THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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FRIDAY.....MAY 4, 1888.

Connecticut—Virginia.

The Democrats of Connecticut, like those of Virginia, are somewhat divided upon the question of Protection. Among the Protectionists in Connecticut is Hon. WILLIAM H. BARNUM, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. This gentleman was on Wednesday last unanimously elected by the Democratic State Convention to be a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention. Like Mr. FORAN, of Ohio, who made a speech in the House of Representatives against the MILLS bill a few days ago, Mr. BARNUM does not concede that because he is a Democrat he is obliged to be opposed to protection.

Virginia is as soundly Democratic as Connecticut and has the same right to adopt a platform of her own. If she should decide to do so in her State Convention two weeks hence, she could not do better than follow the example of the Democrats of Connecticut, so far at least as the first plank in the Connecticut platform is concerned. That plank reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Connecticut, in again announcing its principles, adopts the Constitution as its platform. We demand the equal rights of citizens and the liberty of the individual so far as it is consistent with law and good order.

The Constitution is the platform of all good Democrats. It is because the northern Democrats are willing to accord to the southern States their constitutional rights that the Democrats of the South deem it their duty to stand by the national Democratic party. We in this section do not desire to repeat the experience of reconstruction times. We do not wish to see an irruption of carpet-baggers seeking office, and commanding the votes of all the ignorant negroes. We do not desire to have our elections placed under the control of Federal officials. On the contrary, we would have the southern States as free as the northern, and our elections controlled by our own people. This is what the southern Democrats hold to be constitutional government, what the northern Democrats hold to be constitutional government, and what therefore the national Democratic party holds to be constitutional government. Shall we disregard on this question of States' rights the opinions of Mr. BARNUM, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. MCADOO, Mr. FORAN, and the thousands of northern Democrats who concur with them in those opinions, and turn them all out of our party because they do not hold with us that the surplus can be best reduced by abolishing the tax on tobacco?—or by putting a duty of thirty per cent. upon articles which we think ought not to pay over twenty per cent.?

But, by the way, let us say that the Connecticut Democrats did not hesitate to go a part of the way with those of Virginia on the question of the tobacco tax. They spoke as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Connecticut respectfully appeal to Congress to so amend the internal-revenue taxes as to permit producers of tobacco to dispose of their crop as farmers are permitted to dispose of their wheat, and that every individual family be permitted to manufacture their own leaf tobacco without being subject to arrest, fine, or imprisonment as criminals.

But the most significant plank in the Connecticut Democratic platform is the following:

Resolved, That we again endorse the Democratic national platform of 1884 under which we triumphed. We approve of the demand for the readjustment of a tariff regardful of our industrial interests and the interest of labor against the cheaper labor of Europe. We approve of its demands that the revenue shall be reduced to the needs of the Government; that capital shall not unnecessarily be withdrawn from the channels of business, and that a large surplus in the United States Treasury shall not be permitted.

Why should not the Virginia Democratic State Convention adopt a resolution which the Connecticut Democratic State Convention has just adopted? Will it be claimed that the above resolution endorses the MILLS bill? Then all can agree to unite upon it, for it was so framed as to suit Mr. BARNUM and at the same time the anti-Protectionists of Connecticut.

Anyhow, the Democrats of Connecticut have set a good example for those of Virginia to follow. Let us remember, first of all, that ours is the party of the Constitution and govern ourselves accordingly.

The Lynchburg *Advance*, after stating that so far as heard from every Democratic county convention in Pennsylvania has declared in favor of tariff reform and the renomination of President CLEVELAND, and the indications are that the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL will not have even a corporal's guard of adherents in the approaching Democratic State Convention, asks us the following question:

"We commend these solid facts to our contemporaries, the *Dispatch* and *Whig*, of Richmond, and would like to know what they have to say or do about it while standing for Randall."

We do not know what the *Advance* means by the words "standing for RANDALL," but we will reply to its interrogatory. The *Advance* assumes that all those counties have renounced their allegiance to Mr. RANDALL, and adopted a creed which he does not hold. If that be the fact, we would not place a very high estimate upon such Democrats; and we think we should do them no injustice if we were to say that if Mr. RANDALL were President of the United States the same Democrats would have declared for his policy and for his re-election. Don't you agree with us? Isn't it a clear case that if Mr. RANDALL has been deserted by the Pennsylvania Democrats it is because they have changed, not he?

We doubt all these stories. We can think of no good reason why any Democrat might not be both a CLEVELAND man and a RANDALL man.

Chief Trumpeter.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Republican) is satisfied that INGALLS has been selected as chief trumpeter of the Bloody-Shirt Brigade. It says:

"It is coming election time. The campaign is near at hand. Campaign thunder is needed. The loyal northern heart is to be fired anew with sparks from the rebellion, and Senator Ingalls puts himself forward to supply the thunder, to act as the incendiary. It is wretched business enough; but it is politics."

That is about the size of it. But our contemporary has something to add which has a still more patiotic and independent ring. It rises above its party and hammers down upon it this blow:

"If it (the Republican party) cannot elect its candidates without such help it were better they should not be elected."

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies Wednesday Prime-Minister CRISPI said Italy should hold Saati because the position was one of necessity to her, and that she demanded and hoped to obtain by patience a section beyond Saati. He also stated that Italy went to Massowah in the interests of civilization. This would seem to confirm the impression that it is the fixed policy of the Italian Government to secure a permanent foothold in the Red Sea littoral and by degrees open up the interior to trade.

Some of the decent Democrats in Virginia are becoming frightened over the discovery of frauds practiced in the late election.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

The *Intelligencer* reads carelessly. The spring city-elections in Virginia are yet three weeks off. The election which the Norfolk *Virginian* was speaking of in the article quoted by the *Intelligencer* was a primary election held a week or two ago by the Democrats of Norfolk.

The Farmville *Journal* says that Mr. JOHN R. WILSON, Jr., who has been nominated for Attorney-General of Indiana by the Democrats, is a son of Mr. J. R. WILSON, and a native of Cumberland county.

Old Virginia forever!

One man was killed by the electric-light wires at Halifax, N. S., last Sunday, and another met his death in a similar manner last Tuesday night.—*New York World.*

In all such cases the full particulars ought to be given, as warnings to the public.

Idaho sends BLAINE delegates to the Republican National Convention. Alas for MAHONE.

BRIEF COMMENT.

We move that SHIVER-ME-TIMBERS BILL CHANDLER be selected to bring the Sultan of Morocco to terms.

The Czar says he is "not desirous of war." Yet he is continuously trying to provoke some one to hit him.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* suggests "DEPEW and INGALLS," and asks: "How's that?" That's an insult to DEPEW.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "All the fellows who didn't fight are thoroughly in favor of the war that INGALLS is carrying on." The *Times* has the malignants down pretty fine.

The Providence *Journal* says: "Senator JOHN JAMES INGALLS should ponder the fact that there is no instance on record where a man has scolded himself into the presidency." "Scolded" strikes us as rather a polite word for it.

Augusta—A Blaine Man Speaks.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Mr. Craig, Mahone's ex-internal-revenue collector, in his effusion to the *National Republican* boasted that *his* views were sustained by nine tenths of the Republicans in the Valley. In another letter, assuming the authority ship of that base fabrication in the "secret circular" defaming Mr. Blaine, he asks Mr. Parsons to stand up and answer *his* question. Doubtless Mr. Parsons laughed immoderately at this, as did others who personally know them both. As turn about is fair play, we shall ask Mr. Craig to stand up and be counted.

Has he heard from the Valley?

Has he learned who leads the Rockingham delegation?

Has he heard the news from Highland?

Has he learned who heads the Alleghany delegation?

Has he heard the news from Bath?

Has he learned how old Rockbridge stands?

With Shenandoah yet to speak.

But, alas! Poor Craig, we know, has heard the news from his own city—Staunton—with Major Yost leading the delegation.

May I ask Mr. Craig how he got to be a delegate from Augusta county? He is a voter in Staunton under the hide-bound law of Boss Billy. His certificate *must* read "that he is a voter *thereof* (of the *county* or *city* he presumes to represent). He thus seeks to break his *own* law. Now, why is this? Echo answers. Had *he not got under* Colonel Brown Allen's *coat-tail* in the county the sequel proved, notwithstanding that "*immense Mahone majority* in this section," he would have been *left at home.*

This would be humiliating to most *statesmen.* Probably it was to him, and this may account for his conduct in a county convention, where under the party law he had no right to be.

Charity compels us to credit him with such feeling, and thus alleviate to some degree his methods in that disgraceful mob, where he was laboring to be endorsed at the hands of Colonel S. Brown Allen's constituency, evidently knowing his own *would repudiate him.*

We trust ere Mr. Craig again seeks the press to bolster his and the Boss's strength in this part of the political vineyard, he will more accurately ascertain the pulse of the people, for some of these days Colonel S. Brown Allen and his friends may tire of the Craig load, and thus leave poor William without a place to shelter his head, and that would be very sad for the great interrogator.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

The body is more susceptible to benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla now than at any other season Therefore take it now.

Old newspapers for sale at this office; price 25 cents per hundred.

THAT FESTIVAL.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND WIFE NOT YET HEARD FROM.

The Virginia and Carolina Railroad—New Trial Granted—Political Notes—A Significant Primary.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, May 3, 1888.

No response has been received up to this writing from President and Mrs. Cleveland to the cordial invitations extended them to attend the Musical Festival to be held in this city next week. It is hoped and believed by many that the President and his wife will finally accept the invitation and spend at least one evening in the Cockade City, which enjoys a reputation made historical in the annals of the country. The invitation to Mrs. Cleveland came from a source which, it is believed, will induce her to consider it favorably if it be possible for her to come.

In this connection it may be said that the sale of tickets to the festival has been unusually large, and the prospects are that the new Academy of Music will be tested to its fullest capacity to seat the audiences who will attend.

It is understood that some movement is being made in reference to the Virginia and Carolina railroad, but its nature is not known. The Common Council met with closed doors a day or two ago to consider the subject, but the members are silent as to what transpired.

Judge Bernard, of the Hustings Court, this morning decided to grant a new trial in the case of W. N. Scott (colored), who was convicted several days ago of felony in receiving goods known to have been stolen from the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. The new trial was granted on the ground of newly-discovered evidence of an alleged important character. The case was continued until the July term of the court, as was also that of John Crocker, who is under indictment for the same offence. The prosecution opposed allowing bail on the ground that it is not allowable where a party has been convicted of felony, and to establish a precedent in this case would be a delicate matter. Counsel for the prisoner claimed that as the verdict of the jury had been set aside by the Court, so had also the conviction.

Judge D. M. Bernard this evening granted bail in the case of W. H. Scott, who was granted a new trial to-day, in the sum of $1,000, which was given by Scott. Crocker, Scott's partner, was also granted bail in the like sum, but has not yet furnished it.

Petitions were presented to the judge of the Hustings Court this morning praying that licenses to sell liquor be refused to certain parties on Old street. The Court said that these privileges had already been granted, but that if affidavits were submitted that the places in question were not proper ones for the sale of liquor a day would be set apart to consider them.

At the primary election in Fifth Ward yesterday for the nomination of Democratic candidates for the Common Council Messrs. W. J. Chappell and R. F. Munt were nominated by a decisive vote. The number of ballots cast fell only about eight or ten short of the full Democratic vote of the ward two years ago, when the Democrats carried it by seventy majority. A number of Democrats were unable to get to the polls yesterday.

The vote is generally acknowledged to be decisive as to the result of the approaching election, and gives encouragement to the Democratic canvass, which is being pressed with so much vigor.

The enthusiastic Democrats of Fourth Ward are making arrangements for a grand parade and torchlight procession next week. ROBIN ADAIR.

CRADDOCK—EDMONDSON.

A Brilliant Marriage in Halifax County.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

HALIFAX C. H., VA., May 3, 1888.

There was the largest assemblage we have ever seen at St. John's Episcopal church, at this place, on Wednesday evening, May 2d, to witness the marriage of Miss Rosa Edmondson, daughter of Major Henry Archer Edmondson, one of our most energetic and public-spirited citizens, to Mr. A. P. Craddock, son of the late Dr. Charles J. Craddock, of this county. The Rev. Dr. O. A. Kinsolving, the pastor of the church, officiated, and the beautiful ceremony of the Episcopal Church was impressively performed by him.

Mrs. A. R. Green, a most accomplished musician, presided at the organ, and the entrance of the bridal party to the church was accompanied by the fine wedding march of Mendelssohn, exquisitely rendered. The church was most elaborately and tastefully decorated with bright and beautiful flowers—the earliest gifts of spring—and these, together with the bright assemblage, gave the church a festive appearance.

The attendants were: Mr. Paul C. Edmunds, Jr., of Lynchburg, with Miss Lula Edmondson; Dr. Thomas E. Craddock, of Lynchburg, with Miss Fannie Edmondson; Mr. Robert H. Edmondson, of South Boston, with Miss Kate Craddock; Mr. Joseph W. Johnston, of Halifax Courthouse, with Miss Lizzie Edmondson; Mr. R. W. Lawson, of South Boston, with Miss Garland Tutwiler; Mr. W. H. Berry, of Baltimore, with Miss Ida Rogers; Mr. Granville Craddock, of Halifax county, with Miss Mary Clay.

The bridesmaids looked lovely in their handsome dresses of pure white.

The ushers were Mr. R. S. Barbour, of South Boston; Mr. Charles G. Craddock, of Baltimore; Mr. Hewell Edmondson, of Halifax, and Mr. John Craddock, of Lynchburg.

The bride, elegantly attired in white silk, *en traine*, with diamond ornaments, entered on the arm of her father, and was met at the altar by her future husband and Mr. Paul C. Edmunds, Jr., his best man. The bride is a gentle, lovely character, and a great favorite here.

The groom has been in business in Baltimore, and is now connected with a large firm to enter business soon in Lynchburg. He is a young man of fine promise and excellent business habits, and has many warm and attached friends here. After the marriage there was a handsome and elegant reception at the residence of the bride's parents, which was greatly enjoyed by all. The young couple left during the evening for an extensive trip North, with the sincere wishes of all for a happy future to them. The presents were very numerous and beautiful. E.

HENRY COUNTY.

Railroad Work—Iron Ore—Political.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

MARTINSVILLE, May 2, 1888.

Work on the Roanoke and Southern railroad is being rapidly pushed. One hundred and fifty convicts have arrived from Richmond and fifty more are expected. This road will be rapidly pushed forward. Martinsville is beginning already to reap the benefits of the enterprise. It is confidently believed that the completion of this road will make a city of our town.

Our people are going wild on the subject of iron. Capitalists and enterprising citizens are scouring the county in search of ore. In three miles of this place a vein of the most valuable magnetic ore has been discovered. Your correspondent has purposely abstained from writing about this until sufficient developments had been made to convince him there was something in it. Two experts, one from New York and one from Chicago, have been here and visited this mine. They, after making thorough examination, pronounce it the very best magnetic iron ore and inexhaustible in quantity. They predict a bright future for this section. This ore is within 100 yards of the Danville and New River railroad, and within a mile of the proposed Roanoke and Southern road.

The teachers' State normal school will be held here this summer. This is quite a compliment to our growing town.

The Republicans are very much divided throughout this section on the Wise-Mahone fight. In appointing the delegates to Petersburg from this place Mahone secured the majority, but Patrick county endorses Wise out and out.

J. A. Brown, Esq., son of Hon. John R. Brown, and Miss Patty Smith were married to-day and left at once for a northern tour.

Cold weather has killed all the fruit in this section. COLFAX.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The Portsmouth Primary—A Noted Character Crazy.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, May 3.—This morning at 4 o'clock the work of canvassing the vote cast at the primary election of the Democrats in Portsmouth was completed. The largest vote ever cast by the party was polled, 1,498, and the nomination is equivalent to election, as the Republicans have decided to have no municipal ticket in the field. All nominations were made except for Commissioner of the Revenue, which is being voted for today. The following was the result: Mayor, J. Thompson Baird; Commonwealth's Attorney, K. R. Griffin; City Sergeant, E. W. Maupin; City Measurer, J. M. Binford; Clerk of the Court, C. T. Phillips; High Constable, E. S. Anderton; Keeper of Cemeteries, Joseph G. Hobday.

Last night the following delegates were elected to the Grand Camp, Confederate Veterans, at Richmond, by Stonewall Camp in Portsmouth: Hon. J. Thompson Baird and Captain C. T. Phillips.

Dr. Thomas Bayne (colored), famous in the Underwood Convention just after the war as the demonstrative and irrepressible delegate from this city, was today committed to jail as a lunatic until he could be sent to an asylum.

It is said that the Republicans of the city had a caucus at the house of Congressman Bowden last night and decided not to place a municipal ticket in the field.

Judge R. W. Hughes has gone to Abingdon.

Colonel Leighton, the largest fruit-grower in this section, says the peach crop is an entire failure and only a quarter of a crop has survived last week's frost.

PAGE COUNTY.

A Furnace Blows Out—Railroad Matters.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

LURAY, VA., May 2, 1888.

The Gem furnace, at Milne's, in this county, has "blown out" temporarily, and it is thought some changes in the management, &c., are contemplated under the foreclosure proceedings pending in the United States District Court at Harrisonburg, Va. The large number of hands employed at this furnace are consequently deprived of work for the time being.

A meeting of the corporators of the Washington, Western and Southwestern railroad has been called at Luray for the 10th of the present month. Considerable interest is felt here in this projected railroad enterprise, as it would give us a direct line to the capital of the nation.

The Luray and Spivyville Telephone Company have perfected arrangements with the Bell Telephone Company and have resumed business again, which was suspended some weeks ago on account of the telephone decision of the Supreme Court.

Cards are out for the marriage of Rev. L. R. Milbourne, pastor of the Main-Street Baptist church of this place, to Miss Virginia Strickler, daughter of the late Harry C. Strickler, of this county. The ceremony takes place at Main-Street Baptist church on the 9th proximo, and the officiating minister will be Rev. W. C. Bitting, of New York, a former pastor of this church. T.

Ceremonies Postponed—Visiting Veterans

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

FREDERICKSBURG, May 3, 1888.

In consequence of the contractors being unable to finish the monument which is to mark the spot where Stonewall Jackson received his mortal wound, near Chancellorsville, the ceremonies for the unveiling have been postponed from the 10th instant to the 13th of June next.

The Chancellorsville Stonewall Jackson Monument Association would be pleased if the papers throughout the State would make this announcement.

About sixty-five members of the First Massachusetts heavy artillery arrived here this morning on the north-bound train from Richmond. They will spend about thirty-six hours in this city, visiting all the historical points and the adjacent battle-fields. They are quartered at the Exchange Hotel, where there is one of the largest and finest museums of war relics to be found in the South. ELL.

Alexandria Notes.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, May 3.—A rather serious cutting affray occurred here between two men named Julius and Morris late last night. Julius was slashed in some ten places, and perhaps fatally wounded. Morris is jailed.

The Old Dominion Boat Club has chosen Lycurgus E. Uhler president.

Salvation Army Troubles.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., May 3.—Lieutenant Emeline Fisher, of the Salvation Army, to-day swore out a warrant against Captain-General C. E. Stiles, commander-in-chief of the Danville headquarters, charging him with conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Stiles denies the charge. The case will be heard in the Mayor's Court to-morrow.

Nebraska Democrats.

OMAHA, NEB., May 3.—The Democratic State Convention yesterday elected the following district delegates: J. C. Crawford, J. E. Sherwin, J. J. McAllister, and J. J. Meals. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for Cleveland's renomination. The platform urges legislation against trusts, the forfeiture of unearned land grants, sympathizes with the oppressed of Ireland and other countries, recommends liberal pensions for Union veterans, and reprehends keeping alive the hatreds of the civil war.

Failure.

XENIA, OHIO, May 3.—Hoover & Allison and M. C. Allison individually assigned last night. Allison is unconscious to-day and his death is hourly expected. The liabilities of the company are stated at $100,000, and Allison, individually, $25,000. The assets are estimated at $300,000 or $400,000. The Second National Bank, which held a considerable amount of Allison's paper, closed its doors this morning.

A Missing Debtor.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 3.—George E. Montgomery has been missing since Friday last. His creditors are numerous and his obligations very large. The bulk of his indebtedness is said to be in Cheltan county, where he had saw-mills. The sheriff of Jefferson has levied on every visible thing. Many more attachments are being prepared.

Suspended Publication.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The *Press*, an evening paper that has been in existence since February 4th, to-day suspended publication. It was started by a party of young newspaper-men on the common-wealth plan, but did not meet with the success anticipated and was forced to succumb for want of capital.

ESCAPED HANGING.

THE SENTENCE OF A NORTH CAROLINA MURDERER COMMUTED.

Cutting Off the Plaid Production—Political. A Destructive Hail-Storm—Crops Injured.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 3.—Governor Scales to-day commuted the death-sentence of Daniel Biggs to life-imprisonment. Biggs's offence was burglary, and he was under sentence to be hanged next Tuesday. There was a strong petition for commutation and excellent reasons for granting it.

In the Supreme Court to-day the appeal of William A. Potts, who last autumn murdered Paul Lincke in Beaufort county, was argued. Potts was sentenced to death, but appealed. Attorney-General Davidson to-day appeared for the State and D. G. Fowle for Potts.

The plaid-mills in this State have decided to cut off the production of plaids for the next ninety days. This was arranged at a meeting of the plaid-mill owners, at which twenty-two mills were represented. This cutting off will in the time named decrease the production about five million yards. The market for plaids is largely overstocked and business is light, as is often the case in the presidential year.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Second district met yesterday at Goldsboro' and nominated S. O. B. Robinson for Congress by acclamation. It elected Oscar J. Spears, of Harnett county, and George T. Wasson, of Wayne county, delegates to the National Convention, with R. M. Croom, of Pender, and George C. Scarlock, of Cumberland, as alternates.

A motion to instruct for Blaine was made, but was not carried. The delegates are disposed to favor Sherman.

A heavy hail-storm yesterday swept over a great extent of country from Wilson to Wilmington. It has done damage of a serious nature to the growing crops. It continued half an hour, and the hail-stones were very large. Cattle were so severely pounded that they sought shelter. The storm prevailed in twenty counties, it is said.

It has been decided to hold a North Carolina local preachers' conference at Rutherford College from August 17th to the 27th.

The Lutheran Synod of North Carolina is in session at Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county.

Sheriff Dalton, of Stokes county, today made full settlement of taxes due the State, amounting to $3,100.

A letter from Randolph county states that ex-State Treasurer John W. Worth, who has been so critically sick, is able to walk about.

At Asheville the trouble about the local-option election is settled. The election will be held on the first Monday in June. These elections will therefore be held at Raleigh, Charlotte, Durham, Pittsboro', and Asheville, and perhaps at some other points. The Prohibitionists here have now organized and will go regularly to work. As has been remarked there is very little enthusiasm.

It has been practically decided to put the date of the encampment of the State Guard a week ahead of the date first named (July 9th), and it will therefore probably begin July 16th.

Asheville furnishes a sensation in the shape of the discovery of a lost Philadelphia boy, Charlie Randolph, as a waiter in a hotel in the mountain metropolis. Randolph was for five years sought for in all parts of the country. Most people seek for fortune, but fortune sought him. He gets about $10,000, left by the will of a sister.

The Wake County Republican Convention will not be held until the 15th instant. Its outcome is watched with much interest.

Arrangements are in progress for the holding of a fair at Asheville to represent all of the counties west of the Blue Ridge. There are already fair-grounds near Asheville.

It is very evident, after talking with prominent men, that foreign immigration, certainly of anything like a miscellaneous character, does not find favor in North Carolina. Selected immigration from the North is desired. That is the only kind the Commissioner of Immigration undertakes to deal with.

THEY GATHERED HIM IN

Before He Could Work Up His Room.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

HENDERSON, N. C., May 3, 1888.

On last Saturday a man reached here in company with a prominent North Carolina minister and registered at the Central Hotel as Major R. M. Thompson, of New York. He claimed to represent the Alba Silver Mine of Idaho and interviewed a number of our prominent men, showing a number of samples of silver and other ores which, he said, were taken from the mine. He was seeking takers of stock in his mine.

Last evening before the Major could work up a boom in his stock a couple of men arrived in town and registered at the hotel and took charge of the Major and left on the next train with him for Washington, D. C. They said that they were United States special detectives, and that Thompson was wanted by them for pension frauds. They had been after him since December last. He was also wanted for frauds committed in Tennessee and other places as far back as 1885. The selling of bogus mining stock was his favorite scheme.

Judge Fuller and His Predecessor.

Everything relating to Mr. Fuller has become of interest to the public. At a meeting of the bar of Chicago, called to take action in reference to the death of Chief-Justice Waite, the principal speech was made by Mr. Fuller. We do not suppose that he had then the slightest expectation of becoming the head of the great tribunal over which the subject of his remarks presided for many years with acceptance to the bench and bar of the country.

Here is what Mr. Fuller said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Bar,—Jay and Ellsworth, Marshall, Taney, and Chase were all men of large experience in public affairs and leaders in the political parties to which they belonged. Their extended national reputation rendered their elevation to the chief justiceship so natural as to preclude comment or inquiry. But the late Chief Justice came to the bench without such previous exhibition of his abilities upon the national stage as led the public mind to anticipate his selection, and his way of life had been of comparatively so retired a character that, high as was the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him, the apprehension nevertheless seemed to be entertained that upon trial it might be said: "*Capax imperii, nisi imperaset.*"

But, well-grounded as he was in learning and possessed of a retentive memory, strong common sense, excellent powers of discrimination, perfect integrity and impartiality, and of that self-confidence which is "the mother of great actions," the concurrent voice of the profession speedily testified that he was proving, as he continued to the end to prove, that he was entirely equal to the exalted station to which he had been called; and no eulogium can rise above the statement of that fact, when we consider that he was the official head of a tribunal of the most comprehensive jurisdiction upon earth.

Great judges have been divided into two classes—judges for the parties and judges for the lawyers—that is, those who decide with precision and accuracy the particular case and no more, and those who in addition indulge in expositions of general principles.

Chief-Justice Waite displayed the qualities of both these classes, though as a large part of the duties of the Chief Justice of our day consists in the decisions of motions and the administration of the business of the court, opportunities for the discussion of doctrines as such cannot probably be availed of by him as frequently as might be imagined.

The struggle with what an English judge called "that gigantic monster 'Arrear,' always obstructing justice and tearing out the bowels of unhappy plaintiffs and defendants by accumulated expense and long solicitude," was gallantly waged by Chief-Justice Waite, and while the number of cases upon the docket has of late years assumed such proportions as to inevitably delay suitors and imperatively require relief, the court under his leadership has never fallen behind in the disposition of many hundreds at a term—all, in short, that the most watchful assiduity and unwearied industry could accomplish.

But the world hardly appreciates as it ought the value of the toil of dry routine, though quick to blame any failure from the lack of it.

Doubtless the opinions in the elevator and railroad-regulation cases may be properly referred to as illustrations of the simple and direct manner in which the Chief Justice treated great questions. The style carries conviction of the candor and sincerity of the writer. It is as if he were not merely arguing in support of, but giving testimony to the accuracy of his conclusions. "*Significabat enim non prudentiam solum, sed, quod maxime rem continebat, fidem.*"

He presided with dignity, but, at the same time, with winning courtesy, and though he pushed the business in hand with rapidity, he did this with a grace that eluded all offence. And, if in the course of argument counsel was betrayed into error, to which his attention was called, this was done as in an effort to assist in correction, and never as if to expose or so as to wound.

To all his conduct, I think the language of Mr. Webster in the instance of Judge Story is justly applicable, that he kept the picture of "the judge, the judge, the useful and distinguished judge," constantly before his eyes, and devoted all his efforts to resemble it. He necessarily succeeded, for he was as much entitled as Lord Denman to "boldly lay claim" to the merit of "the determination to do what is right whenever that can be discovered."

It was the recognition of this which made him seem superior to anything he said. It was the recognition of this which, as well as his kindly disposition and genial temperament, so endeared him, as we may well believe, to his associates.

It is the recognition of this which explains the sorrow so genuine and so universal, which his unexpected death has occasioned.

For character tells, and a man conquers through it, "whether he stands or walks, or sits, or whatever thing he does." He died in harness. Not as the great commander upon the field of battle, "his ears deaf to the sounds of life yet feebly catching the roll of the drum that announced his victory; his eyes dimmed with the mists of death yet fixed upon the marshal's baton purchased with his blood"; but in possession of that peace he had so well earned, that peace above all earthly dignities—"a still and quiet conscience"—he passed to his reward in the midst of those labors in the dispensation of justice to sixty millions of freemen, in the exposition of their laws and in the protection of their institutions, which represent the highest forces of mankind.

We all are, indeed, shadows, for thus we come and so depart, but lives like this teach us we need not pursue shadows, for by the faithful and complete performance of exalted duty our lamented chief has plucked from the eternal silence something that shall last, although his lips are dumb.

"Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never gives;
And though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives."

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

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SWEET CIDER and PURE APPLE VINEGAR, at
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A PENITENTIARY ROMANCE.

A Courtship Commenced Behind Prison Bars Ends in a Marriage.

A romance, which had its origin in the Georgia penitentiary, has materialized in a remarkable way at Atlanta. Five years ago Mrs. Rooney and her daughter, Miss Isabella, of Fort Gaines, took a violent dislike to Mrs. Millirons, whose husband was said to have been a former admirer of the younger woman. One day the two women, assisted by their son and brother, set upon Mrs. Millirons and beat her to death. The son was hanged in Fort Gaines, the mother died on the night before her trial, and the daughter, Miss Isabella, was given a life-sentence in the penitentiary. For several years Isabella enjoyed the distinction of being the only white woman in the 1,500 inmates of the Georgia penitentiary.

The ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union interested themselves in the fate of the young woman, and lately induced Governor Gordon to pardon her. The ladies put her in the Woman's Home, where she has given evidence of strong repentance. A couple of days ago a new phase was developed. Dick Davis made his appearance at the Home and claimed Miss Isabella for his bride. Dick was a long-termer from Bibb county, whose term had closed. It seemed that he made love to the girl while they were in prison together, and he sought the first chance to marry her. The ladies who had Miss Isabella in charge, after inquiring into Davis's record, finally consented to the marriage, and on Monday evening the event took place in the parlors of the Women's Christian Home.

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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANK OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 30, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,107,010 74
Overdrafts		2,093 72
Stocks, bonds, and mortgages		6,057 00
Due from national banks		75,824 51
Due from State banks and bankers		10,500 12
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		88,604 22
Current expenses and taxes paid		8,115 01
Checks and other cash items		1,351 85
Exchanges for clearing-house		31,538 32
Nickels and pennies		800 78
Specie		26,014 00
Legal-tender and national-bank notes		65,300 00
Due from United States Treasurer		3,000 00
Total		$1,442,658 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 300,000 00
Surplus fund		75,000 00
Undivided profits		26,805 01
Dividends unpaid		468 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$ 852,134 37	
Demand certificates of deposit	84,275 07	
Certified checks	9,305 03	
		945,921 46
Due to national banks		18,943 04
Due to State banks and bankers		34,217 76
Notes and bills rediscounted		41,390 00
Total		$1,442,658 27

STATE OF VIRGINIA, CITY OF RICHMOND—ss:

I, William M. Hill, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of