THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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TUESDAY....SEPTEMBER 11, 1894.

McKinley Speaks in Reed's State.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, the reputed author of the tariff law just repealed by a Democratic Congress, is a firm believer in the efficacy of his quack remedy for hard times—to wit, the McKinley tariff law—and never fails to make that remedy the subject of his popular speeches. On the 20th day of October, 1893, he delivered at Dayton, Ohio, a speech which we regarded and described at the time as a bid for the nomination of the next Republican National Convention for the office of President of the United States. His Dayton speech was in substance repeated by him at Bangor, Me., last Saturday. He went to Maine to help out Reed, who is the leader of the Republican cohorts in the present Congress. But McKinley spoke one word for Reed and a dozen for himself. He knows that Reed regards him as a rival, whatever other people may think of him, and so knowing he made a speech in Bangor last Saturday, in which the close reader may find McKinley's platform for 1896.

In his speech of 1893 at Dayton, Mr. McKinley reviewed what he styled "the great public questions, Finance, Tariff, and Pensions." In his speech at Bangor last Saturday, he rehashed his Dayton speech so as to make it more acceptable to his hearers in Maine, who, we take it, Mr. McKinley decided in his own mind were better posted on the tariff question and regarded it as more important than the question of pensions or the question of finance.

But where is the Republican speaker who can discuss any question of public policy without raising the bloody shirt in sight of his hearers? Where is the Republican leader who can rise above party and advocate what he knows to be the measures which a proper consideration of the wants of the country demands at his hands? Where are the Republican statesmen? Have they not all degenerated into petty partisans? Are they not all a gang of mischief-making sectionalists, seeking to live upon the troubles of their country?

Mr. McKinley said at Bangor that the new Democratic tariff law was sectional—that is, was the work of so-called "rebels." Every paragraph in it, he said, "manifested its inspiration and disclosed its authors"—that is, it was inspired by rebels and its authors were rebels. Mr. McKinley did not use the word "rebel" or "rebels," but his hearers understood just what he intended them to understand—namely, that the new tariff was the work of men who but a few years ago were engaged in the war between the States, and on what every man in Maine regards as the wrong side. Thus Mr. McKinley in a sectional speech charged sectionalism upon the Democratic leaders in Congress, who had done all that lay in their power to accomplish the tariff reform needed by the country, and had done this in the hope that the Republicans would not find sectionalism where none had been injected into the new law.

But wasn't it a great waste of time and money for the Republican leaders to send speakers from Ohio to such a State as Maine, which not a Democrat in the country expected to carry at the elections of yesterday? It looks to us as if Mr. Reed had enemies in Maine who were seeking to make him play second fiddle to Mr. McKinley, or else as if McKinley's friends in Ohio were tired of waiting for the war to begin, which in their opinion is to result in his election to the presidential chair. We await further developments, confident that sectionalism has won its last battle. In vain will the unpatriotic mischief-makers appeal to the war prejudices of the northern people. Their appeals come too late.

Virginia Was in the Wrong.

The letter of Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, to Governor Brown, concerning the seizure of two Maryland oyster schooners, is in a conciliatory tone, and bodes well for amicable settlement of the vexed questions which are constantly arising between the two States in regard to dredging rights in disputed waters. Governor O'Ferrall admits that the Virginia police exceeded their authority by chasing the schooners into Maryland waters and there capturing them. He will, therefore, return to their owners the vessels which had been confiscated and ordered sold by the court of Accomac county. At the same time there can be no doubt that the Maryland oystermen were dredging on Virginia beds, where they had no right to be. In view of this incident, the last Virginia Legislature passed a bill to allow the Maryland police to chase Virginia dredgers into Virginia waters, provided the Maryland law would allow the Virginia police to chase Maryland dredgers into Maryland waters. The Maryland Legislature failed, however, to take any action in the matter. Virginia seems to have acted with commendable fairness in this matter, although the Governor and his committee took abundance of time to reach a conclusion. Both the States should use every possible effort to uphold the laws and punish men who persist in violating them.

The foregoing, heading and all, is from the Baltimore American, a Republican paper, but very fair and conservative in the discussion of all public questions.

Yes, technically, we were in the wrong because we had not given Maryland notice that these piratical bands were making their homes in that State and we had not called upon her to protect us from their incursions. All of this, however, Governor O'Ferrall has now done in his letter to Governor Brown, and hereafter, should this State be invaded by lawless Maryland oystermen we shall have an undoubted right to pursue them across the boundary line and into Maryland for capture.

But let us hope that the General Assembly of Maryland will not compel us to resort to any such extreme course. It will be far better, far more sensible, far more conducive to harmony between the two States for Maryland to accept the proposition of Virginia—viz., to pass an act such as we have passed, and which only needs concurrent action on the part of Maryland to make it effective, allowing the police authorities of each State to pursue fugitives from justice from either State ten miles across the line.

With such a law passed we should hear no more of the "pirates of the Chesapeake." They would disappear from the Chesapeake just as the Captain Kids have disappeared from the ocean.

We expect Maryland to pass the reciprocity act which Virginia passed last spring. Not to do so would be for Maryland to encourage a continuance of unlawful dredging.

The people of Virginia are thoroughly aroused to the enormity of the outrages committed in this State by the piratical oystermen who find refuge in Maryland. We now beg Maryland to help us put a stop to their operations. This we hope she will do promptly and cheerfully; but if she will not we shall have to defend our territory from invasion as best we may.

This much we say with the utmost confidence—lawless dredgers from Maryland or elsewhere will never again be suffered to invade our State, plunder our oyster-beds, fire upon our police and go unpunished, as they have done in the past.

Virginia doesn't want a row; she wants peace and security for property, public and private, and all this can be had if Maryland will adopt the reciprocity law proposed by Virginia.

Georgia.

The report of the proceedings of the mass-meeting of the Democrats of Atlanta, held in that city on Friday night last, indicates, as we understand it, that there is an anti-Administration faction as well as an Administration faction in Georgia. Not that these things were called by their right names, but because the speeches, whilst purporting to be Democratic, evidently went to show that there was a division in the Democratic ranks in Georgia. Mr. Speaker Crisp spoke in a non-committal way, and Secretary Hoke Smith spoke for the Administration. He went out of his way to take sides with the opponents of free coinage, instead of keeping the imputed promise made by the last Democratic State Convention of his State not to draw the line too clearly between Administration men and anti-Administration men. If good Democrats may oppose an income-tax and the free admission of raw materials into this country, good Democrats can be bimetallists.

Mr. Crisp said he had voted for a coinage ratio of 20 to 1, and modestly added:

"While not professing to understand the question fully, in all its bearings, I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver. I am in favor of it now. I believe the fears of our friends who oppose it are largely imaginary, and I believe the enactment of such a law would afford great relief to the people of the country. So feeling, I need not say that to me, personally, the result of the vote on the free coinage of silver was a great disappointment. This question is not settled."

We say this was a modest utterance, rather upon the Administration side than the side of the friends of the free coinage of silver. But Mr. Secretary Smith came out boldly on the side of the Administration, as indeed might have been expected from a member of the President's Cabinet. We quote:

"He referred to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States alone, and declared it to be a plan utterly at variance with sound business principles and fraught with incalculable evil.

"He did not wish his position misunderstood. He was a thorough bimetallist, strong in his faith, and no one could be more unalterably opposed to the adoption of a single gold standard. Such a course would bring about a contraction of the currency calculated to cripple industries and to lessen the demand for supplies. The injury inflicted by a single-standard currency had been recently demonstrated abroad, and the evil effect had been felt here upon the products of this country, raised for foreign consumption. He believed those evil effects could be lessened by preserving the present per capita of currency here; but when three fourths of our great cotton product goes abroad, three fourths of the injury could not be reached, except by the success of bimetallism in the places of consumption."

Mr. Smith suggested the old remedy—namely, the putting of a gold dollar's worth of silver bullion into a silver dollar. This remedy would at once convert all the silver dollars in the United States into silver bullion. It would bring confusion worse confounded.

Mr. Smith did not speak for the people of Georgia, we are confident. At the recent State convention in that State the following resolution or platform was adopted:

"We demand the immediate passage of such legislation as will restore silver to its constitutional position as a money metal, and will secure at once the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on a parity, and give to every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, the same debt-paying and purchasing power."

But this is not all. Mr. Turner, one of the candidates for United States senator, is stumping Georgia and taking the same ground that Secretary Smith takes. Thus it appears that Mr. Turner is in a certain sense the Administration candidate for senator, or will be made to assume that position whether he is willing thus to pose or not.

Again: Mr. Atkinson, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, is an out-and-out advocate of the free coinage of silver. He is by no means mealy-mouthed in speaking on this subject, but boldly avows his purpose to do all he can to help the fortunes of that measure.

Is it wise for the Democrats of Georgia thus to divide on the silver question? When we see Republican State conventions declaring, as a number of them have done, in favor of the free coinage of silver, and Democratic leaders, if not Democratic State conventions, declaring against the free coinage of silver, we in Virginia may well ask ourselves whether it would be wise on our part to divide the Democrats of this State? There is not, we say in the words of the Buena Vista Advocate, the slightest reason why any Democrat should hesitate to align himself with the party in the coming conflict. There are a thousand reasons why he should rush to the fray with all the devotion and energy of a pure patriotism.

Yes, let us keep step to the music of the old Democratic party.

Diphtheria Cure Endorsed.

BERLIN, September 9.—The diphtheria cure of Dr. Behring, of Berlin, a disciple of Professor Koch, has been exploited at the Budapest Medical Congress and was endorsed by many of the delegates present, including Professors Heubner, of Berlin, and Roux, of Paris. Professor Roux said he had applied the remedy at the Children's Hospital, in which, up to last year, 60 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria ended fatally. This year, he added, he had inoculated over 400 children with the serum, and the mortality sank from 60 to 15 per cent. After a few injections the malady changes almost instantly to fever and then soon disappears.

If this be true, or half true, Dr. Behring is a great public benefactor. However, since the failure of Koch's "consumption cure" all such discoveries are being subjected to rigid examination before being endorsed by reputable members of the faculty.

If Behring's diphtheria cure be what it is represented to be, it will stand the test of experience, and in that event will come into use everywhere. Of all the infantile diseases, diphtheria is the most malignant, and he who roots it out—or lessens its fatality—will confer a great blessing upon humanity.

The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle says that the evidences of increasing business activity are multiplying and becoming more marked day by day. This is good news.

The Coming of the Crusaders.

Governor O'Ferrall's letter to the New York World on the subject of lynchings is short, sharp, and decisive.

Our English friends would better stay at home and attend to their own affairs than come here to meddle with ours. But we do not believe that these deluded disciples of Ida Wells represent any large portion of the intelligent British public. There are many people of many minds in the United Kingdom, and some of them are emotional and easily aroused to indignation at the recital of alleged wrongs done negroes and others in far-away lands.

It is an undoubted fact, as the Governor intimates, that these missionaries could more wisely employ their time and money in righting wrongs and relieving distress in their own country; but since they prefer to impose their presence and advice upon us, we cannot do anything better than give them the southern version of the lynching question.

If they will come South and mingle with the whites and listen to the truth, they will learn that if one crime be put down—a crime which is the crime of the freedman, and was not the crime of the slave—there will be no difficulty in suppressing lynching in all of its forms. Resort to lynch law has been countenanced because white girls and women living in sparsely-settled country districts are continually being assaulted by black men. The penalty for this crime is death.

Our country people consider it monstrous that their wives and daughters, after having been assaulted, should be compelled to go into courts, there to be cross-examined and made to undergo again the agonies of the crime of which they have been the victims. To save these victims from further suffering; to make sure that no loop-holes in the law shall avail the culprit, lynchings have come in vogue—have been almost legalized in some localities, we might say.

Now that the Ida Wells Committee of Englishmen desire to inform themselves in the matter, we hope that they will come South and hear what the white people in the black districts have to say. And we promise them that if they will undertake to put a stop to the crime of which we complain, they will accomplish their great desire, and we tell them candidly that in no other way can lynchings be suppressed.

Our English friends, indeed, owe us a good turn in this respect. The English fastened slavery upon the American Continent. Abolition was not seriously thought of while the mother country held dominion here. In vain did Virginia plead and protest against England's allowing slaves to be sent into this colony. Nothing that Virginia could say would avail. So, having had so much to do with bringing these black people to our shores—having had so much to do with the abolition of slavery—our English friends should take peculiar pleasure in looking after the morals of the freedman. All that these crusaders hope for, all that they are clamoring for, can be accomplished if they can only persuade black men to keep their hands off white women. Unless the Ida Wells missionaries are coming here to work a reform in this line, they are coming in vain; indeed, their coming will only make bad worse.

When there is no excuse for lynchings for crimes against womanhood lynchings for all other crimes will soon cease.

We've Got to Work to Win.

At the recent meeting of our State Democratic Committee nearly every speaker took occasion to say that "we must work hard to win in this campaign."

This is the opinion which the Dispatch expressed before the meeting of the committee; it is more than ever our opinion since that meeting.

There are hundreds of dissatisfied Democrats in this State. Some of them have real grievances; some of them have imaginary grievances. Many of them complain of Congress; many complain of Mr. Cleveland. Some complain of everybody and everything.

All of these voters we should reach and argue with. We ought to try to make it plain to them that if the Democratic party is not a perfect party it is infinitely to be preferred to the wild and deluded Populists or to the South-hating Republicans. Moreover we can say with all truth that if the Democrats have not done all that they hoped to do to relieve the burdens of the people they have done a great deal in that direction. Just here is where exact information is most needed. The better the people are made to understand the Senate tariff bill the better it will be liked. But for the dissension as to the sugar schedule there never would have been any grumblings from the masses against the bill. But even with the sugar duty in it it was better for the country to take it than to continue an agitation which was killing business and starving the unemployed. As soon as it is seen that we have an excess of revenue from the Senate bill we can repeal the sugar schedule or, at least, change it so as to take some of the unearned profits out of the hands of the Sugar Trust. It may be that political events in Louisiana will make it very easy for us to do this.

Yes, to win in Virginia we Democrats have got to work. We have got to show our voters that the Democratic administration has failed only in a few of its undertakings, while it has succeeded in hundreds of others of equal importance. Campaign literature should be freely supplied. There should be public meetings at every cross-roads. District, county, and precinct committees should be put in working order. Drones in the hive should be driven out. Clubs should be organized. Voters should be familiarized with the features of the new election law.

Nor is it necessary to await any proclamations or addresses from the State committee to put our machinery in motion. Our last convention adopted a plan of organization which is sufficient for all practical purposes.

In short, we must ORGANIZE without any further delay. In some counties this work has been begun already. In others our committees are beginning to stir. Let every loyal Democrat be given something to do and thus we may be able to interest in the canvass thousands who are now looking idly on.

We repeat, we expect a big fight and a big victory in Virginia this fall.

The Dispatch acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to participate in the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the Home for Commercial Travellers, in the city of Binghamton, N. Y., October 9, 1894.

The special Committee of Arrangements consists of Messrs. J. D. Aldrich, Theodore A. White, C. C. Howell, of the National Board; George L. Harding, Fred. W. Grummond, Frank B. Reynolds, of the Binghamton Branch; George E. Green, F. W. Downs, Charles Davis, of the Citizens' Committee.

The engraving of the home printed on the invitation-card represents the building to be almost as large and fine as our nearly-finished Jefferson Hotel.

The following are the officers of the Commercial Travellers' Home Association of America:

President, James D. Aldrich, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, Walter H. Booth, Binghamton, N. Y. Vice-Presidents—New York, William Mason, Binghamton, N. Y.; Pennsylvania, P. J. McCaffrey, Scranton, Pa.; Ohio, J. M. McKinstry, Cleveland, O.; Massachusetts, J. A. Moore, Boston, Mass.; Michigan, Oren. Scotten, Detroit, Mich.; New Jersey, James Southard, Newark, N. J.; Illinois, C. H. Hinman, Chicago, Ill.; Tennessee, W. C. Truex, Memphis, Tenn.; Vermont, H. G. Blanchard, Newport, Vt.; Louisiana, N. Wells-Longshore, New Orleans, La.; California, H. L. Judell, San Francisco, Cal.; Maine, H. I. Nelson, Portland, Me. Board of Managers—C. C. Howell, Ithica, N. Y.; D. E. Pugh, Elmira, N. Y.; Theodore A. White, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. C. Dunham, Alfred Center, N. Y.; G. W. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.; John de Witt, New York; G. F. Swigert, Carbondale, Pa.; C. F. Sutherland, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; C. P. Olp, Mt. Morris, N. Y.; W. H. Lykes, Allentown, Pa.; B. E. Watson, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. White, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. C. Frisbie, Elmira, N. Y.; S. D. W. Cleveland, Rochester, N. Y.; H. H. Cady, Cleveland, O. Trustees of Reserve Fund—J. Frank Hart, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; T. C. Northcott, Elmira, N. Y.; M. F. Robeson, Elmira, N. Y.; George E. Green, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. C. Van Blarcom, Scranton, Pa.; Ray Tompkins, Elmira, N. Y.

A Word for State Rights.

Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, the Democratic candidate for United States senator in Illinois, to succeed Mr. Cullom, Republican, having declared that the doctrine of States rights was dead, Mr. Watterson replies that if men no longer held to the sovereignty of the States, State lines are but a fiction fit only to create confusion in laws and conflicts in authority. We quote:

"There is no question now of jealousy between States, no fear that the strong will usurp authority. But many of us hold more firmly than ever to State rights because the swift march of events during the past quarter of a century admonishes us that centralization, taking its commission from patriotism and finding its ally in national pride, is beating more and more fiercely and persistently against what barriers are left to resist the sweeping away of State lines. Our very prosperity makes for centralization. Easy communication has made us a more homogeneous people. Our railroads overrun State boundaries. Commerce resents obstruction at State lines. The demand grows more urgent for uniform laws. If conflicting State laws interfere in the least with trade, a Federal statute or a Federal court decision is invoked to clear away the obstruction. Recently our labor troubles have furnished the Federal authority with a fresh opportunity for extending itself.

"But the apparent necessity of surrendering something of the functions of the States to the demands of our marvellous development only increases the duty of holding more firmly to the principle of State rights. The temptation to sacrifice it to the convenience or necessity of the moment is to be resisted on the broad ground that local self-government is the foundation-stone of our system, and that, without it, the heavy Federal structure, though imposing, would be top-heavy and insecure. 'State rights' is not a political fiction, it is a fundamental fact, and one never so important as now. It would be a sorry day for the American people should they ever be able to say with perfect truth that the principle of State rights is dead."

"Power is ever stealing from the many to the few," from the several States to the United States.

Fitz Lee on the Stump.

It is said that General Fitz Lee will not be silent during the present campaign, but will make himself heard on the stump at several points in the State. There is ample room for the services of all of them, and none should be delinquent in duty. General Lee was never known to lag behind.—The Lynchburg News.

Good. This is going to be a great campaign. There is need for hard work on our part, and the fight will be sharp, but if we are wide awake we can count on a glorious victory under such leaders as Lee, Daniel, O'Ferrall, Wise, Goode, Massey, and our congressional candidates.

From every quarter of the State we hear that the people are anxious to hear public speaking. There is no trouble to get audiences. Where there are joint debates great crowds turn out. Tucker and Yost have had excellent attention wherever they have been, and much is expected, in the way of popular education and entertainment, from the discussions which will take place between Parson Massey and J. Hampton Hoge.

We predict also that Fitz Lee will have fine crowds to hear him wherever he goes. He is a good stumper. His canvass for Governor against Mr. John S. Wise was a memorable one in the history of Virginia.

Chairman Wilson.

The State Republican does itself credit when it speaks of Chairman Wilson as follows:

"We don't like the Wilson bill or the economic theories of its author, but we do admire his candor, frankness, and unquestioned integrity. We honor Mr. Wilson, too, for loyalty to his friends. The 'scholar in politics' will doubtless have a hard time holding his district when, if the people consult their commercial interests, they will vote for his opponent. But everybody admires courage, honesty, intelligence, and industry, and these go a long way to hide a multitude of faults."

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