her people, the good old county will measure up to a high standard in every requirement of the future.

THE BENEFITS OF GOOD ROADS.—The value of good country roads, says the Balt *Sun*, is strikingly illustrated in the case of Madison county, Alabama, of which Huntsville is the county seat. That county has in its limits several macadamized roads, so its people have felt both the need and the blessings of such roads. The Huntsville Mercury says the result is that the land which has the benefit of the turnpike sells readily for $50 and $60 an acre, while that which has no such advantage sells for only from $15 to $20 an acre. So well convinced are the people of Madison of the value of good roads that the county has obtained permission from the Legislature of that State to issue its bonds to the extent of $150,000 for the purpose of building 130 miles of well graded and macadamized roads in its midst, so located as to give the greatest good to the greatest number in the matter of reaching a market.

GOING SOUTH.—Col. Lyman B. Goff, a successful manufacturer, of Pawtucket, R. I., who has been in Georgia for several weeks, has organized a company with $100,000 capital for the manufacture of yarns, twines, knitting cotton, &c. It is proposed to erect a new mill at Portersdale, near Covington, Ga., utilizing the fine water power at that place, and starting with 5,000 spindles, with room to increase the capacity if needed. Work on the new mill will be commenced in a few days.

John C. Smith, the oldest citizen of Page county, died last week, aged ninety-three years.

The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company has commencéd the erection of a handsome depot in Lynchburg.

"Republican party preachers are preaching the negro ostracised instead of Christ crucified," is the way the Mobile *Register* puts it.

A Pittsburg syndicate has closed negotiations for the erection of a two hundred-ton furnace at Buena Vista, Rockbridge county.

John R. Patton, of Pensylvania, is now developing the "Randolph" gold mine, of Spottsylvania county, and reports the most favorable results.

Piedmont, West Virginia, has organized an electric light company, with a capital of $20,000, and will soon have the new system of lighting in full operation.

Henry Kern, surveyor of Shenandoah county, dropped dead beside his compass while surveying in Cedar Creek Valley last Saturday. He was seventy-two years old.

Dentists in Cedar Falls, Iowa, are likely to have an oppertunity to go fishing. An Indian "doctor" visited the town and during a few days' extracted nearly 1,000 teeth.

The Orkney Springs property in Shenandoah county was sold last week under an order of the Circuit Court. Robert Wilson, of Mount Jackson, became the purchaser.

The Petersburg *Index-Appeal* does not agree with Hon. J. R. Tucker and Hon. Chas. T. O'Ferrall on the tariff question, but says they are the brainiest men that Virginia has had in Congress for many years.

The man who committed suicide in Madrid Friday has been fully identified as Richard Pigott, the perjurer and forger of the letters upon which the London *Times's* articles on "Parnellism and Crime" were based.

President Cleveland sent in a message to the United States Senate Saturday afternoon vetoing the direct tax bill. After a brief debate the Senate passed the bill over the veto of the President by a vote of 45 to 9.

Cattle raisers in the west have formed a combination to sell through their own agents and not to commission men. This is the first step toward breaking down the beef monopoly. If it extends far enough it will succeed.

PENSIONS FOR EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.—A bill is now before the legislature of North Carolina, which, if it becomes a law, will provide pensions ranging from $25 to $100 per annum. The latter amount is to go to those who are disabled for manual labor, and, while not much, will serve to lighten the burdens of life for many a struggling old warrior.

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY NEWS.—The improvements in the appearance of the Rockbridge County News shows that its management is wide awake, and that the people of Lexington and Rockbridge have a fine representative journal in that sterling newspaper. Its appears in a complete new dress. Its enterprise secures that good support which its merits richly entitle it to receive.

The speeches of Gladstone and Parnell in parliament Friday were received with great ethusiasm. The Old Man bore down on his foes with a heavy logic, showing them how step by step his prophecies were being fulfilled and the sentiment of the English people turning to Ireland's relief. Mr. Parnell's speech was in the nature of a plea for the past and a justification for the labors of himself and his colleagues.

MAHONE CHANGED HIS MIND.—The Roanoke *Times* says that "Mahone first telegraphed to Washington that he would be there last Saturday to call on the president-elect, but when he learned that only Blaine men seemed to have the ear of Harrison he cancelled the appointment on the ground that his visit might be misconstrued. It is to be a Blaine administration, and Mahone will have neither part nor parcel in it. He might as well make up his mind to go to Russia.

While the inauguration ceremonies were in progress the lines of the great procession to escort President Harrison to the White House were filled up and arranged. The plan of assembling was complete, and each officer was furnished with a chart of the place of assembling and of the line of march. The divisions comprised United States troops, State militia, G. A. R. posts, and various political clubs and civic organizations.

After lunching at the White House President Harrison reviewed the parade. The inauguration ball at night was a brilliant spectacle. The drill of the flambeau clubs excited much interest. The display of fireworks was postponed until Tuesday night on account of the rain.

NEW RAILROAD PROPOSED IN GREENBRIER CO., W. VA.—The Greenbrier *Independent* advocates the propriety of constructing a railroad in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., from Ronceverte to Cold Knob, and says it is "informed by parties who know whereof they speak that there are fully 50,000 acres of rich coal lands that could be reached by such a road; and valuable hard woods of many kinds are found there in endless quantities—wild cherry, maple, walnut, lynn, oak, &c. The coal seams are thick, and are found low down on the mountain sides, and are thus much more accessible than in the New River region," and that "it would be a veritable bonanza for Ronceverte, Lewisburg, Frankford and Williamsburg; indeed, for the whole county."

CALLING TO SEE HARRISON SATURDAY.—Quite a number called to see President Harrison on Saturday. A dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* says that the most conspicuous caller was President Cleveland, who drove over from the White House, accompanied by Col. J. M. Wilson. He remained quite a little time, and General Harrison when he left followed him to the door to shake hands. The President's call was the return of a visit made to him earlier in the day by the President-elect, his son, Russell Harrison, his private secretary, Mr. Halford, and Col. A. T. Britton, chairman of the inaugural committee. Shortly after the President's visit, Mr. Harrison, with his son and daughter-in-law, took a drive.—Mrs. Harrison also took a short drive during the afternoon. The ladies had almost as many callers as the General, and among them were the ladies of the families of various democratic Senators and members. The Mortons also had many callers, and Mr. and Mrs. Morton lunched with Mr. John R. McLean.

Gov. Lee's Return from New York.

INTERVIEWED BY A REPORTER OF THE RICHMOND STATE.

On the night of Feb. 22nd, Gov. Lee made a speech at the banquet of the Southern Society of N.Y. city which has attracted much attention. On the night of the 27th he returned to Richmond, and the next day he was interviewed by a *State* reporter, to whom he said:—

"Yes, sir; the more I see of the North the more I am convinced that the southern people are the best friends the negroes have," said the Governor. "I heard and saw enough the other day to convince any one that the northern people care little for the negro race. The very people who are disposed to grow sentimental about the blacks and who are really fanatical on the subject, have nothing whatever to do with them. The carriage-drivers and footmen are white, the hotel waiters are white and the servants generally are white. I saw very few negroes in New York. The people there do not want them. Now the paper that distort my utterances on the race question make it appear that I am hostile to the negro race, whereas I am particularly friendly, and the negroes themselves admit that I have done more for them in my official capacity than any other Governor ever did. But for some wise purpose, God made the races distinct—the negro race inferior to the white race—and the races must ever remain distinct. The white race ought to and will ever dominate."

"Do the northern people regard the race question as a serious issue?"

"Why, yes. While in New York the other day I met prominent Republicans as well as Democrats, and I heard a Republican say that it would never do to put the negroes in office. 'No matter how much I may differ with you in politics,' he said, 'we can agree on this point—this must always be a white man's Government.'

"Did you hear any plan for the solution of the race trouble advanced?"

"Oh, yes. I heard a member of Congress say that he was in favor of the Government appropriating enough money to colonise the negroes so as to keep them distinct from the whites. I heard many schemes suggested. One was to send them back to Africa; another was for the Government to buy all the lands in three or four southern States and colonize the negroes there. Another was for the Government to buy Cuba and send all the negroes there. I tell you, the northern people are very much interested in this matter and discuss it quite boldly. I gave only two or three minutes in my speech to the race topic, and what I said was well received, although one or two papers in particular distorted what I said and tried to make a great sensation of my views."

"Is the Southern Society of New York in a flourishing condition?"

"The Society is a decided success, and attracts a great deal of attention. It has about 600 members, and there were about 300 at the dinner on Friday in honor of Washington's birthday. A finer body of men I never saw. There were several northern Republicans present as guests, and they were loud in their praises of the southerners. There are about 50,000 southern people living in New York. In the New York medical profession the South leads; some of the ablest lawyers at the New York bar are southerners, and seven of the national banks there have southern men for their presidents."

"Did you meet Gen. W.T. Sherman during your visit?"

"I did not."

"Did there seem to be much interest in the centennial of Washington's inauguration to be celebrated in New York April 30?"

"Yes, the celebration will be a grand affair. The Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where I stopped, is the headquarters for the celebration committee, and the committee is very busy Virginia will be represented in the parade by a number of military companies, and as the railroads will sell cheap tickets, a great crowd will go from this State. All the Governors are invited to take part in the centennial exercises and I expect to be present."

At this point in the interview the Governor received a fresh batch of mail, which was a signal for the reporter to cut his work short.

A FIGHT IN A LEGISLATURE.—There was a fight in the Indiana House of Representatives Wednesday. The prohibition bill was under discussion, and Representative Willard, of Lawrence county, (democrat,) said that the measure was another evidence of republican hypocrisy. He then moved the previous question. Representative Stanley, (republican,) of Hendricks county, said that the moving of the previous question was the trick of a coward. Mr. Wilson retorted that he was no coward, and that whoever said he was lied. This apparently had settled the matter, until Representative Linck, (republican,) of Jefferson county, walked down the aisle to Mr. Willard's desk and demanded that Willard's language be taken down. Linck charged that Willard called Stanley a liar. Willard denied it. Linck flew in a passion and said, "Don't call me a liar." and at the same time struck Willard a powerful blow in the face. The doorkeepers and other members interfered immediately, and the disgraceful scene ended. Linck apologized, and on Thursday he was fined $150 and suspended for twelve days, the remainder of the session.

The republican members of the House and Senate held a joint caucus Thursday night and considered the matter of resigning, but the caucus finally adjourned without a conclusion. Nearly all present were confident of stepping out at once, but John C. New and several State officials appeared and talked against such action. They urged that Linck had acknowledged that he was at fault in the assault upon Willard, and he was on record as having apologized for it; that while punishment was excessive. Linck could not be defended, and it would be impolitic to resign. A letter was read from Gov. Hovey recommending that the caucus take no hasty action.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS DISPLEASED WITH HARRISON.—The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette*, under date of March 2nd, says:—

The Southern republicans here are by no means pleased with Mr. Harrisen for the way he has treated them in respect to the selection of his cabinet. They say he never even entertained the idea of having a Southern man in his cabinet, and that his nearest approach to such an idea was when he thought of appointing Mr. Noble, now of St. Louis, but an Lowa soldier during the war. They also say that leaving out Mr. Blaine, he could have found in the South abler men for his cabinet than any who have been mentioned in any of the slates for that body. The New York men say that unless Mr. Platt be tendered a place the administration will be a preordained failure. The Virginians, and many other Southern men, say General Mahone has been badly treated, and want to know how republicanism is to grow in the South, if the men who lead the party there are to be treated as he has been: Altogether, things are working, and Mr. Harrison will soon find that "for all you see him gwine so, he has his troubles here below."

One of the republican members of the House from Virginia says the office-seekers in his district have already made a descent upon him, and that from his experience with them so far he looks upon his future with fear and trembling.

We salute President Cleveland and his lovely wife upon their retirement from the White House—may they live to occupy it again, if they wish, and to illustrate a second time the dignity and beauty of American manhood and womanhood unmarred by the influences of fashion or the temptations of ambition. They retire with equal honor for themselves and the American people. The President is an honest, able, candid man and his wife a noble womanly woman.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

Gen. Rosser's Address:

A few weeks since, Gen. Rosser delivered and address in Baltimore, which has been much commented upon. Some of his strong expressions excited the ire of the extremists in the North, and the disapproval of some in the South.

The general tenor was national, loyal, and patriotic. The following is the portion that caused most comment of an adverse character:—

"I am tired of Gettysburg reunions and 'Blue and Gray' love feasts which the politicians are holding. I am, and I believe that every brave Confederate soldier living to-day is more loyal to the constitutional government of the new United States and to the flag of the new Union than are the rank and file of the Grand Army of the Republic. This banner," waving a Confederate battle flag, "under which we so gloriously fought is now a badge of our loyalty to ourselves. This is the cross which we bore with a courage, patience and fortitude which entitles every brave, true and tried Confederate soldier to wear a patriot's immortal crown." Continuing, he said the South was victorious in every battle in Virginia from the first to the last, and finally yielded only to starvation. "It was a fact and is still a fact that a Southern gentleman can whip a puritanical Yankee every time." He put down the Confederate flag, and taking up the Stars and Stripes, he said: "This is the flag of my country, and to our patriotic hearts this flag symbolizes, by its stars, the self-illuminating light of States sovereighty, and these bands of red and white symbolize the bonds of flesh and bone which, in E. Pluribus Unum, unite them all in one union of national life and destiny."

The Baltimore *Sun* has the following to say with reference to it:

"The recent address of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, of Virginia, before the Confederate Army and Navy Society, in Baltimore, has afforded the more extreme republican papers and politicians an opportunity for unfavorable comment and some have gone so far as to refer to Gen. Rosser as a braggart, as a man who talked a great deal but did very little fighting, and as one who was captured by one of the "fanatical Yankees" to whom the General paid his respects in his Academy of Music address A Confederate soldier, who is pretty familiar with the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, expresses the opinion that Gen. Rosser never was a prisoner of war. He was educated at West Point, being a cadet from Texas, and entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant in one of the batteries of the celebrated Washington Artillery of New Orleans. He was quickly promoted to the captaincy of this battery, and was soon recognized as one of the bravest and most skillful artillery officers in the Army of Northern Virginia. His dash and gallantry attracted the attention of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who had him promoted to a colonelcy and assigned to the command of one of the regiments in Gen. Fitz Lee's cavalry brigade. In this position he greatly distinguished himself, being a splendid horseman, a crack swordsman and pistol shot, a man of great courage and coolness, with remarkable aptitude for the disposition and handling of troops. Such a combination of soldiery qualities quickly led to another promotion, and this time he was made a brigadier-general and assigned to the command of Gen Turner Ashby's old brigade, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth Virginia regiments, Lieutenant Colonel E. V. White's battalion, and Chew's battery of horse artillery. This command Gen. Rosser christened the 'Laurel Brigade," and its history is a familiar one to the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia. Under Rosser it distinguished itself in numerous battles, including the engagements at Warrenton Springs, Auburn, Parker's Store, Saugster's Station, the first and second day's battles in the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Trevylian's Station, the White House, Reams Station, Cedar Creek, and dozens of other fights. In 1864 Rosser was made a major-general, and each promotion seemed to develop new capacities as a cavalry commander. He was in the retreat from Petersburg, and during the expiring hours of the confederacy was recommended by Gen. Lee for the position of lieutenant-general. It is the recollection of the Confederate above referred to that Gen. Rosser did not surrender at Appomattox, but had succeeded in getting through the Federal lines and was on his way to North Carolina to join Gen. Joseph E. Johnston when he heard of the surrender of that distinguished officer. Then he disbanded the men who were with him. Another story is that after the war Gen. Rosser rode into a Virginia town wearing a gray coat adorned with two rows of military buttons, which he was ordered to remove by one of the Federal provost marshals, and that on failing to promptly comply with the order the officer or some of his men cut the buttons from Rosser's coat. This may be true, for provost marshals generally had at their heels a file of blue coated soldiers, and cutting Confederate buttons off of people's clothing, big, little, old and young, by Federal officials, was a common thing when the fighting was over and the Confederates had laid down their arms. Those, therefore, who have been circulating silly stories about Rosser's war record had better learn something about it before they "shoot off their mouths." It is safe to say that no more brave or dashing soldier fought in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia."

"Blocks of Five."

A few days ago the INDEX APPEAL published an account, taken from an exchange, of the reported estrangement of General Harrison and "blocks of five" Dudley and his friends, said to have arisen because of the president-elect's reluctance to be known as the intimus, or the defender of a man through whose dishonest methods the state of Indiana was made to cast her electoral vote for the republican ticket. It is true, General Harrison profited by Dudley's rascality, but none the less it is to his credit that he is unwilling to speak good words for the rotten bridge that carried him across the stream. General Harrison's discretion seems to have been the more well-advised in view of Dudley's demeanor before an examining court officer in Washington, last Thursday.

It will be remembered that shortly after Dudley had been charged with the authorship of the "blocks of five" letter, he instituted libel suits against a number of newspapers in New York city, but has shown a manifest reluctance, ever since, to bring these cases to trial. One of the papers in question determined, however, to force Dudley, if possible, to show his hand, and caused a subpœna to be issued to compel Dudley to appear and give testimony for the defense. This subpœna Dudley sought to have quashed by proceedings brought before one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, but this attempt miscarried. An examination was begun therefore, before a commissioner in chancery, all reporters having been previously excluded at Dudley's request. To every question asked him Dudley replied "I decline to answer," supplementing his first answer by the statement that he was acting under advice of counsel.

Out of his own mouth does William W. Dudley stand condemned before the country. Charged with the crime of having written a letter wherein he councils and directs the corruption of voters; having denied, with more or less important variations or modifications, his criminality, he has nothing to say but "I decline to answer" when shown a copy of the letter in question and asked whether or not that was a correct copy of what he had written. An innocent person would not have taken refuge in so miserable a device. But Dudley, knowing full well that he had written that letter, dared not deny it under oath, for, if he did, the penitentiary stared him in the face.

We think General Harrison is to be commended for washing his hands of William W. Dudley.—*Petersburg Index-Appeal.*

KILLED AND THROWN INTO NEW RIVER.—A correspondent of the Greenbrier *Independent* says that a man was killed and thrown into New River at Caperton, Fayette county, W. Va. He says:—

"It appears that he went there to work, and his landlord told him where to get a miner's suit to work in. He got them from the wrong place but returned them, and the man who owned the clothes knocked him in the head with a chair, and then two others helped to make way with him. They stripped him of his clothes and threw him into the river. The murderer escaped."

Good Digestion and Heaven.

The N. Y. *Herald* of Jan. 27th had an editorial under the caption above from which we extract the following:—

"The important question of the hour is how a family of limited means can get palatable food, and enough of it, at a reasonable price. It is a larger and harder problem to solve than the national surplus, or the effect of reducing the tariff on wool, or the constituent elements of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet. The man or woman who shows us how to get more comfort out of a dollar is deserving of the world's gratitude and throws even Christopher Columbus in the shade.

It is an odd fact in the divine economy, and one not easily interpreted, that one-half of a housekeeper's life is spent in the use of pots and kettles. Another fact more easily understood is that the other half of her life is made wretched if her work is poorly done.

In the history of the average family the kitchen is more important than the parlor. Its occupant is the power behind the throne—more potent than the throne itself. The mistress of the range is the priestess of the household. She commands those toothsome blandishments which have an intenser fascination than philosophy, and—if a mere bungler in the science of human happiness—may concoct that witches' broth which sows dissension, alias dyspepsia, in the bosoms, alias stomachs, of liege lord and progeny No minister in the pulpit ever held such sway for good or ill as she, for in properly feeding the body she makes the soul willing to be saved, whereas an ill fed body, or one struggling vainly with an undigested dinner, compels the soul to murmur, in the words of Milton's Satan, "Myself am hell."

It is a questian not yet satisfactorily solved whether well cooked food and a trim, trig snuggery of a home are more conducive to human happiness than religion. If they work in double harness—the home and the hope of heaven—a man is fitted both for the stern duties of this life and for the pleasures of the life to come.

Whoever goes habitually hungry, or looks askance at his own dinner table, is fit for stratagems and spoils. A tough beefsteak or a cup of cold coffee frequently causes such a sudden revulsion from the high anticipations of comfort by an eager appetite that the most direful consequences may result. The very spirit of the man sympathizes with his disappointed body and grows recklessly ready for misdeeds. Mind and heart are thrown out of gear. The conscience will no more work than a watch filled with dust. The temper becomes rampant, and the poor victim of an overdone chop or heavy griddle cakes breaks up the home by smashing the furniture thereof.

Perhaps he goes to too great an extreme in this emphatic expression of displeasure, but the silent sympathy of the world recommends him to mercy on account of extenuating circumstances."

WELL PUT.—The Philadelphia *Times* says comparisons are sometimes odious, but they are often inevitable.

Mr. Cleveland goes out conscious that he was re-elected by the people.

Mr. Harrison comes in as the fruit of a trade made by three notorious politicians, Platt, Elkins and Blaine.

Mr. Cleveland goes out reiterating his convictions to the last.

Mr. Harrison comes in manacled between his political creators.

Mr. Cleveland goes out leaving clean robes of office behind him.

Mr Harrison comes in with a bargain of offices for patronage to fulfill at the start.

Mr. Cleveland goes out as he came in, calling no man master.

Mr. Harrison comes in with Blaine riding on his shoulders, yoked in between Platt and Elkins.

Mr. Cleveland retires, saying:—"Had certain conditions been eliminated we would have won a decisive victory."

Mr. Harrison comes in as the Presidential result of those conditions—bluff, boodle and bribery.

"More true joy Marcellus exiled feels than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels."

FAILURE TO CONFIRM—Washington, March 3.—The Senate had quite a lengthy executive session this morning, but it was barren of the results which had been hoped for. The nominations of Mr. Webb, Mr. Stevenson Mr Hartridge, for United States district judge for Florida, and several others, which a majority of the Senate desired to confirm, will now certainly fail because the minority, led by Mr. Edmunds, announced their determination to prevent favorable action, even at the risk of forcing an extra session. During the several discussions upon these nominations there was more than once considerable feeling between republican Senators. Don Cameron in reply to Mr. Edmunds, who undertook to scold him for acting with the democrats, used some very plain language. He said he was responsible only to his own people for his conduct, and would like the Senator from Vermont to know that he possessed no right to lecture other Senators for the manner in which they performed their duty.—He said that Cleveland had the undoubted right to control the offices which had fallen vacant during his administration, and it was a very small and mean business for the Senate not to confirm his nominations. He would not think it fair should Mr. Harrison be treated in this way four years hence, and certainly if it would not be fair in the one case it would not be in the other. Both Senators Cameron and Quay have been very anxious for the confirmation of Mr. Harrridge for United States judge for Florida, but Mr. Edmunds, as chairman of the judiciary committee, had it in his power to thwart them, and when the motion to discharge his committee from the further consideration of the case was submitted he indicated without reserve that it should not be allowed to come to a vote.—*Baltimore Sun.*

GEN. ROSSER'S VIEWS.—As stated in the *Gazette*, Gen. T. L. Rosser was in this city on Wednesday, on business connected with the development of southwestern Virginia During a conversation with a representative of the *Gazette* the General said that he had come from Washington to this city with Governor Lee and Senator Daniel, who were on their way to Richmond. The reporter laughingly suggested that the same trio had, by their speeches made last week, created a sensation and caused considerable comment throughout the North. To this Gen. Rosser replied that if a Southern democrat now expressed his sentiments publicly, even when among his friends, he was called a "rebel" and a "traitor" by the Northern South-hating republicans; but that no matter how violent a secessionist a Southern man had been, if he was now a republican, the republicans in the North thought he had repented of his sins, and was all right.

Gen. Rosser said he was tired of the Southern people truckling and fawning to the Northern republicans any longer; the war had been over for twenty five years, and the more the South humbled herself towards the North the more was expected of her. He said the South could well afford to let the Northern republicans have the Presidency, the Senate, the House of Representatives and everything else north of the Potomac, provided the democrats kept control of their own States in the South, and that the affairs of those States were managed by her white citizens.

He said the characterizing of Governor Lee and other Southern men as "rebels" and "traitors" by the Northern demagogues and press, simply because they express their sentiments and speak the truth concerning Southern affairs, is puerile and an indignity that should be rebuked by the well-thinking men of the entire country.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The fall of young Sigel, the son of the man who led so many American citizens of Teutonic descent to battle against the South ron in his fight for his rights under the constitution, in the late war between the States, is attended with many pathetic features. According to the New York *Tribune*, he was implicitly trusted by his father, in whose office he has been employed for three years, but he took advantage of his position to forge checks made out for pensioners. The evidence against him is overwhelming, and he has been held in the large bail of $20,000. The amount known to have been stolen is not great, and the young man had no expensive habits. He must have possessed feeble moral fibre, and appears to have yielded in the weakest way to temptation.—*Richmond Times.*

INAUGURATED.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE INAUGURATION.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

The preparations for the inauguration of President Harrison on the 4th instant were on a grander scale than any event of the kind ever called forth in the history of the country. At an early hour in the day an immense throng of people had gathered at the Capitol.

Promptly at 11 A. M., President Cleveland, accompanied by President-elect Harrison, entered a carriage at the Executive Mansion, and with the congressional committee, drove to Pennsylvania avenue, and, followed by the First division of regular army troops and District of Columbia militia as the escort, proceeded to the Capitol.

At 11:15 the Senate was called to order by Senator Ingalls. Foreign Ministers with their suites, Ex-Senators and distinguished citizens were present. The Supreme Court, with Chief Justice Fuller, were also present.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock the President of the United States was announced. He entered by the door at the right of the presiding officer, escorted by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. A moment later the President-elect was announced. He entered with Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. Both President Cleveland and the President-elect were greeted with applause from the galleries and the floor.

They were taken to seats directly in front of the presiding officer. As the hands of the Senate clock reached the hour of noon, the Vice-President-elect was announced. He was escorted to the platform of the presiding officer by Senator Cullom, of Illinois. Every one in the chamber arose and remained standing while Senator Ingalls administered to Mr. Morton the oath of office. At the conclusion of this ceremony Senator Ingalls turned to the Senate and made a brief speech. His remarks were greeted with applause from the galleries, where sat Mrs. Harrison and her daughter, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Ingalls, Miss Ingalls and other members of the families of those for whom the private gallery had been reserved. At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator Ingalls turned and handed the gavel to Mr. Morton, who then assumed the position of presiding officer, and called the Senate to order in extra session.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Butler, the chaplain. At the conclusion of a brief speech by Mr. President Morton the new senators were sworn in.

The message of the President, convening the Senate in extra session, was then read, and the Senate having completed its organization, the Vice-President announced that it would proceed to the east front of the Capitol, where the President of the United States was to be sworn in.

The procession was then formed and moved to the appointed place.

As the President and President-elect appeared, they were greeted with cheer after cheer from the dense throng that surrounded the platform. The steps and the porticos at the north and south ends of the Capitol were black with people, in spite of the heavy rain, while every window of the great building framed a group of faces.

The procession moved to the front of the portico, the President and President elect taking the seats reserved for them at the front of the stand. When all had been settled the President arose and the Chief Justice administered to him the oath of office. The great crowd on the platform rose and remained standing with uncovered heads during this ceremony.

As the President bowed his head and kissed the Book, the crowd cheered again and again and again. Turning from the Chief Justice to the little rostrum that had been erected in front of the stand, President Harrison began the delivery of

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in public induction to office of the Chief Executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by the faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be an unfailing defence and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from the beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion, when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and each other to day to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of States; to yield willing obedience to all the laws, and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into the covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke, and confidently expect favor and help of Almighty God, that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people the spirit of fraternity and love of righteousness and peace. This occasion derives a peculiar interest, from the fact that the presidential term which begins this day is the 26th under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of the delays attending the organization of Congress and canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the Constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department, by the organization of the Supreme Court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century. I will not attempt to note the marvellous, and, in great part, the happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of its organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely-ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of the Government under the Constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and the hope and courage in contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to thirteen States, weak in everything except courage and love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now population greater than any of the original States, except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The centre of population, when our National Capital was located east of Baltimore, and it was agreed by many well-informed persons it would move eastward rather than westward—Yet, in 1880, it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the westward.—That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the Nation's robe.

The President next refers to the growth and expansion of the country and its commercial progress. He discusses the commercial policy of the mother country as it affected our own at the organization of the government and since, elaborating the doctrine of protection in the establishment of our industries, and, continuing says:—

The patriotism of a people, which no longer found field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defence of its independence by making its people self dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people, were organized in many States.

The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of our domestic industries and the defence of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made, as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense, or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States But for this there was no reason why the cotton producing States should not have led, or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill coal and iron from their near opposing hill sides. The mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The Emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in the sky. Men were made free and material things became our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in a country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops, and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State, more real and valuable than added territory Shall prejudices and the paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress?

How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities. I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of the manufacturing and mining enterprises in the State hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, farmers who felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and men who work in the shop or field will not fail to find and defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defence, as well as for his own? I do not doubt that if those men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, a contrary conclusion can ot be plausibly urged. I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce, in methods and by instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution, all laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it

The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more so to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who use the law as a defence must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties they would have less cause to complain of unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works, from a bad centre, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in efficiency of law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened, is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire, what is to be the end of this? An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of Government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

The naturalization laws are next discussed, which he says should be amended, for they are unimpressive and often unintelligable, and in connection with the restraints, which should be thrown around the naturalization of citizens of other countrie he discusses to some extent a foreign policy.

He next speaks of the difficulties in making appointments to office, and says—

Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance a reform of civil service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon non partisan basis until we have secured the incumbency that the fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased removals from office will diminish. While the Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil it is a serious evil Our revenue should be ample to meet ordinary demands upon our Treasury, with sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then.

He next refers to the rules which should govern expenditures and the tariff policy and introduces the subject of strengthening the navy with that of a full treasury secured without material alteration of the tariff laws, and follows in a reference to the states recently admitted into the Union.

Introducing the subject of the election laws he says:

The national Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in tha case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted election laws of several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only inefficiency of the State laws or unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy.

It was clearly, however, in contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise, and the provision was wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life, and no power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon the occasion. The people of all congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each case shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of the electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence. If in any of the States the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon a lawful line and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship. The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance.

He closes with the following patriotic utterances.

Let us exalt patiotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field give better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution, is hurtful and evanescent Even from a party standpoint we should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor. No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem, and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation.

But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power and that upward avenues of hope shall be free to all people I do not mistrust the future Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our paths but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic, and law abiding. No political party can long pursue an advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods without a protest and a fatal disaffection in its own body.

The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unit of all our communities, and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase. And when the harvests from the fields, the cattle from the hills and ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among its people.

HARRISON'S CABINET.—Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri.

Postmaster-General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney-General—W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

RIDDLEBERGER EJECTED FROM THE SENATE AND THEN RESIGNS.—On Sunday night in session of the Senate, Riddleberger conducted himself in such a disorderly manner that Presiding Officer Ingalls ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to eject him, which was done by force, Riddleberger resisting vigorously. He then telegraphed Governor Lee his resignation as follows:

I hereby this night tender my resignation as a Senator from Virginia.

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

The Governor did not receive it till 11 o'clock Sunday night, and the next morning telegraphed Riddleberger that as his term would expire that day, "he deemed any action on his part unnecessary."

Sic transit gloria mundi.

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A CARD.

I have resigned my place as General Agent of the Valley Mutual Life Association, and have accepted the position of Special Agent for the Southern States for the Hartford Life and Annuity Company of Hartford, Conn. I had serveral other companies offered me, but selected this one, because I believed it to be the best in the United States, I was particularly impressed with its *Safety Fund System*, which combines cheapness with *absolute* security. All I ask of a man who *is insured, or wants insurance* is to give me an opportunity to explain to him the *modus operandi* of the system, and I will satify him that it is to *his interest* to carry his insurance in the Hartford Life. It now has over 25,000 *satisfied* members and the number is increasing rapidly. So remember it is to *your interest* to see me, or one of my agents, before insuring your life. The plan of the company is so *plain* and so *popular* that it is easy to work I will make liberal contracts with good men. My address is Staunton, Virginia.

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mar 6 2t

VIRGINIA.—IN VACATION.—In the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Augusta County, Feb'y 23rd, 1889.

William D. Clark........Plaintiff.
vs.
Jos. M. Whitmore........Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to sell the undivided interest of Jos. M. Whitmore in a tract of land containing 55 acres situated near Parnassus in Augusta county, which share was inherited by said Jos. M. Whitmore from Samuel W. Whitmore, dec'd, in order to satisfy judgment liens against said Jos. M. Whitmore binding said estate.

It appearing by affidavit filed that Jos. M. Whitmore 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,
J. N. RYAN, Clerk.
Sheffey & Bumgardner, p. q. feb27 4t

VIRGINIA.—IN VACATION.—In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Highland county, Feb'y 18th, 1889.

James A. Waggoner........Plaintiff.
against
Elizabeth Beverage, widow, and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to have a partition and sale of the home lands of Thomas Beverage, dec'd, lying on Straight creek, in Highland county, consisting of parts of four tracts, to wit: 120, 23, 10 and 2 acres.

And it appearing from affidavit filed that Mary A. Varner, Lucy A. Varner, Gideon H. Anderson, Sarah Ella Anderson, Amanda Anderson, Mary L. Zickafoose, Harvey Shirley and Mary J. Shirley are non-residents of this State It is ordered that they do appear here within 15 days after due publication hereof and do what is necessary to protect their interests.

Teste,
J. C. MATHENY, Clerk.
L. H. Stephenson, p. q. feb20 4t

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