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SUNDAY MARCH 25, 1894.

THE TIMES DAILY COUPON DIRECTORY IS ON PAGE 2.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS MONDAY.

Strict Observance Lodge, Masons, St. Albans Hall.
Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall.
Old Dominion Lodge, K. of P., Schiller Hall.
Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Richmoond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Hall.
Neilson Encampment, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Hall.
Excelsior Encampment, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Anawan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall.
Indianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.
Grey Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall.
Aurora Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Jefferson Castle, K. G. E., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Parlors.
West-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Clay-Street Baptist church.
Sidney Court, E. L. of A., 805 west Cary street.
Munford Lodge, Tonti, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's Hall.
Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.
Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street Baptist church.
McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall.
Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall.
Woman's Christian Association, Association Rooms.
Company "E," First Regiment, Armory.
Pickett Camp.
Easter Ball, Corcoran Hall.
St. Patrick's-Day Banquet, Murphy's Hotel.
Easter Floral Ball, Belvidere Hall.
Grand Ball, New Market Hall.
City Democratic Committee.
Yale Glee and Banjo Club, Academy of Music.
Regimental officers, Armory.

SHALL WE ABANDON OR UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION?

The Committee of the House of Representatives on Agriculture has reported Mr. Hatch's anti-option bill favorably. This is a bill nominally to raise revenue for the Government by imposing a tax on all future sales of farm products. When it is stated that such a bill is reported by the Committee on Agriculture enough is already said to cause this most curious inquiry, Why should a bill to raise revenue come from the Committee on Agriculture? That committee has nothing to do with providing revenue for the Government. To do that is the function of the Ways and Means Committee, co-operating with the Committee on Finance. The bill is reported by the Committee on Agriculture because Mr. Hatch knew the Ways and Means Committee would report that it was not a bill to raise revenue. He therefore got it referred, when he introduced it, to the Committee on Agriculture, which he knew would report it favorably, although the committee would know perfectly well that it was not a measure to raise revenue, but a bill to prohibit future sales by imposing burdensome taxes on them, although Congress has no sort of authority under the Constitution to pass an act directly forbidding such future sales. It is therefore a bill intended to accomplish one object under the pretence of accomplishing another object. It is accordingly a bill to put into effect a false pretence, and has therefore very properly come out of committee as a false pretence, being labelled an agricultural bill, while it is constructed as if it were a financial bill. Our Constitution was formed for the avowed purpose of creating a central government that should have power and control over certain specified matters of general importance that all the people of all parts of the country are equally interested in in common. These matters were specified in the Constitution, and they are but few, being war and peace, commerce between the States and with foreign countries, the money of the country, its weights and measures, and others of like kind. The Government was also given power to lay taxes to raise all the revenue necessary for effectually putting its direct powers into force and effect. But the same Constitution expressly denies to the Government any power that is not expressly granted to it, and it expressly states that all other powers are reserved to The people or to the States.

The plain leading idea of the Constitution was to limit the control of the General Government to the few special matters that all the people had an equal and common interest in, and to preserve to the people of each locality control over those matters which that locality was alone interested in. To illustrate: All the people of the United States, wherever they may reside, are interested that the money of the Untied States shall be coin of certain definite weight and fineness, bearing one stamp. It is proper, therefore, that the central Government shall have exclusive control over the matter of money (we are not talking of paper currency—mere promises to pay money—but of money), because all the people of the country have an equal and a common interest in the money, being what will pass everywhere at what it purports to be. But the regulations under which horses shall be bought or sold in Hanover county, Va., is not a matter of any concern to the people of Oregon. Regulation of this and kindred matters properly belongs to the people of the locality where the transactions are to occur. Our Constitution was, therefore, so framed as to forbid Congress to pass any law that would bear in any way upon swaps of horses in Hanover county, but would confer upon it full and complete control over the money that the people are to use in making exchanges of their commodities. This was the glory of our Constitution, that it gave to the General Government control over those things in which all the people were interested, but reserved to the people of the locality control over those things in which the people of that locality were alone interested. This is the Democratic principle of local self-government, combined with the monarchical principle of a strong central government for offence and defence. We lived according to its spirit until the war came on, but every effort seems now to be directed towards encroaching on its spirit and undermining it by false pretences like the anti-option bill and the act to prevent State banks from issuing their notes. The question whether we are to drift into a centralized despotism controlled by the corrupt political bosses of the country or whether we are to remain a free people, with each neighborhood controlling its neighborhood affairs, is to be fought out on the ground presented by this report of the Committee on Agriculture. If Congress is to go into the general business of regulating any local affair that it chooses to take control of, under the false pretence that it is doing another thing that it is really authorized to do, then our Constitution is actually overthrown and the charter of our liberties is annulled. There is ten thousand times more in this anti-option bill than any question relating to future sales of cotton and wheat.

THE DANGER OF THE DAY.

There is no State which has known the curses of "boss rule" more severely than Maryland. Mainly through the power and patronage which the State's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal gave to him, Senator Gorman welded together, some fifteen years ago, a political "ring" of which he was the centre and circumference. From that day un ..als he has ruled Maryland with an absolute dominion through the agency of this ring. In a most admirable article discussing boss government a day or so back, the Baltimore Sun gave this account of it, in the city of New York, though why it should have felt obliged to go to New York for illustration we do not understand. We see no reason why it might not have secured all the illustration it needed much nearer home. It said:

When we see the great city of New York under the rule of a party that calls itself Democratic, but really governed by one man who holds no office whatever, either by election or appointment, we get a clear view of government by boss. By a cunning arrangement of political machinery, most of it out of sight, this one man, holding no office and therefore not responsible to the people, can and does name all the chief city officials, including the Mayor. That he renominates them or retires them at the end of their terms according as their conduct in office has pleased or offended him, is well known. That, through his captains of wards, lieutenants of districts, and sergeants of precincts, he has the whole public service of the city drilled into a compact body that responds with military precision to his word of command, which he can issue from a remote telegraph station in Texas and be quite sure that it will be promptly obeyed in New York, is the culminating triumph of bossism masquerading in the clothes of Democracy.

In the field of municipal government the evils that flow from one-man power are generally recognized. That cities thus held by an organized band of mercenaries, led by one crafty and unscrupulous commander, are subjected to enormous tax levies that are as corruptly spent as they are recklessly assessed, is well understood. That the nominating primaries, or caucuses, are packed and the ballot-box itself defrauded by the satraps of the boss-ocracy thus established is notorious and undisputed. That honest citizens are deprived of all effective control of their own local government necessarily follows. That at last, goaded by excessive taxation and flagrant scandals, party lines are thrown down and decent men make common cause to overthrow the machine and destroy the boss, are also matters of history. It happened in Brooklyn last year. It is likely to happen in New York this year. The cells of Sing Sing are already receiving the first victims of popular resistance to bossism and its practices, and the storm is still rising.

The Sun then goes into a consideration of the fact that the vast annual expenditures which the war fixed upon the country, and the protective tariff, develop the "boss" in each State, and, since the United States Senate is considered the most honorable and the best paying position to which the voters of a State can elect, the Senate becomes the especial and peculiar object of the State bosses, so that it is fast becoming nothing but a collection of State bosses, each one, as a State is given two senators, with his attending satellite—a "Me, Too." It continues thus:

The senatorial boss has been bred, like a parasite on the body politic, out of these conditions. He is not confined to either party. He may reach the Senate as a Republican or as a Democrat, but in either case he reaches it by the boss system. The tariff-bred and tariff-fed interests have grown in many States stronger than the people. The ambitious adventurer of inferior antecedents and attainments has found in the legislative desires of these powerful special interests a ready means of advancement. Without the solid learning and culture, or any of the statesmanlike qualities which in ante-bellum times were always demanded of the men who aspired to be the chiefs of their parties, the senatorial boss of the period has found that a faculty for secret wire-pulling and private intrigue, coupled with a readiness to be useful to the protected plutocrats who lay siege to Congress at every session, are all that he needs for success.

Thus it comes about that in the Senate chamber, where giants once wrestled in earnest over great principles, pigmies strut to-day and make a mockery of the pledges of their party. By low cunning they have made themselves masters of the party organization in their several States, and rule its action in their Legislatures from Washington as easily, and by the same sinister mechanism, as the boss of New York rules to-day the misnamed Democracy of that city from the interior of Texas. They make no pretence of respect to the will of their party as formulated in its National convention. They dicker and truckle, without much concealment, to the protected interests which their party is solemnly pledged to deprive of their unjust privileges. One of them goes to his State and openly calls to his advice the representatives of the very manufacturing monopolies at whose unfair advantages tariff reform is aimed. Another rises in his place in the Senate and impudently declares to the whole nation that, no matter how its business suffers, the tariff bill will not be passed until he and his brother bosses are ready. And at the elbow of each boss is the inevitable "Me-Too" Senator, custom-made to the order of the boss by a State Legislature craftily manipulated to provide him with an obedient shadow to his own greatness and an unfailing echo to his own voice and vote.

The sensatorial boss stands between the people and the execution of their will. He is the evil evolution of the extravagant and corrupt era that began with our civil war. He must ere long be eliminated in every State or popular government will be a failure. Mr. Madison declared that "no government, any more than an individual, will long be respected without being truly respectable." A government that is obstructed, manipulated, controlled, and diverted from its duty of obeying the will of the people by tricky, trading, foxy politicians elevated to the mischievous eminence of senatorial bosses "will not long be respected," because it certainly is not "truly respectable."

This is a most admirable discussion of the "boss" himself, his genesis, and the genesis of his man servant, his attending satellite. It comes from a locality which has been taught by a sad experience the truth of all that is said. In Virginia, we have heretofore known nothing of the "boss." But corrupt elections and free use of money in them is developing him here, and we shall know every evil incident to the "boss" unless we rouse ourselves and stamp out, first, all trace of fraud in our elections, and, second, the use of money in them.

Here in Virginia we have been fortunate enough to discover the trail of the serpent before we were irredemably lost. It behooves every Virginian to work, from this day forward, with might and main to save his State from the coils that he sees the reptile preparing for her. Wake up, therefore, men of Virginia, in time, and avert from the good old Commonwealth that evil day which "the boss" would bring upon her through the agencies of stuffed ballot-boxes and the corrupting use of money in elections. It is the danger of the day, and if we cannot throttle the monster our institutions are lost.

THE ANTI-ENGLISH FAD.

An unfortunate feature of the school education of American children is the bitterness of our school histories towards Great Britain. It arises from the passions and resentments engendered by our Revolutionary struggle, which color the pages of almost all the histories that our youth read and which make an impression on their minds that few have either the leisure or the disposition to remove by later thought and more enlarged reading. There ought not to be unfriendly feeling in the hearts of Americans towards England. We owe to her all that is great and good in our institutions and our business. Connections with her at this moment are far greater than they are with almost all the rest of the world.

This anti-English bent of the American mind leads us to put a bad construction upon every public act of Great Britain which seems to have any bearing upon our interests. This was notably shown by the resolution introduced into the Senate by Senator Morgan, which looked to a resentment of the recent interference at Bluefields, in Nicaragua, the animus of which we recently showed to be perfectly proper. In further illustration of what we then said we quote here a letter which has been written by an American in Bluefields to a friend in Massachusetts that has found its way into print. It is dated March 10th, and after rehearsing what had taken place, goes on as follows:

"If it had not been for the British protection many lives would have been lost. A large amount of firearms and ammunition, 400 rifles, and about 50,000 rounds of cartridges have been found hidden in the bush, where the Spaniards had concealed them, intending to come back when the war-ship went away and sack the town. We have asked the captain of the Cleopatra to stay here, and he has promised to stop until he is relieved by another ship.

"Where are our ships?

"Have they all met the fate of the Kearsarge, or what has become of them?

"I tell you, if it had not been for our British cousins, things would have gone hard with us and with all foreign residents as well, for if the Spaniards had got the upper hand they would have spared no one. All business is at a standstill, and no one knows what an hour may bring forth."

This is a striking commentary upon the jingoism that must find some intention to depredate upon American interests wherever an English officer defends the rights of his country and upholds her dignity and power.

LEAVE MATTERS ALONE.

Every Democrat in the city of Richmond should tell every member of the City Committee that he encounters that the Democratic voters of Richmond are opposed to the committee changing its present order, which provides that members of the City Committee shall be elected at the primary election on April 26th. The people want a voice in the choice of their committee, and they do not want one that is put on them by ward meetings, packed with "bummers" and "heelers." Leave the matter as it stands.

EASTER.

The eloquence of facts, the logic of events, the testimony of the rocks of actual history, the evidence of our eyes and ears in daily life, and the approval of reason, are the favorite ideas of this practical, positive, business, matter-of-fact age in which we live. The axe is laid at the root of the tree; and if it bears no fruit, down it goes. The experiment of the crucible of the working, wide-awake world is the test of our day and our civilization. The trial by fire is a familiar thought. The day is upon us that burns as an oven; and fraud and vice are as stubble, however common they may be. No secrets, no mysteries, no antiquated notions, no privileges; but investigations, exhumations, explorations, subsoil ploughing, searchlights in every department, exposure of fraud, showing up of inmost motives, spectroscopic studies of the make up of the fires that burn within us, the concentration of light and heat on men and things, are the order of the day.

And all this is prophetic and Christian. "Who is he that shall dwell with the devouring fire?" What public man can stand the reporters, the caricaturists, the satirists, the newspaper boys, the city Arabs, the plain business man that looks coldly at you, and with eyes and lips asks, "What do you mean?" The words of the Saviour are: There is nothing hid that shall not be made known, nor secret that shall not be made manifest. And in this high noon, this midday light Christianity stands forth as the most marvelous fact in existence. And the central idea of that fact is: The Life (of Jesus) as the Light of men. In that ideal, the divine Son of man, every man sees himself as he should be, but owns himself as he is in lamentable contrast.

The fact of Christianity, undeniable and overwhelming, shines from one end of Heaven to the other. And the one great fact on which, as on a rock, Christianity rests, from which, as a stream of light, it pours forth, is the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. With His crucifixion and burial the hopes of the world were buried with His resurrection the Sun of Righteousness arose with healing in his wings. "Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered," was the order of old. "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in," was the grand announcement; that the grave was robbed of its terrors and death swallowed up in victory. The "Novus ordo saectorum" was begun. And now the last tribute to the departing soul as we consign to the earth its mortal lendings, is a song of resurrection and of triumph. "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." "Life and immortality brought to light by the Gospel," is the dearest, the grandest, the most necessary comfort, and the most soul-satisfying truth that man can know. It is the new birth of humanity. The Gospel of Christ is the Gospel of Resurrection from the dead and of Immortality.

The fact that Jesus Christ did arise from the dead can alone account for the existence of Christianity in the world. The faith died upon the cross; it arose with its risen Lord. As a historic fact none stands so well authenticated, so thoroughly tried by its enemies, so well established, and so undeniable. If Christ had not arisen from the dead the continuance and spread of his Gospel would have been impossible. His light was extinguished, his surviving friends were not sages or philosophers, but a few poor untaught men, and helpless women, bewildered, scattered, and desperate; without an object, without a hope. Were they the originators of the idea of the resurrection? It is monstrous nonsense to suppose it. Jesus Christ alone, triumphing over the grave, gave to the world its last and grandest fact—His own Resurrection; its last and grandest truth—Man's Immortality. He alone was the author of our faith. And only as their restored master, their risen Lord, could he have gathered together the scattered leavings of his poor flock, and out of them made the beginning of the Church of God that covers the earth.

Only himself, the Giver of Light, could of such fuel as was about him kindle the flame that, as a blaze of glory, has overwhelmed the world; that has lit up the remotest promises; illumined the whole face of Scripture, and established the New Testament. It was his returned and personal presence alone that made heroes and martyrs of desperate and impoverished cowards that were afraid to show their faces.

Now Christianity stands imbedded in the rocks of history and the soul of the human race. The logic of events justifies it; the course and advance of the world testifies to its leavening influence; daily life tells of its purifying and elevating power; the highest wisdom and noblest character is identified with its principles and teachings; and the highest philosophy approves it as a covenant, ordered in all things and sure; and its whole system as the last and best revelation of the Creator of the Universe; the Government, and Kingdom of Heaven.

The best aspect of modern civilization, the most lovely exhibition of home life and happiness; a world covered over with schools, and colleges, and churches, with asylums and hospitals; alive with men and women moving to and fro in the cause of truth, and peace, and righteousness; all in the name of Jesus; the Word of God, covering the earth as the waters cover the sea; all these eloquent, logical, irresistible, familiar, and most reasonable facts echo the joyful announcement made two thousand years ago: "The Lord is Risen; the Lord is Risen, Indeed!"

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: It would be sheer folly for Brazil to quarrel with Portugal because the Portuguese Government has given an asylum aboard one of its ships to the rebel leader, Admiral Da Gama. Let Brazil enter a protest against the act of Portugal, if such a course be thought necessary or serviceable; but, after that, the incident had better be brought to an end. Brazil is well rid of the naval traitor; and, though he may have rendered himself liable to execution for treason under Brazilian law, Brazil has no cause for regret that she has been saved the trouble of shooting him. It is evident that the navy of Brazil will hereafter be stronger in that an utterly incompetent commander shall no longer have control of it. Da Gama made a laughing stock of himself from the time he deserted his post till the day he fled his country and sought refuge under a foreign flag. Our good friend Minister Mendonca spoke of him in a letter to the Sun as a brave man; but surely he has not shown any remarkable bravery in this rebellion.

New York Times: It is no wonder that Senator Stewart, of Nevada, objected to the immediate consideration by the Senate of Senator Sherman's resolution for an inquiry whether any legal offence had been committed by some astute persons in Nebraska, who are reported to have been irregularly "coining the seigniorage" on their own account. In the first place, Senator Stewart is opposed, on interest, to any attempt to clear the air on the silver question. In the second place, the consideration of this resolution ought to lead to a debate that would exhibit Senator Stewart and his accomplices in their true characters, as very much more dangerous malefactors than the coiners of the seigniorage at Omaha.

TIMES' WORK APPRECIATED.

It's Course Endorsed by Democrats in all Sections of the State.

"WITH THE PAPER HEART AND SOUL,"

Is what Some of the Leaders Say of the Demands for Better Election Methods. Views of Well-Known Party Men.

DANVILLE, VA., March 24.—Special.—The Times correspondent has had short talks with a number of prominent Democrats and heard their views in regard to the course of The Times in behalf of better election methods and the result of that work. A few of the comments may prove interesting.

Mr. Rover A. James, ex-member of the Legislature said: "I was with The Times in its fight for a pure ballot. Thought it was timely and well managed. However, I have but little faith in the Australian ballot and if that is the result of The Times' work, I fear that its work has just begun."

Mr. Phil. F. Brown, an ex-member of the Legislature from Botetourt, now a citizen of Danville, says: "The Times made a bold fight and a good fight for purer elections. The first result, as I understand it, is the new election law, that is to say the Australian ballot, which I think will work well and is a good starter. The Times has opened the eyes of the people to the necessity of ballot reform and they will keep them open until complete reform is accomplished. That of itself is a big work."

Mr. B. L. Belt, superintendent of the Democratic party was accosted by the representative of The Times just as he was seeking the train to go to New York. Mr. Belt said he regarded the Walton election bill as the first blood for The Times in its noble fight for purer election methods, and he hoped for such good results from this that the next Legislature will feel encouraged to go further. "If The Times and the people keep up the fight such will be the result."

Heart and Soul With The Times.

Mr. Landon C. Berkeley, of the law firm of Berkeley & Harrison, says he was heart and soul with The Times in its fight and thinks good results are yet to follow, but he does not like the Walton law. He thinks it will be short lived.

Mr. J. F. Rison said: "I believe in the purity of the ballot and think we are in need of reformation along this line. I think The Times made a timely fight which has resulted, or will in the future result in great good. However, I could not see all the evils in the Anderson-McCormick law The Times complained of. I am not prepared now to express an opinion as to the merits of the Walton law."

Colonel O. W. Dudley, of Governor O'Ferrall's staff, greatly admires the pluck The Times displayed in its fight for election reform. He looks for good results from the Walton law and doubts not that that will be improved upon.

From Rockbridge.

LEXINGTON, VA., March 24.—The following well known democrats were seen by The Times correspondent, and in reply to queries as to their opinion of the benefit of the fight made by that paper for purer elections, gave the answers following:

Mr. W. G. Pierson: I think the reformation in our election law is largely due to the bold stand taken by The Times in demanding an honest ballot.

Mr. J. McD. Adair (a leading merchant): I have approved The Times' effort to reform our election laws. It has fought for reformation in our election laws as a Democratic journal. I think it wielded a good influence in securing the passage of the Walton bill, which I heartily approve. Our elections in this county are fair, but I think the Australian ballot will do good everywhere.

Mr. W. W. Paxton (editor Rockbridge County News): I have read The Times closely. The opinion I have formed of The Times' work from casual reading is that it is to be commended for calling attention to a great evil, and to be condemned because is has suggested no adequate remedy.

Mr. Tat. Stuntt: I think honesty in our politics is as much essential as in business matters. I feel satisfied that the Walton bill will bring about a reform.

Mr. S. O. Campbell (Treasurer of Lexington): I am in favor of the Australian ballot as given us by the Walton bill, and think it will secure the desired results.

So far as the elections in this part of the country go our elections are fair. I believe The Times is right in trying to purify the ballot. We should be honest in politics as well as in our business transactions.

Norfolk Voices.

The recent ventilations in The Times of frauds in the last election have been productive of much good here as elsewhere in the State. The party is now united and in better shape to make a hot-fight, than for many years past. The feeling has been very much better for the past six months. It was purely a ring and anti-ring fight, an uprising of the people, and so loud was the cry of dissatisfaction that those who had been in charge of the party's affairs realized that the voice of the people should be heard or there would be defeat, in the fall.

A consultation was held resulting in the legalized primary and a unanimous request of the Legislature to pass the bill. There is a determination on the part of all leading Democrats here not to discuss past differences, but to build up the party and to restore confidence. This is due in part to the fact that the Prohibitionists have a ticket in the field composed of a mixture of Democrats, Republicans, and original Prohibitionists, who desire control of the city, and are doing their best to keep open old sores.

The Southwest.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., March 17.—Special.—The triumphant close of The Times' single-handed crusade against questionable election methods, marked by the enactment of a new election law, assurring an honest and unquestionable record of the will of the majority, was received in this county by emphatic expressions of approval on all sides. That The Times' vigorous work has benefited the State at large, is the general opinion of hundreds of Democratic workers who were interviewed on the question within the past three days, representing every section of this county, and the adjoining counties; and that the good name of the State has been rescued from the smirch of Republican newspapers is a source of general congratulation.

Democratic County Chairman A. C. Brown, expresses himself much pleased with the new election law: "I earnestly advocate pure election methods. I think The Times did much to bring about the result."

Major W. C. Sanders: "The Times forced the question, and was mainly instrumental in securing the change of the election laws."

Senator J. C. Green, Hon. R. E. Withers, Hon. R. C. Kent, Hon. J. J. A. Powell, and other southwest Democratic leaders have heretofore endorsed principles for which The Times has fought, and now entertain the opinion that the new law will materially benefit the State, in that there will be no basis for a charge of unfair elections in Virginia, while it is not believed that the Democratic majority will be perceptibly affected.

They Think Quickly.

PETERSBURG, VA., March 24.—Special.—I have seen some of the most prominent and influential Democrats of Petersburg, and have endeavored to obtain an expression of opinion from them as to their ideas of the beneficial results of the work of the Times, in behalf of better elections, but nearly all of those with whom I have talked have preferred not to express any opinion on the subject. One gentleman, however, who did not wish his name mentioned said: "I think the views of the Times are conservative and correct. The Democrats at large want fair elections. A large majority of the Democrats I believe, of Petersburg, are opposed to ring or cliques or any one man's rule. The views of the Times will ultimately be understood by the people."

Another Democrat, when asked for his views said that he disliked notoriety and therefore did not care to appear in print. He wanted fair elections and thought the Times was right in the stand it had taken to bring about such elections.

Pulaski Democrats.

PULASKI, VA., March 24.—Special.—The new method of voting to be adopted in Virginia after the 1st of July, is being freely discussed by our people and the general opinion is that it will in a great measure correct the evils attending the present system and which have been made much more odious by reason of the candid and courageous criticism of the Times.

Talking with your correspondent on the subject two of our ministers of the Gospel expressed their gratitude to the management of the paper for the noble service rendered. Mr. A. H. Jordan, a leading druggist of our town and one of your most appreciative readers as well as a true and tried Democrat, said of your work in this direction, "It should meet with the approval of all fair-minded Democrats."

Mr. M. D. Langhorne, of whose Democracy there can be no more question than of the courage of Stonewall Jackson, gave as his opinion "that the Times would do the country good service by exposing crime wherever found."

Mr. W. R. Bush, our town assessor, and Mr. B. E. Smith, editor of the News Review, agree that "If the work of the Times in this regard has given us a fairer election law, the people of Virginia should be greatful for it."

Cheating never had standing room in this county, and our people are not prepared to believe that the necessity exists for it anywhere. No person and no paper can lose friends in this section for simply exposing fraud.

Lovers of Truth.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 24.—Special.—W. W. Smith, president Randolph Macon College, says: "Your brave course in opposing fraud and endeavoring to purify our political life, deserves the admiration of all who love the truth."

MANASSAS, VA., March 24.—Special.—I have interviewed several leading Democrats as to their ideas of the beneficial results of the work of the Times, in behalf of better elections and their invariable reply (in substance) was that the elections in this county have been so fair and incorrupt that they had not considered it necessary to inaugurate better election methods, but they all express themselves as being satisfied at having the Australian system.

WILL VETO THE BLAND BILL.

This, it is Asserted, Mr. Cleveland will Do. This is Stated Positively.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs that paper:

"President Cleveland will veto the Bland seigniorage bill."

This positive statement was made to me by a high official of the Treasury Department to-day, and although he was not at liberty to tell me the source of his information, he assured me there was no longer any doubt as to what course Mr. Cleveland proposed to take.

Other advocates of the veto of the bill were equally sure to-day that the President had made up his mind to take adverse action on the measure, and it is probable he may have departed from his usual policy of silence long enough at least drop a hint as to his intentions.

It is understood that bill was the subject of a long discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it is said the President had the preliminary draft of his veto message drawn up ready to submit to his advisers. It is alleged that the strongest arguments in favor of signing the bill were advanced by Secretary of the Interior Smith, who based his remarks on the political necessity of approving the bill to strengthen the Democratic party in the South and West. This argument is that most frequently made to the President by the men who urge him to sign the bill, but it is not thought he will be influenced by them.

The New York Herald of yesterday thus concludes an editorial urging the President to act promptly in disposing of the Bland bill:

The talk about a veto leading to defeat of the tariff bill is idle. Let the tariff question stand on its own merits. A final vote upon it, apparently, will not be reached for many weeks and in the meantime any silverites who might from revenge attempt to imperil that vital measure would meet with such a storm of indignation as swept similar delinquents into line for the repeal of the Sherman law last summer.

There is but one safe way for Mr. Cleveland to act in the present emergency. Let him be true to his own convictions and consistent with his own record, and meet this pernicious measure with a vigorous and immediate veto.

They Want the Best.

"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Ind. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds, and as a preventive and cure for croup, and why should they not insist upon having it? Fifty cent bottles for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeves & Co., and H. G. Forstmann, druggists.

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Magnificent Parlor Suits, 50 per cent. below cost. Chamber, Library, Dining, and Office Suits, Sideboards, &c., &c., 25 to 50 per cent. below cost. Come and secure bargains. Nos. 16 and 18 Governor street.

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China Silks in twelve different patterns or styles at $25c. a yard; sold last season at 50c.

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