# THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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FRIDAY.....JULY 4, 1884.


## Tilden—Cleveland.

Ex-Governor JOHN M. PALMER said on Wednesday in the Illinois Democratic State Convention that he would not take Mr. TILDEN's late letter as final, but would as a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the Democratic National Convention first visit Mr. TILDEN and talk with him upon the subject of accepting the nomination of that Convention. Governor PALMER would himself be a good candidate for President. His record is unimpeachable.

So many persons have already visited Mr. TILDEN and in vain advised him to consent to accept the nomination that it is hardly to be presumed that he can now be induced to change his purpose. But the enthusiasm which was aroused in the Illinois Convention by the mere mention of his name indicates the wonderful hold he has upon the people. From every State comes the same story—namely, that if Mr. TILDEN will agree to run as the nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States, no other name than his will be mentioned in the National Convention.

It is a fact worth mentioning that nobody asks, or seems to care to know, whether the Independent Republicans would or would not vote for Mr. TILDEN if he were nominated. We suppose that they would not. Certainly neither *Harper's Weekly* nor the New York *Times*, nor any other papers which have for the last eight years been denouncing Mr. TILDEN as a purchaser of "mules" and as a party to an attempt to get wrongfully the electoral vote of Oregon in 1876, could reasonably be expected to eat all their hard words and rally under the standard of the Sage of Greystone. But would their neutrality, or even their active opposition, result disastrously to Mr. TILDEN? By no means. He would sweep the country and bear down all oppposition if his name should carry with it the power that it is expected to manifest. His strength lies in the fact that the American people are not only willing but anxious to right the wrong that was done eight years ago, and all the more anxious to do it because it must be righted now or never. Mr. TILDEN's name would be a platform itself. All issues other than the one of vindicating republican institutions and showing that the people are capable of self-government, would be sunk into insignificance. It was a grand spectacle when HAYES was peacefully inaugurated. The people had decided that so it must be. But a grander spectacle would be the inauguration of the man who was ordered in 1877 to bide his time.

But the names of TILDEN and CLEVELAND have become strangely connected. Wherever TILDEN's name is mentioned, applause is heard; and whenever TILDEN's declination is announnced, CLEVELAND's candidacy is at once recognized as a fitting result of the refusal of the Sage of Greystone to take upon himself the cares of office. Then, is not CLEVELAND the man who ought to be harnessed up in his stead? TILDEN was elected Governor of New York two years before 1876. CLEVELAND was elected Governor of New York two years before 1884. TILDEN's determination to be a real Governor and not a mere partisan—to be a righteous ruler and not a tool of JOHN KELLY's—alienated from him in 1876 the Tammany partisans, who went to St. Louis in full force to defeat him of nomination. CLEVELAND's determination to be a real Governor and a righteous ruler has alienated from him in 1884 the same Tammany partisans, who will again go to the Democratic National Convention and endeavor to defeat the people's choice of nomination. Surely "history repeats itself." Certainly it has repeated itself up to this time. Will not the Democratic National Convention of 1884 do as that of 1876 did? Shall not CLEVELAND's hands be upheld now as TILDEN's were then? Shall not the sovereign people of the Empire State be afforded the opportunity to show that they stand loyally by their Reform Governor of 1884 as they stood loyally by their Reform Governor in 1876?

TILDEN first, CLEVELAND next. Let this be the watchword of the delegates to Chicago.

## Mr. Morrison at Home.

It is so shameful a thing for the Washington *Post* to abuse Mr. RANDALL as it does day after day for having been instrumental in the defeat of the MORRISON bill that we cannot forbear to retaliate by commenting upon the action on Wednesday last of the Democratic State Convention of Mr. MORRISON's own State of Illinois. Just let us quote what the *Post* of yesterday says as to the splendid qualities as the leader of the Democrats of the House of Representatives which were manifested by Mr. RANDALL on Tuesday and Wednesday last. He handled his forces as if he had been the most skilful of parliamentary generals, and the *Post* rewarded him as follows:

"The contrast between the loyal devotion of the Democratic majority in the House to the principles of economy enunciated by the Appropriations Committee and the traitorous conduct of Mr. Samuel J. Randall when another fundamental principle of Democratic policy was at issue in Congress will not be lost sight of by the Randall boomers at Chicago if they enter fully into the spirit of their canvass. Mr. Randall should be admired for all there is in him."

That other "fundamental principle of Democratic policy" was the MORRISON tariff bill which the House of Representatives not long ago killed off.

Now let us see how the Democrats of Mr. MORRISON's own State treated him. Let us expose their "traitorous conduct." Day before yesterday the St. Louis tariff platform of 1876 was reported to the State Convention of Illinois, and to that platform was added the following resolution:

"The delegates from this State to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Chicago the coming week are hereby instructed to vote as a unit, and use their utmost endeavors in favor of an emphatic declaration by that body in favor of *a tariff for revenue only.*"

But Mayor CARTER HARRISON arose and asked that the Convention pause before adopting the resolutions as presented. He said he would move that the tariff question be referred to the National Convention, which would meet in five days, and which he had no doubt would act wisely. In other words, his motion was in opposition to instructing the delegates. Mr. HARRISON said he was opposed to a protective tariff, but there were various shades of opinion in the Democratic party on that subject, and the Democrats of Illinois should not undertake to anticipate the wisdom of the assembled Democracy of the nation. The passage of this tariff plank at this time would, he said, endanger the success of the Democracy of the State and nation.

Who replied to Mayor HARRISON? Read:

"Hon. W. R. Morrison was called for and received with a tumult of applause. He proceeded to oppose the motion, saying that if what was wanted by the Democracy of Illinois was that the necessities of revenue should be provided for, and that thereafter the tax-gatherer should stay his hand, let them declare it. If they wanted a tariff for protection, let them say so. The people could not be deceived by words. He hoped the gentleman who had preceded him would be nominated and elected Governor, but that his motion would be defeated."

What was the result? Read again:

"Intense excitement and great confusion followed, numerous speakers struggling for recognition at the same time. Finally it was decided to call the roll of the counties on the question of striking out the instructions to the State delegation, as moved by Mr. Harrison. This process was accompanied by cheers by the friends and opponents of the motion as the chairman announced the votes of their delegations for or against. At the conclusion of the roll-call the result was announced to be: For striking out the instructions 653, against 623—a majority in favor of striking them out of 30. The platform as amended was then adopted by a *viva-voce* vote."

Surely, after that action in Mr. MORRISON's own State, there can be no reason to fear that the Democratic National Convention will lay down a platform containing the MORRISON plank, or any similar one.

Mr. MORRISON was elected a delegate at large to Chicago, and Mayor HARRISON (a Virginian by birth) was nominated for Governor. So both sides were satisfied. The Democratic National Convention will follow the good example.

## What Is the Issue?

"Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

The Boston *Herald* (Independent Republican), in an article on "Blaineism the Issue," declares that since President ELIOT "showed that the hypocrisy of the civil-service resolution of the Republican platform 'made it the most immoral plank in the structure' much less is heard about voting for the platform," and adds:

"In fact, the demagogism of the resolutions would repel many honest voters, even though the nominations had been less objectionable. The juggling platform completes the evidence afforded by the ticket of the demoralization and decadence of the Republican party. It denounces the Democratic party for failing to 'relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation,' which a Republican Congress imposed and continued, and blames a Democratic House for not securing 'a wise reduction of the surplus,' which Mr. Blaine is in favor of dividing among the States, and General Logan believes in spending."

The *Herald* then proceeds to riddle further the platform, plank by plank, and in concluding its article says:

"With such a mess of flapdoodle and buncombe as this in the platform the issue necessarily turns upon the candidates. The country is asked to endorse Blaineism, with all that this implies—and how much this is the voters fortunately know. The indications are that the country won't do it."

The *Herald* is right. Blaineism is the issue—*i. e.*, the issue is summed up in BLAINE. He represents the platform; the platform represents him; and taken together the two represent everything that is objectionable in Republican methods. They cannot be dissociated one from the other, much less can they be dissociated from the record of the Republican party. The platform is a meaningless demagogical drag-net—a political pie-crust, made to be broken, but which it was intended should cover up until the time for breaking it came, the hodge-podge of bad faith, venality, and corruption on which the party of high moral ideas has fattened in the past and hoped to continue to fatten in the future. The inwardness of this dainty dish was not to be exposed until next November, when Mr. BLAINE, according to the Republican programme, was to be master of ceremonies.

But the public have come to understand the force of the declaration,

"What's one man's poison, Signor,
Is another's meat or drink."

To paraphrase the above and reverse the order a little: They have come to understand that what has been Republican meat or drink has been their poison. They have begun to appreciate that the demagogy, fraud, sectionalism, and hatred upon which the Republican party has thriven and for which, in the nature of things, the Republican ticket stands, has been fatal to the best interests of the country. They have begun to realize that the power obtained through blackmailing, bribery, and the spoils system has been unscrupulously and brazenly used to poison the public mind against constitutional and pure methods. They have begun to awaken to the fact that they have been betrayed time and again by pinning their faith to just such promises as are now being dished-up to them by the Republican party. In a word, to them Mr. BLAINE is the Republican party, and in view of their experience with that party, they are echoing—some of them lamentingly—the words of the prophet of old—

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? *then* may ye also do good that are accustomed to do evil."

Yes, the *Herald* is right. Blaineism is certainly the issue as far as the people are concerned. Every attempt of the BLAINE organs to prove the contrary simply makes this fact more patent. Whether they fly from the platform to BLAINE or from BLAINE to the platform they cannot blind the public to the one central and prominent fact that Republican success means another four years of administration debauchery. In appealing from tweedledum to tweedledee, and *vice versa*, the BLAINE leaders only show the weakness of their cause. The *Herald* is also right in saying the indications are that the country won't endorse Blaineism.

## Just So.

The Washington *Post* says very seriously:

"Beginning with Alabama and ending with Wisconsin twenty-four of the thirty-eight States in Democratic Convention have declared for a reduction of the present war tariff."

"If this Democratic sentiment of twenty-four States in every part of the country be not the Democratic doctrine on the tariff, then the party has no opinions on any subject."

Right you are for once. But there is a vast difference between that simple statement and the doctrines which have been attempted to be palmed off upon the country as those of the Democratic party.

The Boston *Globe*, commenting on the statement of the *Journal* of that city that "an ex-Confederate brigadier in North Carolina who has always voted with the Democrats has written a friend in this city that he is for BLAINE, and that, in his opinion, North Carolina will give its electoral votes for him," says:

The distinguished consideration with which the *Journal* treats the ex-Confederate brigadier when he votes the Republican ticket is almost as amusing as its frantic denunciations of the ex-rebel brigadiers who don't vote that ticket, and are, therefore, plotting another rebellion.

A hit, a very palpable hit, which should be felt by the Radical papers generally. It depends entirely upon whose ox the ex-Confederate brigadier happens to gore whether he is entitled to confidence or not.

We publish in another column a letter from Hon. GEORGE D. WISE to the people of Richmond concerning the appropriation for the improvement of James river, which has been cut down in the United States Senate. The letter forcibly arraigns General MAHONE as a party to the wrong.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger* says:

The country has a right to expect wise and harmonious action at the hands of the Democratic Convention. The folly that would fail to make the best of the present opportunity would be unspeakably criminal. Let the strongest men be put forward, and let the fight be made on issues on which Democrats are united.

If the temper of the various State Democratic Conventions means anything, the strongest men will be put forward and the fight will be made just as our contemporary indicates it should be.

Over six hundred Democrats signed their names to the call for a CLEVELAND meeting in Baltimore. CLEVELAND is stronger than KELLY.

## *BRIEF COMMENT.*

The *Tribune* should employ the KEELY motor to whoop up the enthusiasm for BLAINE.

BUTLER does well to put his yacht in order. He is bound to go on a long cruise up Salt river.

It has leaked out that LOGAN has not fired off his letter of acceptance because it is in the hands of the schoolmaster.

The Maine Republican machine is no longer bossed by BOUTELLE. The Maine Republican machine is a little better than we thought it was.

The Rev. DERRICK has been hoisted into a rather unenviable light. He would better have remained in the obscurity of his numerous short-comings.

Boston's favorite son, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, has been knocked out at last. Whiskey did it. JOHN vows he won't come up smiling again for a long time.

The Denver *Tribune* says: "There is a strong demand for respectability in Colorado politics." What have the Colorado Republicans done that could disgust such a staunch party organ as the *Tribune?*

It is said that the "veto of the bill restoring FITZ JOHN PORTER to the army was due to BOB LINCOLN." We thought that CHEST ARTHUR had been President of the United States since Colonel GORHAM left Washington.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The daily bulletins sent out by the Boston bolters have a peculiar sameness about them." Yes, they all say the revolt is gaining strength, although the *Press* declared day before yesterday that it was declining.

### Personal.

The Czar has given $100,000 for the relief of persons who suffered from the recent inundations in Poland.

Professor Noah K. Davis, of the University of Virginia, will lecture at the Summer School on "Christian Philosophy," to be held this month at Key East, New Jersey.

Miss Annie, a daughter of Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, who is something of a politician, has written an article advocating the formation of a Jewish republic in Palestine.

Mr. J. C. Goldsmith, who recently retired from the staff of the New York *Herald*, is on his way to California with his family. His novel, "Himself Again," will shortly appear.

A correspondent writes that ex-Senator McDonald in personal appearance would make a good model for some of the rosy-cheeked, hale, and vigorous monks of the sixteenth century.

George Jones, editor of the New York *Times*, sailed for Europe yesterday. In an interview he expressed the opinion that Mr. Cleveland would be nominated and elected President of the United States.

Edgar Vincent, of London, who in August will marry Lady Gladys Lonsdale, is six feet three inches tall, while the lady only lacks three inches of being the same height. The marriage will be literally a wedding in high life.

Captain James B. Eads, the engineer of the jetties, is in New York, ready to sail for Europe on Saturday. He has just been notified that the Society of Arts in England has awarded him the Albert medal "for distinguished services in the science of engineering," by which the waterways of America have been opened to commerce. He is the first American to obtain this honor.

### Curious Paragraphs.

An Australian has devised a scheme for bringing down rain to order. The concern is in the form of a balloon, with a charge of dynamite underneath it. The balloon is to be sent into the clouds, and the dynamite is to be fired by a wire connecting it with the earth. It is the intention of the inventor, it is stated, to make a trial of the apparatus on the dry districts of New South Wales.

Mrs. Foote, of Chippewa, Mich., goes daily to meet her little daughter on her return from school and escort her through a long piece of woods. The other day they met a she bear and three cubs. Mrs. Foote tried to frighten the animal, but it rushed toward her and her dog clinched it and the cubs treed. Mrs. Foote went around the bear and dog and secured her little girl, and then went to a neighbor's for help. The cubs were captured alive, but the old bear escaped.

Mrs. Henry Wolcott, of Waterbury, ripped open for renovation one old feather pillow which she had. She found that the feathers adhered to the interior of the case, and defied the closest application of her brush. On examination she found the whole pillow-case coated with the feather-down, and it had all the appearance of having been woven into the fabric by the most cunning artisan. What was the inside of the tick has the appearance of the finest plush, the nap being delicate down instead of silk.

Japanese flowers are very fragrant when they first bloom, but the scent is soon lost and they become positively odorless. With each flush of bloom comes the *fête*. Every one goes into the country to *fête* the laburnum, japonica, the camella, or the chrysanthemum as it bursts into flower, and returns home laden with blossoms. Then the children go to breathe the country air, families to meet and maintain relations. No servant will do work on such occasions beyond carrying a child on the back, and no one will eat until the bantling on the back is stuffed with everything it asks for.

A Westmoreland (Pa.) county lady has a clipper little Spanish hen with seven little chicks. The other day a rat swam across the pond to where the hen and her flock were feeding and pounced upon one of the chicks. The hen flew to the rescue of her young one, pecked away at the rat till it had to retreat, and each time it returned so pluckily defended her offspring that the rat at last had to take to the water again, whither it was pursued by the hen, who pecked away at it as long as it was within her reach. The scene was witnessed by several gentlemen, who were very much pleased at the gallant way in which the bird defended her little ones.

### Spirit of the State Press.

Lynchburg *News*: If you go by records, Mr. Blaine is by long odds the darkest horse that could have been nominated at Chicago.

Farmville *Journal*: To our mind the extra session of the Legislature should be held, for there are several matters which need correction at the hands of the Legislature.

Scottsville *Courier*: He (Cleveland) will be nominated as the standard-bearer of the National Democracy, and will be triumphantly elected President on the 4th day of November.

Petersburg *Mail*: If an issue was ever clearly outlined it is the issue upon which the Democratic party will go before the country. That issue, like the slogan of 1876, is Reform.

*Rockingham Register*: Should the National Convention give us a Democrat around whom the party can rally unanimously—one who possesses the confidence of the great mass of the people, whose political and personal life has been free from stain—such men as indicated above—there is no question as to the result in November.

Lo Hoy, a prominent Chinaman, San Francisco, Cal., suffered for eight years with rheumatism. He was drawn up and crippled, he says, but St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain, cured him in a few applications.

## *JOHN KELLY WEAKENING.*

### Cleveland's Friends Claiming Three Fourths of the New York Delegation.

The Philadelphia *Times's* New York special says: To-day the lines are being more tightly drawn, and each of the factions are taking account of stock for the final rally. It is about the only chance there will be for business until the New York delegation meets for decision in Chicago on Saturday evening. The closer the forces are scanned the more it is becoming apparent that the Chief of Tammany has weakened, and that Governor Cleveland has more than a fair chance to walk off with the nomination at Chicago. The local leaders of the Governor's forces are so positive in their assumption of strength that they claim, in a square issue with John Kelly, nearly three fourths of the delegation. This is no doubt a liberal estimate, but if the opponents of Tammany are not idiots or playing a game of brag, then Cleveland has tonight an actual fighting majority of New York's representatives at Chicago, and through them the nomination for the presidency.

While this is the general drift of feeling, there are some elements at work which may disturb these calculations. The candidacy of Rosswell P. Flower is a mistake, and were it not for his previous good character he would be suspected of being in league with John Kelly. He or his agents are engaged in an active effort to divide and distract the force in New York in the coming Convention. The chances are that his name will not be mentioned for the first place; but he is a man of unlimited resources, financially, and has the nerve to spend money, and he seems to have enlisted for the fight. That is a great point in this peculiar campaign. A strictly non-partisan gentleman, who, if he has any predilections at all in this dispute leans towards Flower, said to me to-day: "I do not believe that there is any reasonable chance of defeating Cleveland's nomination so far as the support of New York is concerned. Now that we have driven John Kelly out of ambush, it is certain that the Governor has a clear majority of the New York contingent, and that being the case I do not see what is to prevent his nomination. The talk about Flower and Slocum is simply nonsense. They have no following except that which may be bought, and State pride, if nothing else, should compel them to keep out of the contest. Slocum has no chance whatever, and Flower's only hope is that he may be named as Vice-President on a ticket with some western man."

This statement of the situation by one of the ablest and clearest men in this State, who is not now, and never has been, in politics, gives the fairest view of the contest as now presented. The barnacles that are now hanging on to the Democratic hulk of New York are to-day far more dangerous to Cleveland's success than the pirates who are trying to drive him off the ship. The bold-handed men led by Kelly have been pretty well defeated; but the assumptions of the other aspirants who have no chance are still dangerous. It may be that these two factions will make an alliance before Saturday night. If they should no man can foretell the result. The chances would seem to be, however, that the two forces will operate separately, because they have different objects in view. It now transpires that Kelly's boom for Bayard was only a bubble, blown to attract big fish who were in the same business pool with the Senator from Delaware. They bit, but did not show a winning strength; and their consultations with the Chief of Tammany, with their attendant results, have weakened rather than strengthened Mr. Bayard's candidacy. With all the bolstering he has been able to show only a negative strength, and that has been one of the causes for Tammany's weakening.

It is only weakening, however, and not a cessation of hostilities. Tammany will keep the fight up until after Saturday, and nearly a thousand braves have already been enrolled to enter the army of blowers at Chicago against Governor Cleveland's nomination. All this machinery is but a repetition of the assault upon Tilden in 1876. Unless all signs and better calculations go for naught, John Kelly will find this year, as he did in that, the vote of his followers cast from under him for the man whom he to-day opposes.

This is the situation as calm men view it on the eve of the departure of all the contending powers for Chicago. It is a muddle which no man can fathom, but the best judgment that can be obtained is given above. The supreme effort will be made to keep a majority of the delegation from endorsing Governor Cleveland. Under the unit rule, which prevails in this case, if he gets thirty-seven votes he controls the entire delegation of seventy-two. This ought to give him the nomination; but it is generally understood to-night that if Tammany should be defeated in the effort to prevent his having the vote of New York they will turn their attention toward affecting the delegations from other States. It will be simply the continuation of the game of bluff that they seem to have already played out in this section.

It is to be stated with loud-sounding trumpets that Cleveland will be knifed in New York, if nominated, and kindred bluster of that character. What effect it will have at Chicago depends very much upon how well the delegates are forearmed against such an assault. Here in New York it doesn't mean much now, and it will mean far less after the nomination. Nine hundred and ninety-nine Democrats out of a thousand here aver that after this skirmish there will be no division, and that all factions will unite upon the candidate. The eyes of the majority are, however, turned toward Cleveland, because he seems to be blown upon the wind of sentiment that is tending toward the White House. The feeling is that with him success is assured and with any other man there is only a chance.

### Why the "World" Likes Cleveland.

He is a poor man.

He came from plain, common people.

He has no so-called aristocratic lineage or illustrious ancestry, but owes everything he is to his own efforts and his own character.

He has clean hands, a spotless record, and his nomination would not mean a defensive campaign from the start or the cry about the war, the solid South, slavery and free trade.

He never inherited a great name, fame or fortune, or a seat in the Senate.

He represents the greatest State in the Union—not the smallest.

He is a poor politician because an absolutely honest, conscientious reformer.

He has no lifelong political record to defend or explain.

He was not opposed to the war and the preservation of the Union. Quite the contrary.

He was not opposed to the emancipation of slaves. Quite the contrary.

He does not believe that even a moderate protective tariff is unconstitutional and "legalized communism." Quite the contrary.

He does not speculate in stocks, does not build railroads, did never sit with Blaine as an associate in the same directory. Quite the contrary.

He is not popular with the local "machines" and "politicians" whose special interests he has disregarded whenever the public welfare demanded it.

He is certain of a larger independent and disaffected Republican vote than any other Democrat yet born.

He is more apt to carry New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey than any other Democrat who can be named.

He is certain to make a good President—not brilliant and "magnetic," but repulsive to the rascals who are preying upon the Government, and who must be driven out of Washington.

He is certain to make a very bad President—for all the jobbers and corruptionists and on-the-make partisans.—*New York World.*

### Tilden Declares for Cleveland.

[Special to the World.]

ALBANY, July 2.—A special dispatch from New York to the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"Samuel J. Tilden and Andrew H. Green on Sunday afternoon called on a prominent New York journalist, whose summer home is near Greystone. They drove in Mr. Tilden's carriage and spent some time at the journalist's house. Although it was Sunday the subject of politics was touched on, Mr. Tilden discussing the presidential situation without reserve. He said he would not mind the strain of the canvass. He thought he could endure this all right; what he dreaded was the four years' wear and tear after he should be elected, the idea that possibly this demand on his declining years should not be made on him after the campaign not appearing to have any place in his mind.

"He stated freely that he personally preferred that Governor Cleveland should receive the nomination at Chicago. He said he had made known this preference in a direction where it would do the most good, having sent word to his friends and to influential Democrats to that effect. He discussed Senator Bayard and other candidates. Bayard, he said, would not do for northern voters. His war record would be exceedingly damaging.

"Mr. Tilden talked deliberately in his customary low voice, but his grasp of the subject under discussion was that of a man of unimpaired mental power. Physically he appeared to disadvantage. His hands trembled; one of his feet, while he was sitting, kept up a pit-pat on the floor, and his form was that of a man whose nervous system had rebelled against control. When on his feet he appeared stronger than when sitting. He walked with a steady step to the carriage, into which he climbed unaided, and with commendable alacrity for a man of his years. The impression left on the mind of the journalist whose house the ex-Governor was leaving was that the question of whom Mr. Tilden favors at Chicago was no longer open to discussion."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Tuesday made its appearance in an enlarged form, and otherwise much improved in its typographical "make-up." The *Dispatch* is one of the best papers printed in the State. In its discussion of public affairs it is calm, prudent, thoroughly informed, and reliable; and in its advocacy of what it believes will tend to promote the welfare of Virginia, the South, and the nation at large, it is honest and firm, while as a leading journal at the State metropolis, it is full of life, energy, and enterprise, qualities that we are glad to see recognized in this last evidence of increasing popularity.—*Leesburg Mirror.*

### To the People of the City of Richmond.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1884.

Fellow-Citizens,—I deem it to be my duty as your representative to call your attention to what has been done in the Senate in reference to the improvement of the James river, a work in which you are so deeply interested, and in aid of which you have made such liberal appropriations from the treasury of your city. In this connection I will add what I said upon the floor of the House of Representatives when the river and harbor bill was being considered in that body—that "this improvement is in the interest of cheap transportation for the products of a rich and growing section of our country, teaming with an industrious, prosperous, and progressive population. It is not for the benefit of the people of our State alone, but as well for the farmers and industrial classes of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, and other States of the Union. The proposed appropriation is to be expended in the deepening and improvement of a river which forms part of a connecting line between the Pacific slope and the Atlantic coast, by which the productions of thousands of acres unsurpassed in fertility have easy access to the markets of the world." In behalf of this important work, so intimately connected with the development and growth of Richmond, and upon which its welfare and prosperity so largely depend, I have, in conjunction with several of your prominent citizens, labored earnestly and persistently, omitting no occasion to urge its importance upon the attention of the committee having it in charge, and of the House.

The great point to be gained was the committal of Congress to the project of securing a depth of 22 feet at low or 25 feet at high tide. The original project of improvement was for 18 feet at high tide, with a channel-width of 180 feet from the Richmond dock to below Harrison's bar. As directed by Congress, a survey was made to determine the practicability and cost of procuring a channel 25 feet deep at full tide from the city to the mouth of the river. The survey demonstrated the practicability of the project, and that was reported to Congress, with estimates of its cost. The Chief of Engineers in his last annual report says: "In the state of uncertainty whether Congress intends to authorize a change of project from a depth of fifteen to twenty-two feet at low water, it has not seemed judicious to do much work on the small project, as some of it would be not only useless, but injurious in the larger. It is hoped *the opinion of Congress may be plainly set forth in the next appropriation for this river.*" Being familiar with these proceedings and recommendations, and knowing the great interest you felt in the progress and conduct of this important work, I labored assiduously to procure the authorization of the larger project by Congress, and to have it "plainly set forth in the appropriation"; and succeeded. The river and harbor bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, contained an appropriation of $75,000 for continuing the improvement of the James river, "on the plan of deepening the channel to 22 feet at low tide." In the Senate this all-important provision has been stricken out, and the appropriation for your river for the next fiscal year has been diminished to the extent of $25,000, while that for the Appomattox, a mere tributary of the James, has been increased 66⅔ per cent.

I have and will vote for liberal appropriations for all the rivers and harbors of my State, and have not mentioned the Appomattox to manifest to the proposed increase for it. If proper and necessary, it should have been taken from a redundant treasury instead of diverting a portion of the appropriation from the object of improving the James river. It is apparent that this attempt is not the suggestion of a wise and liberal policy, but the device of a gentleman whose conduct is shaped by personal considerations. This is the work of one of Virginia's senators who delights more in venting his spleen than in employing his energies for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of his native State. I have appealed to Mr. Riddleberger to make opposition to the proposed amendments in the Senate, so far as they relate to the James river, and we shall see what his action will be in the premises.

You have been told that you were to be blessed by a liberal policy, and here you have its manifestation. I shall appeal to the House to refuse concurrence in the amendments affecting the James river, and, believing that a sense of justice will prevail, I do not doubt of success—at least I shall spare no effort in this behalf, and will give every energy to its accomplishment. I make this communication that you may take such action as you may deem to be necessary, and to give the people, who are the source of all power, a knowledge of the action of their representatives in reference to their interests. Respectfully,

GEORGE D. WISE.

### The Democratic Convention.

A Chicago special says: The features of Thomas Jefferson, Stephen A. Douglas, Andrew Jackson, and Horatio Seymour will beam upon the Democratic National Convention. The pictures of the patriotic statesmen who are to do duty for the decoration will be placed at points in the hall where they will command a view of the entire gathering. The only official act of the committee on decoration as a committee was to quarrel over adding the face of Tilden to those of Douglas, Jackson, Jefferson, and Seymour. The Sage's letter of declination decided them to put him up along with the rest, the opposition having been provoked by a belief that he was a candidate. Now, however, since it looks as if Tilden might be nominated after all, the committee are once more divided as to the wisdom of including his face and form among the others. They think the presence of his picture might be misconstrued as an effort to boom him. The committee are on a still-hunt for four pictures of Jefferson, Douglas, Jackson, and Seymour, of the same size, in oil. Galleries have been ransacked, storehouses explored, and private houses prospected without finding four pictures that are of one exact size. The committee will, therefore, have to take what it can get. The stage will have a simple flag of the Union draped about it, and if it is decided to use Tilden's picture it will probably be placed at the bottom of the stage, where it is difficult to see it. The decorations are in the hands of Foster, of Cincinnati, and as much of the material used was left over by the Republican Convention the expense will not be very heavy. There will be a great profusion of flags, and, though the decorations will be Democratic, they will be in good taste and not tawdry.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn has sent a delegation to Chicago and declared in favor of the nomination of Governor Cleveland as one which would carry Kings county and the State of New York by an enormous majority. The Young Men's Democratic Club is a power in Brooklyn and one which the machine politicians are beginning to fear. Its honesty and energy are a serious check on objectionable machine methods.—*New York World.*

The Richmond *Dispatch* of July 1st comes to us enlarged to eight columns, with new head, and now presents as fine an appearance as any daily in any State. This indication of prosperity will be appreciated by the hosts of friends of the *Dispatch* hardly less than by the proprietors themselves, and we join heartily in congratulations. This success of our contemporary was achieved, not by the "protection" it preaches, but by the industry and enterprise it has practiced during twenty years of Radical control, and it certainly deserves the reward it has received.—*Rockingham Register.*

## *AN OUTRAGED AMERICAN.*

### Howard Walker Dying in a Mexican Jail—Trial Refused Him.

A telegram from New York says: Howard C. Walker, an American citizen employed as stevedore by a shipping firm at Minititlan, Mexico, was arrested a year ago on the charge of having loaded mahogany belonging to a Mexican firm into a Norwegian vessel with the intention of stealing it. Although none of the wood was found upon the vessel, and there was no evidence against Walker, he was cast into a filthy and crowded jail at Minititlan, where he laid for four months. After being released for a short time on heavy bonds he was again imprisoned, and later on was once more released on a doctor's certificate that he was in broken health, with the understanding that he will be again imprisoned as soon as his health permits it.

Mr. Morgan, United States Minister to Mexico, has refused to interfere in the case, and John W. Contes, an American, who knew Walker in Mexico, has gone to Washington to lay the whole matter before Secretary Frelinghuysen. The Mexican authorities refuse to give Walker a trial, and if the Government does not procure his release he will be returned to the filthy prison, and will die there.

The *Dispatch*, Richmond, Va., has been enlarged to the extent of 25 per cent. over its former size, the encent. over its former size, the enlargement being responsive to the liberal patronage bestowed on it by advertisers and subscribers. The *Dispatch* is now one of the largest and handsomest dailies published south of the Potomac river, and proposes to maintain its well-earned reputation for enterprise and reliability.—*Baltimore Sun.*

### Foreign Facts and Gossip.

While some workmen were making excavations on the left bank of the Seine, near the western side of the ancient refectory of the Cordeliers, in Paris, recently, thick and solid walls, belonging to some Roman edifice, were brought to light. Along the Rue Racine several wells have been uncovered, in the bottom of which fragments of Roman pottery were found.

Further reports are published in Russia of brigandage in the Caucasus by Persians. Near the 1st of June a band of sixty Persian outlaws, commanded by two notorious chiefs, attacked a patrol of thirty Cossacks, killing the commander and wounding three of his men. They subsequently pillaged several small villages, the inhabitants of which were compelled to leave their homes.

The case of Alexandre Dumas against the painter Jacquet for caricaturing him as a Bagdad Jew in a picture which a friend of Dumas mutilated by cutting when exhibited in the Salle Petite, was argued in Paris a few weeks ago. Counsel for Jacquet held that Dumas's features were public property, and cited the precedent of Horace Vernet, who depicted a well-known Jew running away with the cash-box.

On an order from Spain has just been completed at a French foundry the first cannon of large size ever made in France for a foreign Power. It is said to surpass all other guns, save possibly a few that Krupp or Armstrong has made. Its length is 6 mètres, its calibre 16 centimètres, and its weight 6,200 kilogrammes. At near range its ball will penetrate an iron plate 35 centimètres in thickness. The weight of its charge of powder is 33 kilogrammes.

Near the old tower of St. Bertin, which overlooks the ramparts of St. Omer, in France, has been set up a statue in memory of Jacqueline Robbins, one of the popular heroines of French history. During the seige of St. Omer in 1710 by the Duke of Marlborough the supplies of the town were nearly exhausted, when Jacqueline volunteered to pass the enemy's lines and obtain fresh supplies. She several times accomplished this feat, and so successfully that the allies were forced at last to raise the seige.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.—This well-known Virginia journal has been enlarged about 25 per cent., and, while we rejoice in the prosperity of our contemporary which has made the enlargement necessary, we miss the familiar features of our old friend which we have been reading with pleasure for the past twenty years.—*Portsmouth Enterprise.*

### Brief News Items.

A florist in Brooklyn has been arrested for selling flowers on Sunday. His defence is that the flowers were for funerals, and would have been unfit for use if they had been made up on the previous day.

The custom-house officials on the Canadian boundary have recently collected the duty on seven hundred horses that were smuggled into the United States under the pretence that they were for breeding purposes. In every instance they were traced to stables where they were offered for sale.

The National Prohibition Convention, under the auspices of the National Association, opened Tuesday at Decatur, Ill. The meeting has no immediate political purpose. It will continue ten days. Among those present are Rev. Dr. John H. Newman, Francis Murphy, Dr. Davies, and Miss Frances E. Willard.

It is reported that negotiations are on foot between England and France regarding the Dutch succession. Earl Granville, it is said, is in favor of Holland and Belgium being united under the rule of King Leopold's successor, each country having a separate Parliament and a separate administration, and of allowing Germany to annex the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. France is not disposed to sanction this scheme.

The schooner Nina Page at Boston, from Barrington, N. S., reports June 28th, at 8:30 A. M., Seal Island bearing east by north, half north 50 miles, saw a schooner bearing S. S. W., with smoke issuing from her and a signal of distress flying; found her to be the schooner Astra, of and from St. John, N. B., from New York, deal laden; took off Warren Lewis, master; G. Green, mate; H. Lewis, steward, and two seamen. At 10:30 the masts of the Astra fell, and when last seen her hull was burning rapidly.

A bloody fight occurred in Washington Wednesday between T. S. Kelly and William P. Gray, the captains of two rival military organizations, designated respectively as Company A and Company B of the Capital City Guards. It appears that Captain Gray became involved in a little scandal some weeks ago, from which Captain Kelly is reported to have taken the text for a somewhat abusive and insulting though anonymous card, to a colored weekly journal of that city. Captain Gray was displeased with the article, traced its authorship to Captain Kelly, and got after that individual with a club. Gray overtook Kelly on the street, knocked him down with the club, and battered him pretty severely. A little niece of Captain Kelly pursued Gray and secured his arrest.

SIGN OF PROSPERITY.—Our esteemed contemporary, the Richmond *Dispatch*, reached us on Tuesday last in an enlarged form. We are glad to see such signs of prosperity. The *Dispatch* has ever been one of our favorite exchanges—in fact, we could not get on without it.—*Farmville Journal.*

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.—Dr. O. G. Cilley, Boston, says: "I have used it with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia and derangement of the liver and kidneys."

### DEATHS.

BOTTIGHEIMER.—Died, at Madison Courthouse, on Thursday, July 3d, at 3:30 o'clock A. M., ROSA, infant daughter of Philip and Clara Bottigheimer; aged eight months and seven days.

PARSONS.—Died, yesterday, July 3, 1884, at 12 M., RENIE RUTHENDALE