Staunton Spectator.

WEDNSDAY, MARCH 27, 1889.

Augusta County.

The people of Augusta county, Va., may well be proud of the many strong and permanent iron bridges that have been erected the past few years. They have a rock-crusher and in time will have their leading roads macadamized. They should thank the Staunton *Spectator* for the many blessings they are receiving from the improvements mentioned. All other sources combined have not done so much for road improvements as the editors of that newspaper. Let us follow the example set us by our neighboring Virginia county. Of course we cannot build all the bridges needed in one year, but we can at least build one bridge each year and improve our roads to such an extent that they will be passable in winter.—*Mountain News, Pendleton County, W. Va.*

The above is reproduced that the people of Augusta may see the good effects of their sound progressive public policy. We could furnish them with similar references to their projected county improvements pending the perfecting of plans and providing the means to build a first-class system of roads that the people will be prepared to sustain. Much consideration has been bestowed upon these subjects and always with profit, because the people know that it is true economy in every sense of the word to possess good roads of easy grade, and at all times on firm beds, and as such their cost becomes the best dividend-paying capital, and a chief element in creating the greatest prosperity.

The frequency of reference to this particular feature of the public progress of the county does not arise from distrust of consummation of the scheme, for no public policy was ever so universally agreed to.—Whatever is right of itself in these matters is worthy of constant advocacy, because we know of nothing,—a view of the case already presented,—which has so large a claim upon the public thought and so promotive of the public interest.

Not only through the medium of the press, as in the instance quoted above, but from other sources we have knowledge of the good name, we will not say the county is making, for that Augusta has enjoyed throughout her history, but, in the particular progress referred to she has become a leader and earned recognition which should be highly prized by her citizens. This is not and should not be of small consideration to our people, and if capable, in the least, of uttering words of good counsel, we would invoke them to cherish county pride as they would guard individual honor.—The investments which secure substantial wealth and enduring prosperity to communities confer the highest benefit upon each inhabitant and open wide the opportunity for the advancement of judicious enterprise through private capital and energy. Working up our highways and byways to the scale here set forth, the double achievement is accomplished of securing inestimable public benefits, which confer upon the people in their private pursuits corresponding values.

We desire to repeat the statement of a fact in this connection, in which the people of Augusta can take great pleasure unto themselves. The Judge of the Court, the Board of Supervisors, and the Clerk, as well as the District Road Board, and the Special Commissioners, are all earnestly engaged in constant efforts to adjust and put into execution a complete and economical system for the great work in hand. The necessary bridges yet to be built are two at most, and soon the bulk of the resources assigned to that department of the public interests can be wholly devoted to the roads. We doubt if there is an instance in the State where so much valuable progress has been effected in so short a time and involving considerable outlay that has fallen so lightly upon the tax-payers, and it will be found that it can be continued upon a larger scale and thereby the sooner completed upon a very light addition to the levy. This expense securing such valuable and permanent improvement becomes dividend-paying capital in the splendid roads which would be the pride of the people.

Bountiful provision is regularly made for every charge upon the county, and, at the same time, there is no waste of money, as is often the case in the various ramifications of expenditure which officials sometimes fail to detect. It is an observed fact that the poor of the county at the farm and under the care and protection of the Superintendent and County Government, have abundance, and are comfortable in every respect, and, at the same time, through the prudence and economy practiced, there is no establishment of its kind in the State conducted at less *per capita* expense. And so it is in every department of the public interest deriving its support under the watchfulness and care of the County Government. A people having such guardians can well afford to be liberal to themselves, knowing that wise economy does not forbid judicious expenditure, and that their union, safely directed, lays well the foundation of a good prosperity.

The National Association of the Alumni of the University of Virginia will meet this year in Washington on April 26. A large attendance is expected, and it is thought that alumni from at least half of the States of the Union will be present. The programme will include banquet speeches by Senator Daniel, J. Randolph Tucker and a number of others. Two subjects will be discussed: First, Reasons why we should meet at the national capital. Second, The interests of higher education in the South and the mission of the University of Virginia. The alumni association of Washington and vicinity, of which Senator Dan'l is president, will have a preliminary meeting and dinner on April 13, Jefferson's birthday. The alumni association of New York will meet in that city on April 29. Prof. William D. Cabell is president of the association.

ENGLAND AND SAMOA.—Prince Bismarck was not using accurate language, it now appears, when he said in the German Reichstag that England was going hand in hand with Germany in the Samoan matter. A Blue-Book just published, shows that Lord Salisbury protested at once against such representations as incorrect. His lordship agrees with Germany as to the future government of Samoa, but cannot approve of Germany's past course in the islands. The dispatches show that since 1885 England has been disposed to favor the American view.

CANNERY AT LEWISBURG, WEST VA.—The Greenbrier *Independent* says "the Cannery building is now in course of erection, Mr. P. C. Gobeen has the foundation about completed. Messrs. Law & Handley have the contract for the carpenter work. The Cannery Company have secured much land for tomatoes. Mr. M. D. Peyton has the contract for making the boxes to transport the tomatoes to market."

Death of Stanley Matthews Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Justice Matthews died in Washington at five minutes after 10 o'clock last Friday morning, March 22nd. The immediate cause of his death was exhaustion of the heart and congestion of the kidneys. He had been failing for more than a year, and he began to sink rapidly from Thursday afternoon. His sufferings were extreme. All the members of his family were at his dying bedside except his married daughter who lives in Cincinnati, and his oldest son, Mortimer Matthews. Mrs. Matthews, his two unmarried daughters, his son Paul and his brother, C. B. Matthews, of Cincinnati, were present when he died. Mr. Justice Gray, who is engaged to be married to Miss Jennie Matthews, went to the house shortly after the sad event. The death of the Justice was duly announced to the Supreme Court by the Chief Justice, and the tribunal was adjourned till Tuesday at noon. The Chief Justice communicated the fact to the Senate, which also adjourned out of respect to his memory. The funeral took place Monday at one o'clock in the afternoon. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant in Washington, and its pastor, Rev. Dr. Hamlin, officiated in the brief ceremonies at the house, after which the remains were sent by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cincinnati. The pall-bearers were the judges of the Supreme Court. He was twice married, and his children were by his first wife. Two years ago he married Mrs. Thecker, widow of the late Judge Thecker. He was in comfortable circumstances, having a considerable property well invested.

Judge Matthews was born in Cincinnati July 21, 1824, and was therefore nearly 65 years of age. He was an original abolitionist and free-soiler, and although a member of the convention in 1872 which first nominated Horace Greeley for President, withdrew before the nomination and supported General Grant. He was a warm supporter as well as a personal friend of General Hayes, and before the electoral commission rendered efficient service to his friend. Upon the resignation of Senator Sherman to become Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Matthews was elected as his successor serving from 1877 until 1870. Toward the close of his administration President Hayes sent the nomination of Stanley Matthews to the Senate to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United Stotes, but the nomination was not acted upon by that Congress. It was renewed by President Garfield on May 12, 1881, and confirmed.

A man of great intellectual force, Justice Matthews ranked high in the law both as a practitioner at the bar and as a judge on the bench. It is thought that one effect of his death will be to prolong the special session of the Senate.

Among the many messages of condolence sent to Mrs. Matthews was one from President Harrison, in which he writes as follows: "The sense of loss and bereavement which you feel will be shared by all our people. I have known Justice Matthews for many years, and had a very high appreciation of his character and learning. That you may be comforted and sustained in this hour of trial is my most sincere prayer."

The Vernal Equinox.

The sun entered the sign Aries on the 20th inst., at 4h, 50m. a. m. The vernal equinox then took place, the astronomical spring began and the days and nights are nearly equal all over the globe. The equinoctial crosses the ecliptic every year when the sun enters the sign Aries, but not at the same point. The equinoctial falls back or retrogrades about 50″ of arc in a year, and this complicated movement is called the precession of the equinox. The result of it is to change the position of the stars and to make it necessary to have the charts renewed that mark the position of the stars. The retrograde motion of the equinox is only 50″ a year, but it amounts to 1° in about seventy-two years. The first catalogue of the stars was made 140 years before Christ, and the vernal equinox has fallen back since that time 2°, so that the sign Aries now corresponds with the constellation Pisces, and so on. The signs do not change. Wherever the equinoctial crosses the ecliptic each year at the vernal equinox, the sign Aries commences, and longitude is reckoned from that point. The backward movement continues for about 26,000 years when the equinoctial points have receded around the ecliptic and a new cycle commences. If the earth were a perfect sphere there would be no precession of the equinoxes. There is, however, a protuberance of matter at the equator, and the powerful influence of the sun and moon acting upon this protuberance of equatorial matter forces the earth to respond to the attraction, and causes a rolling or wabbling motion of the pole of the earth around the pole of the ecliptic in a small circle, and with so slow a motion that a revolution is completed in about 26,000 years. The change in the polar star is another result of this movement. The present polar star 2,000 years hence will no longer hold that distinction, and those who dwell upon the earth 12,000 years hence will find that its northern pole points to a place in the heavens where Vega is the nearest bright star, and will be the cynosure of all eyes. No perceptible change will, however, take place in our day and generation. The moon-lit and star-lit skies of March are beautiful, but no gift the month holds in its hand is more acceptable to mankind than the advent of the vernal equinox, when the gates of spring are thrown open and the resurrection of nature takes form in bursting buds, springing grass blades and the few hardy flowers that are the first to open their eyes to the sunshine.

POSTMASTER APPOINTMENTS.—The decapitation of Postmasters in this State has commenced. The following occurred on last Thursday:—

"Luther H. Potterfield at Lovettsville, Loudoun county, to succeed Sam'l J. Beck; Zachariah M. Taylor at Toano, James City county, to succeed D. W. Marston; Samuel A. Gover at Waterford, Loudoun county, to succeed William T. Bennett; Thomas B. Mahone at Williamsburg, James City county, to succeed H. D. Cole."

The Washington correspondent of the Alex. *Gazette* says that. "Mr. Clarkson, the First Assistant Postmaster General, to whom the disposition of such offices belongs, has definitely determined that the fact that a 4th class postmaster is a democrat is a sufficient reason for his removal."

COLORED SERVANTS HAVE GIVEN PLACE TO WHITE SERVANTS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"Mrs. Harrison is replacing the servants in the White House, substituting white help for the negro servants who have had control of the domestic machinery there for many years. The colored women in the laundry have been supplanded by white women, and the cooks in the kitchen are white men. A white butler and waiters will be the next move, which will completely revolution ze the household corps."

The Industrial Movement Southward.

The Philadelphia North American announces as a result of the recent Southern tour of ex-Mayors A.S. Hewitt and Edward Cooper, of New York, that these great manufacturers have determined to remove the New Jersey Steel and Iron Works, of which they are the proprietors, and located at Trenton, N. J., to Chattanooga, Tenn. The work of removal will begin about the first of April. Mr. Joseph Stokes, the superintendent of the works, who accompanied Messrs. Hewitt and Cooper on their Southern tour, said to a representative of the North American that the Trenton location had ceased to be satisfactory because the raw material has to be freighted to Trenton at large expense from Southern points and from Pennsylvania, and then shipped back at additional expense over much the same route in the shape of finished products to the markets. The fact of the works being located so far from the coal and iron fields makes the freight rates much higher. In the South Superintendent Stokes said that they found that freight rates were less than one-half of those in the North. The best coal is delivered right into the yards of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the Atlanta Rolling Mill and the Chattanooga Rolling Iron Mill for $1.25 per ton. It is delivered at the New Jersey Steel and Iron Works, and all other works in Trenton, for $3.25, and at the former works 38,000 tons are used per year. Thus it will be seen that $2 would be saved on every ton of coal, or $76,000 a year. This would be sufficient alone to pay a handsome dividend. There is the same relative difference in iron freight rates. The New Jersey Steel and Iron Works employ an average of 1,300 men, who are paid about $900,000 per year in wages. In the whole plant, which covers thirty acres of ground, many millions of dollars are invested. The consumption per year of raw material—pig iron and ore—is 25,000 tons, and 20,000 tons of finished product are shipped every year to all parts of the United States. The principal business is the manufacture of beams, channels, angles and bar iron for bridge and roof structural purposes. The works were established in Trenton in 1848 by Peter Cooper. This is one of the most important and significant events recently chronicled, and emphasizes the claim that industrial movements have a decidedly Sauthward inclination. Chattanooga, fifteen years ago, was a sorry looking place of ten or fifteen thousand population. Now it has over 40,000 inhabitants, and is making wonderful strides in business and manufacturing enterprises. It is a great railroad centre, and with the improvements now in progress at the Muscle Shoals, the Tennessee river will be navigable to large boats from Chattanooga to the Mississippi river. The great industry which Messrs. Hewitt and Cooper propose to transfer from New Jersey to Chattanooga will give an additional impetus to development in that section.

P. S Since the above was put in type, we have seen, in the N. Y. *Herald*, a report of an interview by its Atlanta, Ga., correspondent with Mr. Hewitt in which he is reported as saying:—

"As I have said, Mr. Cooper and I do not contemplate moving our plant from Trenton as I see it reported, though if we were younger men I think we would be tempted to do so Were these gentleman (pointing to Mr. Inman and Mr. Calhoun) to inaugurate any new industries in their line we might be very likely to take some stock."

The correspondent adds:—

"It is the general belief, however, that Mr Hewitt and Mr. Cooper contemplate Southern investments at Rome in the manufacture of basic steel and that they intend sending experts to different parts of the iron territory to look into deposits."

Nominations by the President.

The nomination of Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, as Minister to France, was confirmed on last Saturday by a vote of 25 to 13.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate Saturday :—

James M. Shackelford, of Indiana, to be Judge of the United States Court for the Indian Territory.

Zachariah L. Walrond, of Kansas, to be attorney of the United States Court for the Indian Territory.

Thomas B. Needles, of Illinois, to be Marshal of the United States Court for the Indian Territory.

Walter P. Corbett, of Georgia, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern district of Georgia.

Edwin Willits, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Willits telegraphed his acceptance.

The Senate Saturday, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

Nathan O. Murphy, of Prescott, Arizona, to be Secretary of Arizona.

Julius Goldschmidt, of Wisconsin, to be Consul General at Vienna.

Andrew C. Bradley, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Fred D. Grant, of New York, to be Minister to Austria-Hungary.

Miles C. Moore, of Washington Territory, to be Governor of Washington Territory.

Secretary Windom Saturday appointed James H. Windrim, of Philadelphia, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, vice Will A. Freret, resigned by request.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT RONCEVERTE, W. VA.—TWO MEN AND TWO HORSES KILLED—The Charleston (W. Va.) Star says that "Ronceverte was the scene of a horrible accident on Saturday morning about 9 o'clock. Train No. 5 on the Chesapeake & Ohio, going West, ran into a team driven by Gabbert and William Brackman, instantly killed Gabbert and cut off one of William's legs. He is also badly bruised about the head and it is not thought that he can recover. Both the horses were killed and the wagon was broken into fragments. The unfortunate men were well-to-do farmers, living about 8 miles from Ronceverte, and both were married. Their mother was in the wagon with them, but as the view of the track was shut off in such a manner as to render it impossible to see a train coming from the East, she being somewhat timid, got out before the crossing was reached and thus saved her life."

A READABLE STORY.—Some years ago the Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, now Secretary of Agriculture bought a choice hog of an eloquent divine of Madison, Wis. But as the animal proved to be unsound he made the clergyman take it back. Some time afterward the clergman was preaching a sermon on the Prophet Jeremiah, during the delivery of which he asked, in solemn tones, "Now, then, my hearers, what did Jeremiah do?" In the congregation was an old fellow somewhat the worse for liquor, who knew of the incident related, and when the clergyman paused, apparently for a reply he shouted. "He made ye take back the hog, consarn ye."

CHURCH NOTES.—Reverend Charles D. Waller, of Union Springs, Alabama, where he is the pastor of the Presbyterian church, preached last Sabbath at Mt. Carmel. Mr. Walter married, in the fall of 1886, the only daughter of the late Captain James H. Callison.

The Cincinnati Democratic city convention nominated ex-mayor Thomas J. Stephens for mayor.

Lately Mrs. Cleveland has abjured the bang as well as the bustle, and brushes her hair straight up from her forehead.

The Rev. Samuel W. Boardman, of Stanhope, N. J., has accepted the presidency of Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.

A mail pouch which disappeared from Piedmont, West Va., February 27th, was found in a culvert in that town. The mail was nearly intact.

King Alexander I, the boy sovereign of Servia, although only 13 years old, speaks French, German and Russian, and shows great capacity for study.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has two daughters who are now studying in Paris. One of them will be just old enough to appear in society next winter.

In the case of Isham Mullen, on trial at Charleston, W. Va., for killing J. Henry Moore, in Nicholas county, the jury returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter.

Jesse H. Stubbs, of Spottsylvania county, in an altercation with a colored man named Thomas Comfort, struck him on the head with a stick, from which Comfort died in a few hours.

Charles Brawford, a well-known business man of Roanoke, went to Big Springs, Montgomery county, Friday, and was shot in the left side and leg by a colored man named Hutchinson with whom he had a difficulty.

OUR TOTAL MILEAGE.—The total railroad mileage of the United States at the close of 1888 is estimated at 156,913, the construction during the year being estimated at 7,000 miles.

The Pope of Rome has presented to Bishop Keane for the Washington University the magnificent portrait of himself, which was a prominent feature at the jubilee exhibition.

Claus Spreckles, who has returned from an extended visit to his sugar plantations in Hawaii, says the crop of the island will be about 125,000 tons, or the largest in the history of the islands.

Horace Palmer, 30 years old, and a farmer, working for a Mr. Lear, at Sutton, N. H., stopped a passenger train Sunday by waving his hands, and then shot him self dead. No cause is assigned.

Postmaster General Wanamaker carries life insurance to the amount of $1 750,000, the largest amount placed by any single individual in the United States. The annual premiums aggregate $60,000.

Five persons were arrested at York, Pa., March 20th, charged with burning barns in the southern part of that county during the past few months. Two of the accused were women, two are boys and one is a girl still in her teens.

A party of armed and mounted vigilantes from Uniontown, Pa., and vicinity have gone to the mountains to capture the McClellandtown robbers. The vigilantes propose to carry the headquarters of the band by assault or starve them out.

Atlantic City, N. J., was visited by a terrible flood tide and furious waves Wednesday, March 20th, which demolished dwellings, bath-houses, pavilions and other small structures near the beach, and endangered a number of lives.

An explosion occurred in the mixing-room of the United States Dynamite Co's. works, eight miles from Lakewood, N. J., March 21st, killing Thomas Haggerty and William Nicholas and shaking towns and villages within fifteen or twenty miles.

At Appomattox Court House, Wednesday evening, Miss Mattie W Ragland, one of the belles of that village, and Mr. Matthew Troy, of Texas, were united in marriage. The ceremony took place in the room made historic by General Lee's surrender.

The wife and oldest daughter of Aaron York, a wealthy farmer at Peru, Ind., were killed and other members of the family injured Saturday by the explosion of several sticks of dynamite, which he placed in the stove to dry preparatory to using it to blast stumps.

Mr. George L. Rives, Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a grandson of the late William C. Rives, of Virginia, was married in New York Wednesday, March 20th, to Mrs. Oliver Hazard Belmont, the divorced wife of the third son of August Belmont, the millionaire.

Louis Levin, of Chicago, who has lived in San Diego, Cal., during the last year, has returned home, after a brief and decidedly unsatisfactory trip to the Lower California mines. He says flour costs a dollar a pound, and everything else in proportion, and there is not enough gold to pay.

D. N. Cress was shot and instantly killed by Dr. J. H Watson, near Eulogy, Miss., Saturday. Cress had openly threatened to kill Dr. Watson on sight. They met in a road, when Dr. Watson fired the fatal shot. Cress was a desperate man, who was reported to have killed three men. He was armed.

Mr. Cleveland and party arrived at St. Augustine, Fla., March 20th, and were met at the Union Station by over 500 people, the Ponce de Leon full band and a long line of carriages. They were escorted to the Ponce de Leon Hotel. Mr. Cleveland was assigned the pink bridal chamber, the same room occupied by him last year.

The colored people held a mass-meeting at Raleigh, N. C., Friday night, and organized the North Carolina Emigration Association, the proposed object of which is to colonize all colored people of that State in Arkansas A call was issued for a State convention to be held at Raleigh on April 22 to fully organize the State.

An engine attached to a passenger train on the Georgia Midland Road jumped the track forty miles from Columbus, Ga., Saturday afternoon, and was overturned. Engineer T. C. Redfield was instantly killed and Fireman W. K. Mahone painfully bruised. None of the passengers were injured, and little damage was done to the train.

The cellar of an unoccupied house in Wilkesbarre, Pa., was being cleaned Saturday, when there was found buried in the ground, first a silver teapot, then sugar-bowls, pitchers, &c., the whole making a load for two men to carry. The property was turned over to the police, and afterwards identified as having been stolen from the residence of E. Troxell, a wealthy citizen, last December.

The Protection that will break up the Solid Political South.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday has a long interview with General Roger A. Pryor, in which he expresses the opinion that the Republican doctrine of protection to American industries, through the tariff, in connection with such a policy on the part of the present administration as will guarantee a white government in the Southern States, will break up the political solidity of the South. He thinks that President Harrison has determined not to make any sectional suggestions or take any sectional action, and that the administration will proceed upon the theory of home rule and let it be distinctly understood that there will be no Federal interference with the State administrations. Having once established this impression and made the Southern people feel that they can with safety differ in politics and divide upon economical issues, and having appointed to office a good class of persons in whom the various communities have confidence, the race perplexity will disappear and white men will feel free to take any side of politics that their inclinations lead them to prefer.

Whether General Pryor's suppositions are well founded or not as to the purpose of the President in respect to the true policy for the disintegration of the solid South, it is absolutely certain that no inducement whatever can divide the Southern whites so long as the fact stares them in the face that Republicanism at the North and the blacks of the South are combined against them. All questions of economy and of administration sink into insignificance by this one of safe government at home. Just as soon as it shall appear beyond dispute or suspicion that the Republican administration has settled upon the policy of letting the Southern States govern themselves, under the Constitution, without Federal interference or supervision of any sort, just so soon will the Democratic solidity of the South be in danger and the Republican party have a chance of carrying a Southern State.

It is nothing unreasonable that the Southern people wish. It is what is best for all classes, white and black, rich and poor. The protection idea of which General Pryor speaks, as important for the developing South, is an attractive one, whether sound when tested by the science of political economy or not, and there are many who are eager to have the benefit of its real or fancied advantages in the South, but when it is offered, coupled with the horrors of alien and ignorant rule in our local government, it is thrust aside just as any other danger would be when presented in the shape of a temptation. There are two kinds of protection for us, one the protection of our civilization and the other the protection of our industries. If the protection of industries cannot come along with the other then we can do without it. If they can come hand in hand, and the white people of the Southern country can be protectionists and Republicans without jeopardizing their social and political safety, then they may break the unit action, but not otherwise.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S BEHRING SEA PROCLAMATION.—The proclamation which the President issued last week closing the waters of Behring sea within the dominion of the United States is understood to apply not only to American, but to foreign vessels. The proclamation prohibits all persons from entering the waters of Behring sea within the dominion of the United States to hunt seal, under penalty of fine and imprisonment and seizure and forfeiture of the vessels. This step is taken in consequence of the act approved March 2, 1889, which extends the provision of the law for the protection of fur-bearing animals in the Alaska territory to the waters of Behring sea and makes it the duty of the President at a timely season in each year to issue his proclamation warning all persons against entering waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of the law. He is also required to cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently cruise these waters and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein. Simultaneously with the utterance of the proclamation a war vessel, the Thetis, was ordered to proceed to Alaska. It is thought that both England and Russia concur in the general object of the United States, which is the protection of the seal and to prevent its extinction. Our government holds, as did its predecessor in Alaska, the Russian government, that the fur seal in Alaska can be perpetuated only by strict laws regulating and limiting the killing of the animals. The islands where the seals go for breeding during the summer are on the American side of the boundary, between the dominion of this country and Russia. The Alaska Fur Seal Company, enjoying the monopoly of this trade, has concessions both from the United States and Russia. The Russian law has been strictly carried out, but our own has been leniently or inefficiently enforced. American, Canadian and British vessels, it is said, committed frequent and sometimes wanton depredations on the valuable fur bearing animals of Alaskan waters, and our government is determined to put a stop to it by extending the prohibition to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring sea. The extent of this dominion can be settled, of course, without war.—Balt. Sun.

DEVELOPING WEST VIRGINIA.—A dispatch from Charleston, W. Va., to the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "It is stated upon the best authority that within sixty days 2,000 men will begin the work of grading for the extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad from Elkhorn, McDowell county, to the Ohio river, running through Logan and Wayne counties. It is said that all the arrangements have been made to push the work forward to immediate completion, and the money secured, $6,000,000 of bonds having been sold in London recently. The road will develop one of the richest coal territories in West Virginia, and its operation will save 600 miles of transportation in reaching the Western markets—Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other Western cities There are already 1,000 coke ovens in the Elkhorn region and 2,000 more are under contract. The new road will be 160 miles in length, and, as said above, will save 600 miles in reaching Western markets At Ceredo the Ohio river will be bridged, and Ironton, Ohio, will be made the terminus of the division, where it will connect with other western roads, satisfactory traffic arrangements having been made The route of the road from Elkhorn to the Ohio follows the Tug river through McDowell county to the mouth of Pigeon creek, in Logan county; thence up Pigeon to the mouth of Laurel, up Laurel to its head; through a tunnel 500 feet long, with a grade of 48 feet to the mile, on the headwaters of Twelve Pole, and down Twelve Pole to the Ohio at Ceredo. The great saving of distance to the Western markets for the coal and coke of this great region can readily be seen when it is considered that at present the route from Elkhorn west is through Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn."

The Albany *Argus*, in discussing the question of negro rule at the South, speaks out in meeting as follows:—

"Why should not the southern whites dread the consequences of the proposed schemes of Africanizing that section? They have had bitter experience of such an experiment in the days of the Grant administration, and they naturally do not want a repetition of the experiment. No sooner did they regain control of their own affairs than the spirit of industry and enterprise was awakened, and the South now presents a spectacle of progress and prosperity which has evoked the admiration of the world. Its people have fully accepted the results of the civil war, and in no part of our country can be found stauncher supporters of the Union and the Constitution. The negroes have received the same consideration and attention in all their political rights as the whites in that section, but the proposition of the Republican leaders to force social equality upon both races in the South, something which they dare not attempt in their own States, is one that can only result in ignominious failure."

SENTENCE OF GEN. SIGEL'S SON.—A New York despatch of March 21st says:—

"Robert Sigel, son of Gen. Franz Sigel, who pleaded guilty to forging pension checks, was sentenced by Judge Benedict in the United States Court to-day to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in Erie county penitentiary."

The Late Captain Dawson.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO ONE OF NATURE'S NOBLEMEN.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—At a meeting the following resolution was adopted :—

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland having heard of the tragic death of their friend and comrade in the army, Captain Frank W. Dawson, of the staff of the Army of Northern Virginia and for the last twenty years a distinguished citizen of Charleston, S. C., hereby place on its records this testimonial of their admiration for his character, of their love and respect for his memory, of their sympathy and tender affection for his widow and his fatherless children. Alien in birth alone he was by blood, by affection, by devotion, our brother, endeared to all by his nobility of soul and his sacrifices in defence of our homes, our hearths, and our liberties. In the whole Army of Northern Virginia there was no soldier who made a more distinct impression on a large circle than did this staff officer of Fitzhugh Lee for chivalry, generosity, gallantry, truth, and devotion. He was in life and in death a defender of the defenceless, a protector of the friendless. True, honorable, and brave, he has left his widow and children a priceless heritage of love, respect, and the sympathy of all honorable people over this land.—And it is ordered that a copy of this testimonial be sent to his family.

IRONMAKING IN THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record, writing from Atlanta, Ga., states as a result of his observations in the South that there are many furnaces in that section which are to-day making pig-iron at a cost of only $8.50 a ton. None, he adds, are making it at a cost exceeding $11 a ton. All that have adequate capital and fairly good management have been making a greatdeal of money even at present prices; more, in fact, than they like to admit. The writer says the Southern furnace men are averse to pig going up over $2 or $3 a ton. They can make plenty of money at that advance, or without an advance. At present prices ironmaking is not paying Northern furnace owners, and if the situation continues many of them will have to suspend operations. Much of the new furnace building in the South is with the money made out of Southern iron. Of course, if the South makes pig at from $8 50 to $11 per ton, it has no need for a tariff on iron as a means of protection against foreign iron. The industry there can stand on its own bottom. Whether it is desirable or humane to keep the tariff on iron high merely to enable the Southern iron men to bleed the consumers of iron, who are chiefly in the North, is a question for Southern protectionists to ponder. The Southern people voted last November against so selfish a policy. As Southern pig is now going North in increasing quantities to displace the costly Pennsylvania and Ohio pig, Northern protectionists may be expected to look with favor on Senator Hoar's plan to Africanize the Southern States again.—*Baltimore Sun*, March 22nd.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th instant, says that "the brotherly feeling which as a rule the various religious denominations at the South entertain for one another was never more strikingly illustrated than in the tributes paid the memory of Captain Frank W. Dawson from the Protestant pulpits of Charleston Sunday. The tribute of Dr. Brackett, of the Second Presbyterian church, was especially beautiful. His text was:

"Verily I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the Kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein."

And he closed his remarks as follows:

"But let him who shall write his epitaph not forget to 'write him as one who loved his fellow-men.' Others have paid a merited tribute to the gallant soldier, the brilliant journalist, the ripe scholar, the wise statesman, the knightly gentleman, the faithful, warm hearted friend; let me lay my humble wreath upon his grave, and bear testimony to those qualities of heart which drew little children to him and made him the guardian and protector of the weak and defenceless. These are the qualities that will be honored in the Kingdom of Heaven, when marble and brass have crumbled to dust."

A FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—*Chattanooga, Tenn.*, March, 21.—There is great excitement in Roane county, this State, over a fiendish attempt at murder. On Monday evening last Jim Cooley, a noted desperado, went to the house of Mack Brown, in Lone district, and told him that if he would come out he would riddle him with bullets, adding that if he did not he would dynamite him. Brown did not come out, and Cooley threw four or five dynamite cartridges on the roof of the house. They exploded with terrific force, nearly demolishing the house and injuring Mrs. Brown.

Cooley was arrested Tuesday. But he swore he would kill the first man who testified against him. When he was taken before a magistrate he immediately drew a pistol on the first witness on the stand. He was then shot in the head by the Deputy Sheriff, the bullet cutting the scalp, but not injuring the skull. He was found guilty, but was admitted to bail by the terror-stricken magistrate. It turned out to be a straw bond and he finally escaped into North Carolina. A reward is offered for his arrest, and he will probably be lynched if captured.

MR. CARNEGIE ON THE SOUTH.—Mr. Carnegie has been interviewed by the *Manufacturers' Record* on the industrial possibilities of the South. He praises the plants in the South, and says that the South's late beginning has, nevertheless, given it the advantage of the latest improvements. Coal, iron ore and limestone he finds much better than he expected The cost of pig iron per ton he places at $10. This is iron of the highest grade. He thinks it can be produced for less. He sees that there has been some speculation, which may be followed by evil results. He thinks that Pennsylvania will find in respect to iron industries a formidable rival in the South. Under a lower duty this Southern iron, which Mr. Carnegie describes, would run the Pennsylvania iron out of the Pittsburg market.—*Richmond State.*

In view of recent attested court proceedings and of the statements of leading New York newspapers, how President Harrison could have nominated Col. Fred. Grant for the Austrian mission, or for any other public place, is passing strange The Austrians must think the President shows very little respect for them by sending to their country a man with such a record as that of Col. Grant. Having nominated Col. Grant, a refusal to recompense Col. Dudley will be transparent hypocrisy, as the charges against the latter are by no means so damaging as those against the former.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A STOLEN MAIL POUCH.—*Piedmont, W Va.*, March 22.—It is believed that a stolen mail pouch which was found ripped open and secreted in a culvert near here yesterday contained a large amount of money and valuable letters. It has been known here for some days that the mail had gone astray, as checks for large amounts had been sent, and were not heard from. Among the missing mail was a note for $10,000 sent from the Piedmont Bank. How much money the robbers secured cannot be ascertained at this time. Detectives from Washington are here looking up the case.

A leading Mugwump paper in New York is solemnly engaged in the grave task of reading to the Republican Administration the civil service plank in the Republican platform! The influence of Platt, Quay, Clarkson and other spoilsmen has aroused its indignation, and it now hopelessly pleads with Harrison to mend his party's broken promises. But the "boys" keep up a mighty clatter about the White House, and drown the Mugwump's mourful lamentations.—*Rich. State.*

"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."—B. Harrison.

This is prophetic of the fate of the present Republican administration.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

Do Not Hamper the only Issue.

We believe that the sentiment of a vast majority of the Democrats of this State demands that every difference be laid aside and the contest this fall be waged for the single great object of honest and intelligent local government. The Democrats of Virginia are thinking and caring for nothing else. Of course, when the convention meets, there will be found on the Committee on Resolutions some few individuals who are afflicted with that dread disease, cacoethes scribendi, and who will have their pockets full of planks, folded like grocer's bills.

* * * * *

Now we maintain that the tariff, like the currency, on both of which Democrats differ, has no more part in the campaign this year, and, therefore, no more place in the party platform than the annexation of Canada or our foreign policy in Samoa.—These issues, outside and irrelevant as they are at this time, should not be thrust upon the party now merely in order to give some cross-roads diplomatist an opportunity to exercise his fancied talent for political legerdemain.

The tariff cannot be a real issue now.—For the members of the Congress which assembles next December have already been elected, and, both House and Senate being Republican, tariff reform is impossible. If any measure were passed it would be high-protective and the Democrats would be powerless to prevent it. There is no necessity, there is no sentiment for tariff agitation till it shall promise practical results. That will not be till the elections of 1889 have passed.

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The only great, single, overwhelming issue upon which all eyes are firmly fixed, from which no side issue, no minor question, no deferrable difference should be suffered to draw away a single glance, is the supremacy in this State of the elements of honesty, intelligence, and industry.—These elements are found far more largely in the ranks of the Democratic party than in the ranks of its opponents. Wherever any part of these elements has been dissatisfied and inactive heretofore, so soon as it sees that its best interests are being menaced, it will quickly cast off its sluggishness, rise up from its languor, and, aroused to the danger that threatens it, give all its efforts in hearty and vigorous co-operation with that party which represents in its character and aims all it holds dearest.—Richmond State.

Democratic Nigger, Let Him Die.

Charlottesville Chronicle.

There died in this city last week a colored man named Frederick Thomas. He was a slave of the late John T. Antrim, and since the war has supported himself by his trade as a plasterer. He was known to be honest and industrious, and independent as long as his bodily strength held out. He was a good specimen of the best of his race, in that he thought for himself, and he had independence of spirit to choose for himself which political party he should affiliate with. He chose the Democratic party. Last Saturday a subscription paper was circulated among the white people for money to defray his funeral expenses. He had fallen ill and for weeks had lain in his bed without any attention from his own race; for they said, "He's a d—n Democratic nigger—let him die!"

It is remarkable what changes are wrought in the opinions and sentiments of men by a little time and a little hunger for public office. In 1872 Mr. Whitelaw Reid said in a lecture in New York :

When we come to esteem the direction of a great newspaper that has seen a dozen administrations rise and fall, and may outlive many a dozen yet, as far higher than any four-years' office any administration can bestow; when we rigorously require that the man who wants to hold office shall quit trying to be an editor and devote himself to his vocation, and when there shall be no relations whatever between the Government and the press, save honest publicity on the one hand and candid criticism on the other, our journalism will at last have planted itself on its true plane.

In 1889 the lecturer is fishing like a true angler for office, and still clinging to his *Tribune*. Why does he not apply his own rule.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

MR CLEVELAND AND PARTY AT HAVANA.—*Havana Cuba*, March 24.—Ex President Cleveland and party, which includes ex-Secretaries Bayard and Vilas and ex Postmaster General Dickinson, arrived here at half past seven o'clock yesterday morning. Crowds of people thronged the wharf since early morning and gave the distinguished travelers an enthusiastic welcome.

Ex-President Cleveland declined the invitation of Governor General Salamanca to make the Governor-General's mansion his home during his stay in Havana.

Mr. Cleveland and his companions were welcomed on the wharf by the American consul and vice consul and a large number of other gentlemen. The party took carriages, and were driven to the Hotel Pasaje, where an aide, in the name of the Governor-General, wel