ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1880.

A report being current in some parts of this district that Mr. S. C. Neale, of this city, has withdrawn as a candidate for Congress, it is but justice to that gentleman to say that the report is unwarranted by anything Mr. Neale has said or done, and, doubtless, at the proper time, his name will be presented by his friends, not only here but elsewhere, as a candidate.

Attention is especially directed to the communication of "Veritas," the evil complained of being a crying one, and, if continued, is likely to spread throughout the State, and be productive of the worst consequences. The law under which exemptions from taxation are granted is, doubtless, a most excellent one, but certainly could not have been intended to apply to the class of persons alluded to by "Veritas," or, if so, the sooner it is amended, or the sooner the Judge exercises greater discretion, the better for all parties.

The result of each of the State conventions that have recently been held or are now occurring almost daily substantiates what wise men have asserted from the first, that Grant's strength lies in the South and Tilden's in the North; in other words, that each is strong in a section which, strange as it may seem, though capable of nominating, is utterly incapable of electing him. The republican party in the South, which, it is fair to presume, will not cast a single electoral vote for the nominee of the Chicago convention, wants to make Grant the nominee of that convention, and the democratic party of the North, which will add to all the electoral votes of the South barely enough to elect the democratic ticket, a majority want Tilden. Truly, politics are strange things, and American politics the strangest of all.

It has been a joke among the republicans of Missouri ever since the democrats regained their ascendancy there that the people of that State didn't know the names of the gentlemen who represented them in the United States Senate. If this joke ever had any real point it certainly has none now, for the recent speech of Mr. Vest in the Spofford-Kellogg case makes the name of a Missouri Senator well, and what's more, favorably known not only in his own State, but throughout every State in the Union. The South is slowly but surely recovering the high position she once occupied in the councils of the nation, and though the task is a heavy one, those engaged in it are encouraged by such successes, as that exhibited in the case of Mr. Vest, to redouble their efforts.

It is understood that Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, has been recommended to the President by worthy and influential gentlemen of both political parties as a proper and suitable person to fill the vacancy on the Spanish Claims Commission recently made vacant by the death of the late Colonel Joseph Segar. That Mr. Hunter would perform the duties of the position honestly and efficiently none of the many who know him entertains a doubt, and his appointment would be a great favor to himself that would be thankfully received, and a compliment not only to Virginia but to the whole South that would be duly appreciated. Mr. Hunter, while a democrat, has not, since the war, taken any active part in politics, and we received a letter from him, during the troublous times succeeding the last presidential election, strongly advising a peaceful acquiescence in the decision of the electoral commission.

According to fact, logic, custom, consistency and common sense a democrat must be a hard money man and a free trader. To say that a democrat doesn't believe in these two cardinal and essentially democratic principles is as ridiculous as it would be to assert that a professor of Christianity denied the divinity of Christ and his resurrection from the dead; and yet though there has been a democratic Congress for more than a year, soft money propositions are being constantly introduced by democrats, and all efforts to relieve the people of the burdens of a high and oppressive tariff meet with signal failure. The democratic convention that nominated the present member of Congress from this district passed resolutions for soft money and a repeal of the specie resumption act, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House, with a large democratic majority, among which is another member from Virginia, refuses even to let a measure for tariff reform come before the House, so that the members of that body may have an opportunity to vote upon it. Verily things—democratic things, at least—are not what they seem.

Attacked by Indians.

GALVESTON, May 6.—A special dispatch to the News from Messila, N. M., says: "Cooney's mining camp in the Mongolon mountains, was attacked on Thursday evening by Indians supposed to be Victorias. One man was killed and one wounded. The attack was made about sundown and the men being scattered little resistance could be made. The attack was renewed on Friday morning and the fighting continued till night, 31 white men being engaged against 40 or 50 Indians. Four whites were killed and two wounded. The Indians loss is not known. They disappeared and it is not known in what direction they went. Upon the receipt of the news in Silver City, two companies, numbering 65 men were organized and started in search.

GREAT COUNCIL I. O. R. M.—Next Wednesday the Great Council Fire of the Improved Order of Red Men of Virginia will be kindled at the the Wigwam of Pocahontas Tribe of Richmond. Mr. Geo. W. Hall, of Petersburg, is the Great Sachem of the order.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1880.

In a conversation this morning with Maj. S. P. Bayly, the republican candidate for Congress from the Alexandria district, that gentleman informed your correspondent that the republicans of the several congressional districts in the State reserved the right of appointing their own presidential electors, and that when their district conventions are held each of them will determine whether or not it shall accept the electors appointed at Staunton or appoint new ones. So as he is concerned, it is immaterial to him whether Harris, the colored elector, appointed by the Staunton convention, for his district, shall or shall not be ratified by the district convention—that being a matter for the district convention to determine. He says he is certain that all those appointed by the Staunton convention will vote for Grant, at least on the first ballot and after that if there be a strong indication that he can be nominated. With regard to the proposed coalition with the readjusters, he says that he heard Mr. Early, a straight out republican and one of the electors from the Albemarle district send word to General Mahone by Mr. Paige that if he, Mahone, would put a man on his ticket pledged to vote for the nominee of the Chicago convention, he, Early, would give way for him, as his desire was to secure the vote of the State for the Chicago ticket, and it made no difference who cast that vote so that the object be attained, and Major Bayly says he is of the same way of thinking. He even goes farther and says that as a half a loaf is better than no bread at all and as the election of the republican candidate is the grand object of all true republicans, he will be willing to coalesce provided five electors be secured pledged to vote for that candidate.

The prevailing impression regarding democratic congressional action respecting Mr. Hayes' veto now seems to be that all the appropriations save those for the marshals will be made, and that the marshals' clause will be put into the shape of a separate bill, and that if Mr. Hayes approves it then the appropriation for the marshals will be made; if he shall disapprove it, then the marshals will have to do without their money, and that the democrats can well afford to go to the country on the issue.

Mr. Hannibal Hamlin left to day for Maine to plant his garden. There is a squabble in Maine between Mr. Fye and Mr. Eugene Hale for Mr. Hamlin's successorship, but the old gentlemen has been in politics too long to be willing to go into retirement without an effort to continue in it for another term, and so their may be no shoes to slip into.

Mr. Don Cameron, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent this morning, said that while he did not want to interviewed with regard to the reported break in the Pennsylvania line, he had no hesitancy in saying that he had no doubt that Pennsylvania would cast a solid vote for Grant at Chicago.

The Indian Affairs Committee of the House agreed this morning to report favorably upon the bill to ratify the Schurz agreement with the Utes. They also accepted an invitation from the Secretary of War to visit Hampton, where a large number of Indian children are at school. They will leave in the Tallapoosa at 2 p. m. to morrow and return on Monday. It will thus be seen that summer congressional excursions at the expense of the tax ridden people, which commenced with Mr. Gibson's Mississippi committee, are on the increase rapidly.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals agreed this morning to report favorably on the Cherokee and Arkansas Railroad bill, which gives permission to that road to pass through the Indian Territory subject to the provisions of the treaties with the Indians in that territory.

It is understood that a load has been struck by which Mr. Garfield will be implicated in the movement for inducing the negro exodus to Indiana for political purposes, and that as soon as the proof has been secured another meeting of the Exodus Committee will be held, especially as Mr. Windom is anxious to have some more of his witnesses examined.

The select committee of the Senate on the electoral count held a meeting this morning, the first it has held this year, and agreed to report the proposed change in the rules to the Senate and have it printed. This change as is known requires the concurrent vote of both Houses to reject the electoral vote of any State when there is only one return from that State, and the concurrent vote of both Houses to accept the vote of a State when there are more than one return from that State. This change agrees with propositions heretofore made for the same object by Mr. Edmunds and the late Mr. Morton, and consequently deserves careful inspection and deliberation.

The postoffice appropriation bill was up in the House to day, with an evident desire on both sides to complete it at to day's session, and thus prevent it from going over to next week, as to morrow is private bill day and Saturday's sessions rarely amount to anything.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House voted to day to strike out the sugar question from the tariff bill, now under consideration, and report it to the House in the form of an independent bill. The committee nearly completed the revenue tariff bill this morning and will meet again on Saturday for its final adoption.

In the Senate to day, when the House resolution appropriating money for printing came up, Mr. Windom moved to amend it by including the appropriation for deputy marshals. The brought up the whole subject of the recently vetoed bill, and a debate commenced in which Messrs. Windom, Saulsbury, Conkling, and Davis have already spoken.

There was a grand procession of the Independent Order of Mechanics here to day, numerous lodges from Baltimore and other sections of Maryland, with bands of music and flags and banners, joining those of this city.

Judge O Ferrall, of Rockingham Co., is in the city, and says the readjusters took part in the recent conservative meetings held in that county to elect delegates to the State conservative convention that 5 out of the 8 delegates, elected from the Harrisonburg district are readjusters, among them Dr. Moffett, and that meetings to appoint delegates were held in every district in the county but one.

Notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Sherman and Commissioner Raum prophesied that the reduction of the tax on tobacco would reduce the government's revenue $10 000,000 a year, it has resulted in a steady increase, the receipts for March, just published, showing an increase of a million dollars over those of the same month last year under the high tax, and it is now estimated that the increase will continue until the tobacco revenue will amount to $50,000 000 a year. Such would be the case with all other reductions if Congress were only wise enough to make them.

Turkey's Financial Troubles.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Standard says: "Bankruptcy is rife in Constantinople. As a means of postponing the payment of the army and civil service contractors they have their claims referred to innumerable commissions. These after endless delays hand them checks upon some provincial board, which, upon application, is found to be penniless. In its extreme embarrassment the Porte has seized the pension fund of the foreign, the port, and telegraph office employees."

Suicide.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 6.—A brick-layer named Copstead hung himself last night in an empty box car here. The rope was so long that he had to double up his knees in order to strangle himself. When found he was on his knees. Ill health is supposed to have been the cause.

There has been some more political rioting in Ireland.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Five cases of smallpox were discovered in a single house in Chicago Monday last.

Local option was carried in the several districts in Somerset county, Md., in which a vote was taken on Tuesday.

Gen. M. W. Gary, one of the most accomplished Confederate officers, recommends that the South Carolina Legislature shall pass a law making it a misdemeanor for a citizen to carry a deadly weapon concealed.

The parties who bid off the Savannah and Memphis railroad on the 3d for $834,500 failed to comply with the conditions of the sale, and the road will be again advertised and sold in thirty days at Opelika, Ala.

William P. Daingerfield, presiding judge of the Superior Court at San Francisco, dropped dead on the bench from heart disease yesterday. He was a native of Virginia and was 56 years of age.

At Red Bank, N. J., yesterday, Willie Masses, eleven years old, was found hanging to a rafter by the thumb, in which position he had been for three hours. When out down the boy fainted. His mother had selected this mode of punishment.

The Baltimore Stock Yard Company of Baltimore county was organized yesterday. Stock yards will be fitted up on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near the city, and everything will be in readiness before the opening of the fall cattle trade.

Republican State conventions were held yesterday in Mississippi, Tennessee and Wisconsin. Sherman developed the greatest strength in Mississippi; Washburne in Wisconsin, and Grant received a majority in Tennessee. The New Hampshire democratic convention has elected Tilden delegates to Cincinnati.

In the General Conference of the M. E Church, in Cincinnati yesterday, reports at some length were made by the fraternal delegates appointed at the last conference to visit the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, and the Wesleyan connection in America. Among petitions referred were a number asking that women be licensed to preach, and that they be ordained as deacons.

Harvey's canal, leading from New Orleans into the bayous connecting with Barataria Bay, was yesterday sold to Capt. Cowden's Barataria Ship Canal Company, of which Capt. Thomas P. Leathers is president. The price paid for the canal was $100,000. This company proposes to construct a ship canal, not less than twenty feet deep, from the Mississippi river, at New Orleans, to deep water on the Gulf.

On Monday the villages of Tuckahoe, Middletown and Petersburg, in Cape May county, N. J., were threatened with destruction by a forest fire. About six miles of woods were burned over, and the villages were saved through the exertions of the residents. Numerous buildings were on fire, but were extinguished, with a single exception. Two hundred cords of wood in one tier near Petersburg were consumed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is again asserted that the Jews are persecuted in St. Petersburg.

Dom Pedro urges the Brazilian Parliament to provide for extensive railways and navigation works.

The King of Siam has sent a message to London saying his journey abroad has been abandoned for the present on account of ill-health.

The trial of the directors of the West of England and South Wales Bank, which suspended in December, 1878, who were charged with falsifying the accounts of the bank and conspiring to defraud, has resulted in their acquittal.

It has been ascertained that the India budget published by the Beaconsfield administration misrepresented the Afghan war expenses to the extent of about $20,000,000. There is much excitement in England in consequence.

It is believed the days of German free towns are numbered. Proceedings like those against Hamburg are to be begun against Bremen and Lubeck. The separation of Hamburg and St. Paul's by a revenue line will subject 117,000 persons to revenue inspection daily.

The French Council of Ministers yesterday deliberated regarding the execution of the decrees against unauthorized congregations. The government is firmly determined to apply the existing laws. Up to the present time no congregation has applied for authorization.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Lieut. Geo. E. Hutter, of the United States navy, lies ill in Liberty, from a stroke of paralysis.

The Richmond City Council has appropriated $15,000 for the purpose of enlarging the accommodations for the public schools of that city.

Col. Thomas B. Barger, one of the oldest and best know citizens of Richmond died there yesterday. He was born in Prince Edward county, in 1795, and served in the war of 1812. He was for sometime postmaster of Richmond.

The colored women of Richmond have formed societies all over the city called "The Colored Sisters of Enterprise," and are engaged in saving money from their own earnings and collecting it from others, for the purpose of devoting the same to the payment of the poll taxes of voters of their race who cannot or will not pay themselves.

The Flowery Month of May.

The name of May is not derived, as has been thought, from majestas, or majores, and surely not from Maia, mother of Mercury, as the word was in use long before Mercury or Maia had been invented. It comes from the Latin maius, contracted from magius, from a root, mag, or the Sanskrit mah, to grow, meaning the season of growth. As all nature shoots into new life and beauty during the month, feelings of cheerfulness and delight are so instinctively excited in the human breast that it is easy to see why May should at all times have been celebrated. Among the old Romans the month was sacred to Apollo, and nearly every day was a festival. On the 9th, 11th, and 13th days, the feast of the lemuria, in memory of the dead, was observed, consequently, weddings in this month were deemed unlucky, as the persons married were thought not likely to live long. The ancient superstition seems strange to us, for May is now counted as the love month, and it sounds satirical, though it may be true, to say that love matches, as they are called, often turn out ill. The superstition is preserved in the French proverb, Noces de Maia, noces de mort. The ancient festival in honor of Flora, among the Romans—she corresponded to the Greek divinity Chloris—was commemorated from April 28 to May 2 and was one of the most joyous of the year. Flowers of every kind and in great profusion were used at the Floralia, which were frequently carried to excess. In this month the feasts of Bona Dea, the goddess of chastity, as she has been named, was held. Just what she represented is not known. She was the daughter of Faunus, but very mysterious. Her worship was secret, and confined so strictly to women that men were not allowed ever to refer to her. Her sanctuary was in a cavern in the Aventinian Hill, but rites were celebrated in the dwelling of the Consul who then held the fasces. Every masculine thing was banished on the occasion, and all male statues were covered. The wine drunk was called milk, and it was drunk prodigally. After the sacrifices there were Bacchic dances, and the women, according to Juvenal, were lavishly licentious, which would indicate that the influence of the goddess was exercised by contraries. All the poetry and sweetness of May is banished in this city, where the month is identified with the extreme prose of moving. For floral altars we substitute overloaded vans; for merry feasts, subverted households; for dancing youths, swearing Milesians; for sparkling libations, broken mirrors and maimed furniture. May in New York is the antipodes of everything classic, beautiful, or desirable. It is the essence of dissatisfaction, the tedious epic of all conceivable discomfort.—*New York Times.*

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1880.

SENATE.

Mr. Hoar submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing compensation for all persons whose ships were destroyed by Confederate cruisers during the late rebellions from the moneys received under the Geneva award. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Morgan submitted a resolution providing a rule for counting the electoral vote. Referred to the select committee on the subject.

Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $250 000 for public printing, and said he had intended to ask for its present consideration, but understanding that the senator from Minnesota, Windom, intended to offer a certain amendment, he would not ask it. He would prefer not to have any public printing rather than renew the fight over the marshals' appropriation.

Mr. Edmunds asked present consideration of the bill, and it was taken up.

Mr. Windom offered an amendment, appropriating $600 000 to pay marshals and their deputies.

This was opposed by Messrs. Eaton, Davis of W. Va., Saulsbury and Bailey, and advocated by Messrs. Edmuds, Conkling and Windom, the latter referring to the closing of the U. S. Court in New York, and saying the amendment provided for as necessary an outlay, as the bill itself did.

The president pro tem., Mr. Thurman, decided on a point of order, that the amendment was in order, this not being a general appropriation bill.

Mr. Windom's amendment was rejected by a party vote, and the bill was then passed without a division.

New Hampshire Republicans.

CONCORD, N. H., May 6.—The republican State convention to elect delegates to the national convention at Chicago, met at Phenix Hall this forenoon. There was an unusual a large attendance and but little or no excitement. In the morning previous to the open of the convention Blaine and anti-Blaine tickets were quietly circulated among the delegates as they entered the hall. H. H. Huse, chairman of the State committee called the convention to order and read the list of officers selected by the State committee last evening consisting of Hon Aaron F. Stevens, of Nashua, for president of the convention and one vice president from each county. The list was adopted.

The Blaine and anti Blaine men held caucuses this morning and agreed upon tickets to run in convention to-day for delegates at large. After the appointment of the usual committees General Stevens, the president, made a speech reviewing the history of the republican party. The chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported that 613 delegates were present. Wm. E. Chandler appeared before the convention and made a long speech. In it he favored the nomination of Mr. Blaine.

[COMMUNICATED.

Union Street.

Permit me, through the columns of the Gazette, to call the attention of the Superintendent of Police to the sanitary condition of Union street. It now presents a most repulsive sight, owing to the fact of there being so much travel on the street.

The dust in dry weather, and the mud in wet weather, is several inches in depth. Families living in that portion of the city are forced to keep their houses closed to keep out the dust in windy weather.

This dirt, &c., is owing in a great measure to the cars, which are dropped along the track without regard to families, who are forced to keep their houses closed to avoid the offensive smell that is sometimes brought in the shape of a car load of bones, hides, &c.

Very often the cars are swept out, and the refuse matter, &c., is deposited on the street and there left.

Now that warm weather is approaching I think it is near time for this matter to be looked to.

Hoping this may call the attention of those having the matter in hand, I am,

JULIAN.

Alexandria, May 6, 1880.

HELD FAST IN A FROG.—George Walling, a freight conductor, was run over last night at Mount Clare Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and died yesterday morning in the Maryland University Hospital from the effects of his injuries. Walling was in charge of freight train No. 37, from Martinsburg, and was uncoupling cars at Mount Clare Junction at ten minutes after 10 o'clock prior to taking the rest of the train to Locust Point. The train was moving very slowly, and when the proper switch was reached Walling, who was walking between two cars, removed the coupling pin. He made a motion to step to the side of the track, when his left foot was caught in a frog, and two wheels passed over his right leg, cutting it off at the knee and reducing the thigh to a shapeless mass of pulp.

The cries and groans of the unfortunate man brought his comrades on the train to his assistance, and he was taken to Mount Clare station, where Dr. Neff was summoned to render medical assistance. Walling was afterwards conveyed by order of Dr. Neff to the Maryland University Hospital, where the physicians did all that lay in their power to allay his terrible sufferings. It was seen at a glance that he could not survive his injuries. He remained sensible until a short time prior to his death.—*Balt. News.*

Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 6.—The democratic State convention met at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by John G. Thompson, chairman of the central committee. Frank Hurd, of Toledo, was chosen temporary chairman. Mr. Hurd made a short, ringing speech, predicting with united effort the triumphant sweep of the democratic party in November. His reference to Thurman as worthy of all honor from the democratic party of the United States was received with continued applause.

Delaware Republicans.

DOVER, DEL., May 6.—The delegates to the Republican Convention to select representatives to the National convention at Chicago are all here and are now caucusing. The convention will meet at two o'clock. It is stated as a foregone conclusion that Blaine men will be chosen.

Killed by a Convict.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 6.—Principal Keeper McKelvery, of the Reformatory, was killed to day by a prisoner whom he was disciplining. The convict plunged a case knife into the abdomen of Mr. K.

Maryland Republican Convention.

FREDERICK, MD., May 6.—The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. After some debate H. Clay Nail, of Frederick, was elected chairman, and a Committee on Credentials appointed.

Threatened Labor Troubles.

QUEBEC, May 6.—The police board last night advertised for 200 additional police men in view of the threatened labor troubles.

COLONEL MOSBY "BUSTED."—A friend of Colonel John S. Mosby, received to day from Valentine, the celebrated Richmond sculptor, a bust in marble of the Colonel. The bust is a present from the sculptor to Colonel Mosby, and is considered a fine representation of the Colonel.

The Eighth Congressional District.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

This is a great crisis in both State and national affairs, and he is blind indeed who does not see it. But the latter is of so much more importance that I shall say nothing upon State concerns, but confine myself to the great national contest.

I predict that the year 1880 will be the greatest in the history of the republic. There will be elected this year a democratic President and Congress; and on the fourth of next March we shall witness a democratic President inaugurated and a democratic Congress in session. But does any one suppose that this will be accomplished without a struggle, aye, a deadly struggle between the two great parties of the country? Does any one imagine the republican party, that tremendous machine of centralization and despotism, will yield and turn over the government to the democratic party, or that the strength of the money kings, the powerful corporations, the hord of office holders and other engines of centralization can be broken and conquered, except by a revolution? These things cannot come to pass without a conflict—a conflict the like of which has never been witnessed on this continent, and the effect of which will last as long as the life of the republic. There is enough intelligence and patriotism in the national democratic party to overcome all opposition, and to secure the victory.

I have faith in it and believe it will win. The American people are the sons of freemen, and still appreciate and know the value of liberty; but unless the good sense of the people asserts itself and comes to the rescue, liberty will become an empty word with us, and soon will be unknown here as it is in other parts of the world.

The democratic party appeals to this, and I am confident its appeal will not be made in vain; for such a people will never submit to be governed by force of any kind. No government founded on the principle of force, and supported by such a principle can be tolerated long by our people. And what claim has the republican party higher than this, I should like to know. A strong government is and has been its boast and pride, and it goes again to the country on this issue, and the exponent of this principle is to be its nominee for President.

But the people will rise up and overthrow it and there will be a radical change in 1880. One government is to fall and an other is to take its place, or, to speak more accurately, the republican party will be defeated and the democratic party will again come into power. The republic will then be upon its original foundation, and guided, as it will be, by the fundamental principle, the principle of local self government, will be sustained and perpetuated by the respect, the love and the affection of the people living under it. The people are capable of self government and will rule. The element of force will be eliminated from the government and it will once more be administered so that it shall be entitled to and receive the confidence of the whole people at home, and command the respect and consideration of the rest of the world, and thereby the flame of patriotism, which has almost been entirely extinguished by the misrule and oppression of the party in power, will be rekindled, and upon that sentiment the republic may safely rely for its existence.

But, if Virginia, that contributed so much to secure and establish the liberties of the people of the republic, is to take a part in this grand contest, and her people wish to help to bring about these happy results, then she will have to put her first sons forward, and the natural leaders of the people must be nominated and elected to Congress. In my opinion the next Congress's influence and effect upon the country will be greater and more permanent than any that have gone before it. The condition of the country now needs wiser and wider legislation than ever before.

In my judgment there is one man in the 8th Congressional district who will respond to and meet these large expectations, and who will be found equal to the highest demand that can be made upon him; and that man is Major Holmes Conrad, of Winchester, Va.

He is a son of the late Robert Y. Conrad, who, it will be remembered, after the war was elected to Congress from this district, but not allowed to take his seat. He was a partner of his father's until the latter's death; and the firm of Robert Y. Conrad & Son were retained, on one side or the other, of all the important cases in the courts of the Valley in Virginia and West Virginia, and Major Conrad, the surviving member of that firm, has continued to be since. He is now about forty years of age, has never held an office and has no particular desire to do so. But his friends know that he has pre-eminently the qualifications for a representative in Congress, and they will urge his nomination by the next convention. They believe that he will be the strongest man the Conservatives could nominate, and that his election to the House would not only greatly strengthen the Democratic ranks, but, in this important crisis of national affairs, would greatly contribute to Virginia's influence in the councils of the nation. He is not only a man of ability and of strong practical judgment, but possesses intense convictions, high courage and resolute purpose, which gives to him a commanding personal appearance that marks him as a leader of men. Self possessed, perfectly natural and without affectation or sham, like all men of power, he impresses it upon all who come in contact with him.

And I will add what may not be generally known, but which was a fact, that if Gen. Hunton had declined to be a candidate or failed of the nomination before the last convention, Maj. Conrad's name would have been presented to it by the delegations from the counties of Frederick, Clarke and Warren. And now, as General Hunton is not again to be a candidate, it may be expected that these counties will present Major Conrad to the next convention as their first choice, and request the convention to make him the nominee of the Conservative party for Congress, and they can give reasons therefor which the convention cannot well disregard

Alexandria, May 6, 1880. CITY.

[Communicated.

More Voters.

"*Worse, and More of it.*"—What! nineteen more at one fell swoop, making twenty-four in two days! It will not indeed take long at this rate for the Hon. Judge Chilton to enfranchise all the worthless negroes in town; negroes too lazy and improvident to earn money to pay their capitation tax; but, ah me! they must have a vote. Is this a part of a programme to carry this State next fall in the interest of the Mahone faction? We shall determine this when we see what other judges do. Is this the business of our gentlemen of "unspotted ermine," this perpetuating of negro votes of the "old and infirm" class? The sooner the attention of the people of this whole State is aroused to this shocking business the better. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If we permit such bold-faced transactions as have taken place in our court in in the last two days, under the solemn forms of law, without raising our feeble voice against it, we do not deserve "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In passing, I will just say, that at least two of these African gentlemen who have thus escaped the payment of this just tax, are city officeholders, and promptly draw their pay as janitors of two public schools. Gentlemen of the School Board make a note of this! Others of these negroes are well to do in this world's goods. How many of them are sending their children to the public schools at the expense of the whites, not willing to pay the paltry sum of $1; but want to, and must vote forsoott! In conclusion, I earnestly hope that this whole, in my opinion, shameful affair, may arouse the attention of all good and law-abiding citizens, who may frown down all such attempts, coming from what source they may, to impair the sacred right of the elective franchise.

VERITAS.

Try it. It will cure you. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. All druggists keep it. Price 25c.

Strike on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad.

A strike of colored laborers on the Shenandoah Valley railroad, three miles from Bentonville, which was started on Monday for higher wages, culminated yesterday in calling out a militia company as the posse of the sheriff of Warren county, to disperse the strikers, who were interfering with other laborers and obstructing the work of track laying. To induce the colored men to work on Sunday last, the contractor promised to give them $1 50 for that day, their regular pay being $1 a day, but on Monday morning they refused to work unless they got every day the same rate of wages which had been paid for Sunday. But for the strike the cars would have been running on next Monday to Bentonville. On Tuesday a force of the regular track layers was sent to replace the strikers, and the new comers were threatened and prevented from working. Judge Turner, of the Circuit Court, went from Front Royal the same evening and read the riot act to the disturbers, and it was thought that the new men would have been allowed to go to work, the contractor having gone to pay off and discharge the colored men, about 65 in number. The expiration was not realized, however; the colored men would not themselves resume work for $1, nor would they allow others to work for that price. The work being imperative the sheriff was appealed to, and he went to the scene of trouble from Front Royal with a posse of 25 men, armed with carbines, muskets, rifles and shotguns, to protect the company in the prosecution of its work. It was thought that there would be no difficulty in preserving the peace and preventing the obstruction from continuing. About five hundred Italians were working on the road in the same neighborhood, but they did not join the strikers.

The Question of Moses Settled at Last.

The Grand Council of Brothers and Sisters of Moses met in this city on the 4th inst., Adam Moore, Grand Master, presiding

The following lodges were represented: Star Bethel Lodge, Alexandria, Va; St. John's, Warrenton, Va; Mt. Olivet Lodge, Jeffersonton, Culpeper co., Va.

After transacting some routine business the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas we, the Grand Council of the G. U. O. of B. S. of Moses are assembled in convention, pursuant to proper authority, and as a majority of all the legally constituted lodges are herein properly represented, and as much trouble and confusion has been caused lately by the improper, unauthorized and illegal acts of two expelled members of the society, viz: R. D. Ruffin and A. A. Jones. And whereas this convention has been legally organized under an act of incorporation, passed by the General Assembly of Virginia on the 10th day of February, 1880, and entitled "an act to incorporate the Grand Ancient Order of Sons and Daughters Brothers and Sisters of Moses in the State of Virginia—page 51, chap 60, acts of Assembly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we denounce the aforesaid R. D. Ruffin and A. A. Jones as imposters, unworthy of trust and confidence, and that the Sons and Daughters of Moses are in no wise responsible for their acts

Resolved further, That the aforesaid persons having been expelled and that expulsion affirmed, are regarded by this council as moral perjurers and disturbers of the harmony of this association only, and we call upon all persons connected with this society to shun them.

Be it further resolved, That this council desires it to be fully understood that a majority of the members of this society is not nor never has been in accord with the aforementioned parties and that Adam Moore is the Grand Master of the State of Virginia, and has been since his election on the 28th of February, 1880 at a meeting of the Grand Council held on that date.

Resolved by this convention assembled on this 4th day of May, 1880, that they do recognize Star Bethel Lodge, No. 1, in Alexandria, presided over by George L. Seaton and other associates with him as being the true and lawful lodge, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Ancient Order of Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters of Moses in the State of Virginia, and that we do denounce as bogus the so called Star Bethel Lodge working now by one R. D. Ruffin.

Resolved by this convention, That the organization of the Board of Incorporators organized March 17th by George L. Seaton and others associated with him, is hereby recognized by this convention as being the proper and rightful organization of the incorporators of the Sons and Daughters of Moses.

A resolution was also passed excluding from the organization Mt. Moriah Lodge, No 2, Alexandria, Va., presided over by Frank Churchwill; also a resolution expelling Jas. E. Piper from the society for ninety nine years for embezzlement, and a resolution ordering the proceedings to be published in the Alexa. Gazette after which the convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Grand Master.

The incorporators are requested to meet on Friday night at the Pitt street school house, at 8 o'clock, to transact business of importance.

It GEORGE L. SEATON

The third daughter of General Sherman was yesterday wedded to Lieutenant Tarckate, U. S. N., in Washington.

Brown's Household Panacea.

Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.

It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, and Ague ACHES, and is **The Great Reliever of Pain.** "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" should be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water (sweetened, if preferred), taken at bedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD. 25 cents a bottle.

Much Sickness.

Undoubtedly with children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. 25 cents a box.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of the late E. C. GIBBS, and I request all persons having claims against the said estate to present them, properly authenticated for payment, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and settle at once.

J. NORMAN GIBBS,
my1-eo1w* Mt Vernon, on the Potomac.

SHEEP SHEARS, of best quality, received and for sale low at 88 King street, corner of Royal, Alexandria, Va. Call and examine.
my4 J. T CREIGHTON & SON

GRANULA! GRANULA! This is an article of cooked food, ready for immediate table use, received to-day and for sale by
my4 J. C. MILBURN.

WOOL TWINE and TARRED YARN in quantities to suit. Call and see.
J. T. CREIGHTON & SON,
my4 King and Royal streets.

OSTRICH AND TURKEY FEATHER DUSTERS cheap at
McLEAN & UHLER'S,
my5 76 King street.

GALVANIZED BOAT SPIKES and Boat Nails—A full stock in store and for sale by
ap28 JAS. F. CARLIN & SONS.

GRASS SCYTHES, snaths, Hay Rakes Hoes, &c., at wholesale and retail by
ap28 JAS. F CARLIN & SONS.

CHOICE NEW YORK BUCKWHEAT FLOUR received to day by
ap27 J. C. MILBURN.

2 BBLS OATMEAL, fine and coarse, received to day by
ap16 J. C. MILBURN.

4 BBLS CHOICE SYRUP just received by
ap28 J. C. MILBURN.

GRAHAM FLOUR, fresh, just received by
my4 J. C. MILBURN