



ALEXANDRIA.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10.

THE GREAT fault of governments ruled by parties is that in them the gravest and most important national matters, matters that affect the whole people irrespective of parties, necessarily become party affairs, and are considered solely with reference to their political effect.

THE PRESIDENT in his letter accepting his re-nomination says:

"We know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased, and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material.

It would seem that the possession of ordinary common sense alone, without the faintest knowledge of political economy, is all that is requisite to make everybody else see this matter in the same light the President does.

"THE NEGRO as a Political and Social Factor" is the title of a pamphlet by Mr. Frank G. Ruffin, just issued.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the national democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen, and the motive for every patriotic action and effort.

Our scale of federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are sorely considering the necessity of measures of relief.

THE PRESIDENT still professedly adheres tenaciously to civil service reform, and also insists that the colored people be guaranteed all their rights of citizenship, though, as a well informed man, he must know that ninety-nine hundredths, not only of his own, but of all parties, scout and flout the humbug referred to, and that the only right of the negro that is restricted by white people, is his asserted, but absurd right to take entire possession and control of certain communities in the South, and thereby necessarily ruin and destroy every interest of those communities.

LAST WEEK'S number of Mr. Patrick Ford's republican paper has been issued, but in it, as in none of its preceding numbers, does Mr. Ford, who belongs to that unenviable class known as "professional Irishmen," deny the charge, brought against him by papers in his own city, that he deserted from the U. S. army, in the face of the enemy, during the war, and stayed in Canada until the war was over.

Judge Thurman. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10.—"That is a strong paper, a very strong paper," was the remark of Judge Thurman, when President Cleveland's acceptance had been read to him at a late hour last night, a copy of it having been secured at Pittsburgh.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1888.—Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, committee, &c.—Gentlemen: In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate, and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will.

It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the services of a confident and generous nation of freemen.

These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions, and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care.

Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and maintenance of means of defense to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settlers and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened, the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil, and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers, and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

The first result of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in a general flight the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached, depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment, and reduce the salaries and the wages of labor, instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the national treasury, our wage earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others, seeing the approach of danger, may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it predicts an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency towards gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining without excuse, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people.

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance, some are delusive, some are absurd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals.

While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present federal taxation, that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government.

such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which, under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncompainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom-houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than one hundred and eight million dollars in a country containing fifty million inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government the hardest to reconcile with the people's idea of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor.

The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works, and the enlargement of enterprises already established, depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security, and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard.

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home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain.

We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production, with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the democratic party, we will not forget the interests of labor and our workmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in the adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life we increase the purchasing power of the workmen's wages and add to the comforts of his home.

And before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens or acquiring an permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

The platform adopted by the late national convention of our party contains the following declaration: "Judged by democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition."

Such combinations have always been condemned by the democratic party. The declaration of its national convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies.

We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an ordinary high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong doing.

With an unaltered hatred of all such schemes we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation, our position upon the questions of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. We propose to inaugurate a policy predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land.

We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all parties, and the pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides.

Yet when in the legislative body, where under the constitution all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties, they were met by determined opposition and obstruction, and the minority, refusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives or propose another remedy, have renitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate.

The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and bipartitely declare in their party platform "that our conservative policy is to relieve the situation in a destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe, while they will support the interests of America.

They propose in their platform to thus support the interest of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a restriction of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods which can only be gained and kept by the sensible and just efforts to relieve the situation in a destructive to the American system of protection.

Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered—free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread, and they are given a stone. The implication contained in this party declaration that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses.

Of course in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful variety of interests, often differing in entirely different directions, it is difficult to lay out a straight line for a perfect tariff plan. But in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor to the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result.

With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not influence them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There were 177 deaths in Baltimore last week.

The damage resulting from the frost in Mine will probably reach \$1,000,000.

The condition of Mr. Robert Garrett has not improved, and his mind is gradually becoming weaker.

The Princess Loetitia Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Jerome Napoleon, will marry her uncle, the Duke of Aosta, at Turin tomorrow.

Complete returns from Vermont give Dillingham, republican, 45,380; Shurtleiff, democrat, 19,426; Seely, prohibitionist, 1,299, and scattering 6.

The government sloop-of-war Antietam, which, though never finished, cost \$521,481, has been sold for old iron to C. H. Gregory, of Long Island, for \$6,700.

Mr. John K. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has purchased the New York Star from Mr. C. P. Huntington, and will take possession of the office to-day.

In a shooting affray at Cumberland, Md., yesterday between Wm. Mahoney and Wm. H. Horstman both men were wounded and Mahoney will probably die.

Gen. and Mrs. Harrison received a unique delegation at Indianapolis on Saturday. It was a glee club of 100 unformed young ladies ranging in age from 5 to 15 years.

Lightning struck the residence of T. O. Covington, of Little Rock, Marion county, S. C., Friday. Mrs. Covington was instantly killed and Mr. Covington seriously burned.

United States Minister to Spain J. L. M. Curry has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by President Cleveland. The climate in Spain does not agree with him. His home is in Richmond, Va.

The House of Representatives on Saturday after a spirited debate, in which the Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York, eloquently defended President Cleveland, passed the retaliation bill by a vote of yeas 174, nays 4.

Heavy rains all over South Carolina have delayed the harvesting of the rice and cotton crops, and the corn and cotton on the river lands, the richest and most productive in that State, have been either destroyed or seriously damaged.

Great destruction was caused among the French fishing fleet during April, on the south coast of Iceland by a terrible storm which engulfed six vessels and their crews. As near as could be ascertained the number of lives lost was 137.

The Pope has ordered all prelates and officers of the papal household to be in readiness from October 19 to carry out the reception programme on the occasion of Emperor William's visit to Rome, with the greatest pomp and solemnity.

The League games for the baseball championship played Saturday resulted as follows: New York 3, Indianapolis 2; Chicago 11, Boston 6; Pittsburg 2, Philadelphia 0; Philadelphia 3, Pittsburg 2; Washington 2, Detroit 1; Detroit 7, Washington 2.

The crops below Augusta, Ga., on the bottom lands have been greatly damaged by the overflow of the Savannah river. The cotton on the uplands has been damaged by continuous rains, causing it to sprout in the bolls. The cotton receipts to date are three thousand bales behind last year.

Alvey Claiborn, 12 years of age, of Frederick, Md., about four years ago swallowed a persimmon seed, which lodged in his throat, causing him considerable inconvenience. Several days ago it became painful, and a doctor was called in who stated that the seed was sprouting where it had lodged in his windpipe.

Andrew Zitel, a German shoemaker, and Annie Haas, 35 years old, fell through the railing of a wooden piazza on the third floor of a second-story building, New York, Saturday. The man died soon after and the woman cannot live. She had followed Zitel's son to the house. His parents upbraided her for getting him drunk. His father caught hold of her, and in the struggle the railing gave way.

The health bulletin from Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday showed 40 new cases and 7 deaths. Forty-four new cases and 6 deaths were reported Saturday. Total cases to date, 604; total deaths to date, 73. Among the deaths yesterday was that of Rev. J. Sharpe, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church. He had been a resident of the city only a few months. His whole family was stricken with the disease only four days ago. The others will recover.

While Mrs. George Marshall sat by an open window at Belleville, N. J., Saturday night a man suddenly reached in the window and, seizing her by the shoulder, drew a large knife and began slashing her until she fell senseless. It is believed that the assault was made by a rejected suitor. Mrs. Marshall is twenty-four years old and very pretty. Fears are entertained that she will not survive the fright, as she has been unconscious since the assault was made.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex Judge Edmund Washdill or Mr. J. A. Smith will, it is said, be George Wain's Congressional opponent in the Richmond district.

Nearly four million copies of democratic campaign papers have thus far been sent out from the national headquarters, in New York.

The democratic nominating elections held in New Castle, Del., on Saturday, will, it is said, result in the defeat of Senator Salisbury.

At the primaries held in Hanover on Saturday delegates favorable to the nomination of Mr. H. T. Wickham for the State Senate were chosen.

It is said that amongst the largest contributors to the democratic campaign fund in this State are the Hon. John S. Barbour and Mr. H. G. Dulaey.

Judge James M. Greer has declined the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the American party's ticket and hopes for President Cleveland's election on the tariff issue.

E. A. Jones of Waco, Texas, has announced himself an independent candidate for Congress for the district now represented by Roger Q. Mills. Jones is a strong prohibitionist.

From Washington

[Special Correspondence of the Alexs. Gazette]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1888. The annual meeting of the Railroad Roadmasters' Association will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city to-morrow. Representatives of nearly all the railroads in the country are present. The meeting will consider all improvements or suggested improvements relating to the construction of railroads.

A gentleman from North Carolina here to-day told the GAZETTE'S correspondent that while he was in a country store there last week he heard three farmers say they were going to vote against Cleveland because he was in favor of the Mills bill. A fourth one stepped up and said that was the very reason he was going to vote the democratic ticket, and asked what was the matter with the Mills bill. "Why," responded one of the three referred to, "the Mills bill gives the millers the right to fix the price of grain, and I'm d—d if I'm going to vote for a man who supports any such bill." And, this, too, in a country of free schools and a cheap newspaper!

The President's letter of acceptance published in this morning's papers is not talked about at the Capitol as much as might have been expected. To the members of Congress who do talk about it, it seems to be rather disappointing to men of both parties, in that it is rather milder than was looked for, and contains no expression that can be used as a rallying cry during the campaign. As a general thing the democrats approve, while the republicans condemn it. Mr. Mills says there is not a word in it that he does not heartily endorse. But Mr. Burns, just as good, if not a better democrat, says it is a complete back down on the tariff question, and clearly and distinctly recognizes the anti-democratic principle of protection. Mr. Cannon, republican, on the contrary, says it confines the fight to the old lines—free trade vs. protection—just where he and his party want it to be.

The heavy purchase of U. S. bonds last week caused a marked decline in the Treasury surplus, which fell off from 100,000,000 last Monday to \$103,950,000 as shown in the Treasurer's statement to-day. The President's letter of acceptance puts the surplus at \$130,000,000.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture makes the average condition of cotton S.S., a decline of three and a half points since last report. The general average is slightly higher than in 1887.

The House to-day adopted the report of the conference committee on the fortifications bill. A similar report on the army bill will, it is expected, be adopted to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Allison of the Senate appropriations committee says a similar report on the sundry civil bill will be adopted this week, and that the deficiency bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills, will pass Tuesday next. Should all this be done, there is no reason why it should not be, the way will be clear for Mr. Oates' resolution for the adjournment of the session on the 20th inst.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Vest's resolution for investigating the action of Mr. McKee, the republican assistant librarian of the Senate, in publishing a partisan campaign document over his official signature, came up for consideration and was debated at length. Mr. Vest said the attempt of Mr. Plumb to offset it by an abstract of the tariff, the production of Mr. Tabbot, the democratic clerk of the House Ways and Means Committee, must be a complete failure, as there was nothing partisan in the latter, and that, in fact, it leaned a little more toward republican high, than to democratic low tariff Mr. Hoar said that no matter whose views on the subject of civil service reform had changed, he was still in favor of it, but that McKee had just as much right to publish his book over his official signature as Senator Vest would have to print a democratic book.

Up to 1 o'clock to-day not a single member of Congress from Virginia had made his appearance on the floor of the House, all of them being home engaged in active, if not, offensive politics.

In the House to-day, after the passage of the fortifications bill, which appropriates four million dollars, there was a call of States for bills and resolutions, among which was one by General Joe Wheeler to abolish trusts.

Great anxiety is manifested by both parties here concerning the election in progress in Maine to-day. The democrats say if the war here is the same as it is here it is good for them, and that if the republican majority be reduced it will make the republicans more rampant in their opposition to a reduction of the tariff. The republicans say that the North will be solid on November 7.

Representative Cockran, of New York, who praised the President so highly in his speech in the House last Saturday, says no sensible man would conduct his business on the civil service law plan, and that the civil service of Great Britain, which is carried on in accordance with that plan, is the most corrupt in the world.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Gov. Lee has appointed James Ross coroner of Charlottesville.

William F. Furlong, of Norfolk, died of yellow fever in Jacksonville yesterday.

The Howard Association, of Norfolk, forwarded \$500 to the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville yesterday.

Sydney O. Jones, bookkeeper and business manager of the Petersburg Index Appeal, died suddenly Saturday evening of heart disease.

Joseph, the three-year-old son of W. M. Barnes, living near Fredericksburg, died a few days since from drinking a cup of concentrated lye.

The schooner A. F. Crockett, Capt. Thordike, from Bangor for Richmond, with a cargo of ice, put into Philadelphia yesterday leaking badly.

About nine hundred men are now on the rolls of the Portsmouth navy yard, and no more can be taken in until the sixty days before election expires.

The body of Gen. Wm. Terry, of Wytheville, who was drowned near that place Wednesday night, was found Saturday near the ford where he was drowned.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company intends to put two new telegraph offices on the road—one at Glen Allen and the other at Summit.

The total number of tons of Southwest Virginia coal shipped from the Lambert's Point coal pier, near Norfolk, during last year reached 871,550. The total number of vessels loaded was 1,083.

The Peabody Institute at Cape Charles, for the white teachers of Tidewater Virginia, is more largely attended than any one ever held in that section before, and the sessions are attended by crowds of visitors.

Miss Ada Line, a young lady 17 years of age, daughter of Mr. Lewis L. M., died in Norfolk yesterday from injuries received by the explosion of a kerosene lamp on Friday night, which she was attempting to fill while lighted.

J. M. Langston, colored, came near being drowned a few nights since. He attempted to cross a bridge near Petersburg in the dark, when the buggy ran over the side and threw its occupant into the stream below.

Hon. Thomas Whitehead, Virginia's commissioner of agriculture, says he receives daily from twenty-five to fifty letters from parties who express a desire to purchase land in the State. These letters are from every section of this country as well as from foreign countries.