

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY. THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week...

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 9, 1897. We do not desire our correspondents to burden their dispatches with resolutions of instruction passed by Democratic meetings in electing delegates to the Roanoke convention. It will be sufficient for them to state for whom instructions, if any, were given, and omit the preambles and resolutions.

A SENSIBLE GOVERNOR. The Senate of the supposedly rich and prosperous State of Pennsylvania recently sent to Governor Hastings a resolution asking him to say what new subjects of taxation he has to recommend to the General Assembly to increase the revenues. To this the Governor replied that there is no duty resting upon him to name the subjects of taxation, and that the Legislature, instead of searching through "the crippled business interests of the State" for new subjects of taxation, would better exert its energies to finding where the burden of taxation may in some measure be lifted from the shoulders of the people. And the Governor proceeded to say further:

"At this time, when almost all industries are suffering, when trade is stagnant, and when willing labor can find no employment, economy in the expenditure of public moneys should control the General Assembly in its appropriations, and will certainly control the Executive in the consideration of all measures. I have steadily withheld my approval from any bills increasing the salaries of public officials, but I would gladly approve any bill that might be lawfully passed decreasing, reasonably, existing salaries, from the highest to the lowest."

The very cool weather that we have been having here in Virginia for several days past has pervaded the whole country. It has been particularly unseasonable, according to the reports, in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Ohio, and Indiana. In these States the average daily departure in temperature has ranged from 7 to 12 degrees below the normal for this season of the year. It has been bad enough right along for a month, but the last three or four days it has eclipsed itself as in northern Texas.

In the First Congress, says the Sun, the proportion of farmers was materially larger than is the case now, and in the early stages of the republic physicians took a very active part. There were several among the original signers of the Declaration. Of the most noted men of the fifty-six—Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania, and Roger Sherman, of Connecticut—described themselves, respectively, as a "printer" and a "shoemaker."

Retrenchment and economy in public expenditures are the order of the day all over the land—except in Washington. Congress does not seem to know that these are hard times. There, instead of endeavoring to reduce Federal expenses, we find both houses ever ready to increase them and to raise taxes. The Dingley bill as it is proposed to be amended in the Senate increases import duties and revenue taxes. Not a thought seems to enter the mind of the party in power about reducing the burden of taxation. If the Federal Government will not help us in this matter; it becomes all the more important that we should economize in our State, city, and county governments.

Though the proposition to call a convention to revise and amend our State Constitution was lately defeated at the polls by an overwhelming majority, we believe the Virginia people are thoroughly determined to make retrenchment and economy the leading State issue in the legislative campaign. Even should property assessments continue as they are now, we could not hope to enter upon the 3-per cent. interest period without increasing the rate of taxation—or cutting down expense. And if, as seems generally agreed, the school fund and the appropriations for pensions are not to be touched—certainly not decreased—we shall have to do a great deal of retrenching in other directions to secure the extra \$30,000 per annum, wherewith to pass in safety from the 2 to the 3 per cent. interest period.

The people, seeing that the rate of State taxation cannot be reduced, are now looking for means to economize in their county and city governments. The present laws give us very wide scope for the employment of our talents as retrenchers, and it would seem to be folly to cry out for new laws or a new Constitution until we have exhausted the means at hand. But it may be comforting to taxpayers to know that it is quite certain the next Legislature will deny to no county no reasonable request of what retrenchment is the object. Furthermore, we venture to say that the

Legislature will be willing to propose any constitutional amendment which is asked for by the people. But returning to the suggestions of the Governor of Pennsylvania, we would say that his views ought to obtain everywhere in this country. The people of the United States are much too extravagant in their governmental expenditures, and no time should be lost by them in resorting to those economies which have been so generally adopted by individual citizens.

LOVE IN THE NAVY. The curtain has at last been rung down on the farce comedy that had been running for several successive days on the Maine, one of the ships of Uncle Sam's "navy." The dramatic personae in this remarkable performance were a lot of old fellows in naval uniforms, a young ensign in naval uniform named Stone, a ditz similarly attired named Osborne, who was charged with being portpoise criminal in the alleged plot, and various witnesses who were heterogeneously attired. The alleged plot was a pretense on the part of Stone to elope—we presume, down a ladder of ropes, as would become a naval officer—with his sweetheart, against the rules that should govern an officer and a gentleman; and especially, it appears, against the wishes of the young lady's frate papa, who, it is said, wants her to marry a money-bags of his choice.

The closing scene was, as it should have been, an acquittal, and a clear vindication of the constitutional right of a young naval officer to elope with the lady of his choice. Any other denouement would have been an outrage upon the married men of the navy and upon Cupid, that would have justified itself. None the less, the whole affair would afford excellent material for a Gilbert & Sullivan extravaganza, and strikes the average man as putting the Navy Department in a very ridiculous light.

As some of the old naval officers, who had probably been there themselves, remarked, if the charges of boisterousness, &c., with their whereases and wherefores, and a little red button on top, which the frate papa brought against the young ensign had had any foundation in fact, his remedy was in a civil court. Then, in case of conviction, the department might have taken cognizance of the matter. But to organize a court of inquiry in the premises as the case stood was an absurd precedent, and about as justifiable as would have been the organization of such a court to investigate a lovers' quarrel. And so say we all.

In the city of Lancaster, Pa., in which for a short time during the Revolutionary war the Continental Congress held its sessions, and which for thirteen years was the capital of the State of Pennsylvania, there was recently unveiled a monument to the memory of George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is erected on the site of his homestead by the County Historical Society. George Ross was a lawyer, and the number of lawyers in legislative bodies in the early history of the republic was much smaller, proportionately, than it is in these times. The New York Sun says there were fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, and twenty-four of them, or less than one half, were members of the bar. In the first Congress of 25 members, 23, or nearly two thirds of the total number, were members of the bar. Among the senators in the same Congress the lawyers were fifty-seven.

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THE SOUTH'S UPBUILDING.

New York has been gradually losing her pre-eminence as an exporting port, the diversion being in favor of southern ports. The extent of this diversion is pointedly illustrated in the increase of exports from certain southern ports for the nine months ending March 31, 1897, over the record of the nine months ending March 31, 1896. These ports and their respective increases are as follows: Baltimore, \$17,244,486; Brunswick, Ga., \$1,125,861; Charleston, S. C., \$2,267,757; Newport News, \$5,712,286; Norfolk and Portsmouth, \$19,647,681; Savannah, Ga., \$2,334,419; Wilmington, N. C., \$1,965,676; Galveston, Tex., \$12,583,398; Mobile, \$2,679,385; New Orleans, \$16,985,679; Pensacola, \$1,739,918; Tampa, Fla., \$22,282.

The Gouthamites have complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the diminution of the export business of their city is due to the "differential" of 3 cents per 100 pounds enjoyed by the southern ports. Theoretically, that may be very good ground upon which to build an argument, but the cold fact is that exports from a large area formerly tributary to New York are, in going to southern ports, simply taking advantage of the increased railway facilities of the South to follow the natural laws of trade and transportation.

New York's loss as an exporting point has for several years been going on pari passu with the development of southern railway routes that have secured deep water terminals. Moreover, her losses will continue to grow as these routes continue to extend their mileage into the interior and add to their general equipment for handling freight and doing business.

The situation, in respect of this matter, is as logically a resultant of natural and economic laws as are the inroads of the cotton manufacturing interest of the South in making upon the cotton manufacturing interest of New England. Both conditions are full of encouragement to the South. Each represents emancipation in a specific direction from the yoke of contribution to the North, and contains promise of emancipation from that yoke in other directions.

The great desideratum, however—the great necessity to the development of the South to her fullest capability for development along all lines—is financial emancipation from the North. This can only be attained through reform in our banking and currency system, that will give us a greater volume of sound currency, and prevent the money of the country from congesting in and being controlled in a few centres, thus stimulating local enterprises. To the securing of that reform the South should bend her energies and use her influence unremittingly.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

It really seems to us that it would be worth the while of our police authorities to cause all discharged penitentiary convicts to get out of this city as soon as possible. Exceptions might be made in cases where it is shown that the men have the means of living here otherwise than by robbery.

Many years ago it was the custom of the police to escort all discharged prisoners from the penitentiary to the railroad trains. It may be that that custom was abandoned for some good reason, but we are confronted with the fact that there are a great many ex-convicts now living here. Some of the houses in or near the penitentiary bottom are reputed to be harbors of refuge for men of this class. If so, they ought to be continually watched by detectives and patrolmen.

Quite recently, as we are informed, in the neighborhood of the penitentiary, four or five ex-convicts were seen in one group.

No doubt Superintendent Lynn would be glad to assist our police in making Richmond uncomfortable for these discharged prisoners. Every discharged man gets railroad transportation to the place from which he was sent to the penitentiary, and there is no reason why any but Richmond convicts, and those who have secured employment here, should linger here after they have received their discharge papers.

He Stood the Test.

I, for one, rejoice to see the multiplying evidences of Richmond's interest in Mr. Elyson's canvass, and wish to add another to the good reasons which come your correspondence has given why Richmond Democrats should, to a man, vote for him. My reason is a political one. I like the quality of Mr. Elyson's Democracy. It has stood a number of tests and the latest was the severest. When the State Democratic Committee was awaiting Mr. Elyson's decision concerning the chairmanship last year, his position was peculiarly embarrassing. To accept meant separation from men who had fought side by side with him in previous political battles, who were in almost daily business and personal association with him. No living man could then estimate the extent of the defection and its effect upon the fortunes of the Democracy in the State. What was to be the issue of that campaign no one could forecast. It was certain that the Republicans would spend unlimited sums in the State and that the Democrats would have difficulty in providing money enough for postage, telegrams, clerical force, etc. It was certain that a large number of influential Democrats had gone out from us. Beyond this, everything was uncertain. When, however, it was made perfectly plain—after they had fully considered the matter—that the committee desired Mr. Elyson to lead them, he accepted the position, but heart and soul into the fight, and led his forces to a glorious victory.

Another Torrens Law Voted.

The Ohio Torrens land-transfer law has met the fate of the first Illinois law on the same subject and been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The ground of objection is not as yet fully known, but it cannot be the same as the one brought against the first Illinois law by the Supreme Court of that State. The latter was declared unconstitutional because the County Registrar, given on the County Registrar, powers not given him by the Constitution. The great number of subjects on which the Ohio Torrens law legislated was probably the unconstitutional feature. Advocates of the Torrens system of land transfers do

not find the task of getting it adopted in this country a very easy one or a very rapid one. They had one law declared unconstitutional, has passed a second one, and is waiting for this to be put to the test. Now, Ohio's law has gone by the board. It will probably be some time before the system will be generally accepted, notwithstanding its admitted merits.

FITZ LEE'S REPORT.

The New York Journal of yesterday prints in full the report that General Lee has made to Secretary Sherman in the case of the American citizen, Ruiz, a dentist by profession, who died under suspicious circumstances in jail. The General says he has a letter from Mrs. Ruiz, written four days after the doctor's death, saying: "During the thirteen days he remained 'incommunicado' he did not allow me to take to him a cot or even a hammock, but only a hard chair, on the 5th of February, when the jail official finally, after my repeated requests, consented or allowed me to send to my mother-in-law a chair I send you herewith, and in which you will see the last impressions of a man in his full mental faculties."

The "impressions" referred to and which have been sent sentences around the rim of the back, evidently indented with the nails of the fingers and which read: "Good-bye, Nene, Evangelina, Ricardito—God-bye, my children of my life, I give you my blessing. Be obedient to your mother. They will kill me. If I am taken to Havana, tell everything. Good-bye, Rita of my soul."

I deduce from my knowledge of the facts the following conclusions: 1. Dr. Ruiz was arrested on a false charge. 2. He was placed under an improper jurisdiction, and died before the proper tribunal considered his case, thereby giving him no opportunity to prove his innocence.

3. He died from congestion of the brain, produced by a blow on the top of the head. 4. There are two theories connected with the wound on the head. One that in a state of mental excitement ran across the jailers, and butted his head on the door in a frantic effort to get out. Another, that he was struck over the head with one of the clubs carried by the jailers.

5. The immediate watchman—who had probably ordered him to cease his cries for relief and for his children, and upon his not doing so, struck him with more force than he intended, or it is possible the blow was intended to make him confess or give evidence against others.

It is possible he went mad, and many causes combined to produce such a result. His knowledge of his own innocence—his contempt for a gloomy cell, where he was not allowed to communicate with family or friends—or to send or write. Alone, all alone, the thought doubtless impressed itself upon his mind, that he was in the cell in the rear of a error then existing in and around Guanabacoa, to be summarily executed at any moment. He loved his wife and children, and in the darkness and loneliness of his cell he was constantly crying out for them. The thought that he might never see them again, and yet he might never see them again, or hear the sound of their voices or feel the touch of their lips and hands, maddened him and proved a much more potent cause than any other.

Two names were omitted in the report of the mass-meeting of Saturday night. They were also selected to go to Havana—W. R. Wharton and Colonel J. H. Washington.

Professor W. P. Gunn was unanimously re-elected principal of the Radford schools Saturday last. This is his third time he has been so honored, and he has had an excellent record since his first election as principal.

Two Mormon elders—J. P. Morris and Rufus Day—have been preaching in this vicinity for several weeks. They have made but few converts to their belief. Mr. J. A. Sinking, of Montgomery County, has sold from one ewe during the last three years lambs that brought \$3.00.

The Offender.

"You ought to have been firmer in your discipline when the boy was little. Spare the rod, and you spoil the child. I know it, and you'll do over again. I'd club his indulgent old grandfather black and blue."

In the Right Place.

"They may say what they like against him," said the convicted one's defender, "but his heart is in the right place. He asserted the other, 'and so is the rest of him, for a few years.'"

Not Always.

"Tommy (who has been reading history): Are kings always good, papa?" His Father: No; not always, my son; they are not very good when they are up against each other."

At the Church Gate.

(William Makepeace Thackeray.) Although I enter not, Yet 'round about the spot Oft times I hover. And near the sacred gate, With longing eyes I wait, Expecting of her.

The minister bell tolls out Above the city's roof, And notes and humming. They've hushed the minister bell; The organ gins to swell; 'She's coming, coming! My lady comes at last, Timid and step descending, And hastening hither, With modest eyes downcast; She comes, she's here, she's past! My Heaven go with her!

Kneel undisturbed, fair saint! Pour out your prayer or plaint Meekly and duly; I will not enter there To sully your pure prayer With thoughts unruly. But suffer me to pace 'Round the forbidden place, Linger in a minute, Let me see the new to the wait, And see, through Heaven's gate, Angels within it.

The Cause of Lynching.

We have noticed from time to time many mass-meetings to denounce lynchings on the part of the South. It is easy to say that such a thing is a barbaric custom, but it is not so easy to understand the wave of passion which sweeps over the whites of a southern community when a colored man is convicted by a black man; and one does not wonder that the whites, who are often in a state of frenzy, will do anything to prevent the repetition of the crime. It is the commission of the crime almost immediately, and a sentence had been imposed when the mob gathered.

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"While I like to see a man who is not afraid to stand up for his rights," said the Cincinnati sage, "still, I have noticed that that sort of man usually thinks he has a right to anything he wants."

Not Much of a Mistake.

To print it Senate Sugar schedule might be a typographical error, but it mightn't suggest much of a mistake other ways.

LOCUST DALE ACADEMY.

Commencement Exercises—Medals Awarded—A Happy Incident. LOCUST DALE ACADEMY, VA. June 8.—(Special.)—Locust Dale's thirtieth commencement was celebrated Thursday night. Despite the threatening weather, a large crowd, including a number from a distance, gathered in the old chapel to enjoy the intellectual and social features of the occasion. After prayer by Rev. E. L. Grace, of the University of Virginia, and a few introductory remarks by Principal Briggs, Mr. Vernon Palmer, of Charlottesville, the presiding officer of the occasion, opened the exercises proper with a brief speech, after which the declaimers for the evening were announced. The judges awarded the declaimer's medal by Mr. P. H. DeLaplane.

The delivery of medals being next in order, Rev. E. H. Stover, in a few well chosen words, awarded the scholarship medal to Mr. P. H. DeLaplane, Mr. DeLaplane having passed all his classes with distinction, and made the highest average in the school.

Mr. S. B. Settle, of Madison Court-house, awarded the mathematics medal to Mr. W. A. Bowers, of Piedmont Payne next arose and introduced Mr. Marshall Pattle, whose duty it was to introduce the orator of the evening, the Hon. W. R. Alexander, of Winchester. Mr. Alexander's address was full of sound advice and was directed largely to the students. He dwelt at length upon the true meaning of success, declaring that happiness was the highest end of man, and said that knowledge, character, an application were the great essentials to attain this end.

Mr. John Lucy delivered the valedictory, and the session of 1897 was over. A happy incident of the evening was the presentation of a large basket of flowers to the academy base-ball club. Dr. H. Hill was the donor, expressing the pride and good will of the community. The flowers were delivered by Mr. Grace in a most pleasant and graceful manner. The members of the team gathered around the rostrum and were individually addressed. On Sunday, May 30th, the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. George E. Booker, of Orange, Va.

RADFORD.

Farmers' Club Organized—Mormon Elder's Preaching—East Radford, Va. June 8.—(Special.)—A number of prominent farmers of Montgomery county met the other evening at the farm of Captain William J. Shelburne and organized a "Farmers' Club," for the purpose of discussing questions of farming and cattle-raising. The club was organized by the election of Captain Shelburne president and W. J. Hall secretary. The president, J. C. Chiles, and W. M. Poiree were appointed to prepare by-laws. The club will meet once a month, and a subject will be selected, an essay prepared by some member, will be read, and then a general discussion. The subject for discussion at the July meeting will be: "How to Make Hay, and Disposition of Same After Made." Captain William T. Smith will prepare a paper on the subject. The farmers who were present and took part in the organization of the club were Captain W. J. Shelburne, W. J. Hall, Captain W. T. Smith, W. G. Turner, J. S. Childress, W. M. Pierce, A. A. Phogear, A. B. Simpson, Major J. Hogg, Taylor, C. A. Shelburne, E. F. Smith, H. T. Tooty, W. M. Dinkins, and Charles W. Surface. After the business was completed refreshments were served, and the club inspected the fine herd of expert cattle of Captain Shelburne.

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Kaufmann & Co.



Suits, Skirts, AND Waists.

Everything that's new, cool, and dainty have special prices put on them to-day. The long spell of cool weather frightened manufacturers into accepting sacrifice prices for their goods.

Three prices to give you an idea of the values offered here: One lot of 50 Etax Suits, style of above cut, made of Flon Colored Linen, in two styles—one faced with Navy Duck on collar and cuffs, and the other made plain linen. The Suits are cut to fit and perfectly tailored; ordinarily sell for \$37.50; our price, as long as they last, \$1.98.

White Heavy Cord P. K. Skirt, made with deep hem and four yards wide, worth \$3; our price, \$1.98. Misses' Blouse Waists, made of White or Figured Lawn, large sailor collar and cuffs, edged with frill of same material; actually worth 65c.; our price, 35c.

Wash and Silk Waists.

An entire change of price on the entire stock of Waists: The 50c. Waists now 35c. The 75c. Waists now 50c. The \$1 Waists now 75c. The \$1.50 Waists now \$1.15. The Silk Waists reduced in same proportion as above; all the season's styles and some received on yesterday go in at the reduced price.

IT AIN'T SO WARM, BUT WE HAVE A STOREFUL OF HOT NUMBERS IN Ready-to-Put-On Tailor-Made Clothing.

We can start you off with a Nice French Black Worsted Suit at.....\$6.85 Imported Clay Worsted Sack Suits.....\$6.85 All-Wool Blue and Black Cheviot Suits.....\$4.25 A True Blue Serge Satin-Lined Suit—the \$12.50 kind for.....\$7.85

Bring your small boys to us to-day. Knee-Pants Suits, ages 4 to 10—Plaids and Blacks, 85c. 200 pairs of Men's Black and Blue Cheviot Pants, 72c. 150 pairs Men's All-Wool Pants—Plaids and Mixtures, 89c. It is to your interest to call at the

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL CLOTHING COMPANY'S, 1403 EAST MAIN STREET HARRY MARKS, Proprietor, Office Coats, 25c., on sale every day from 7 till 10 o'clock. (9-9-WA21)

MEETINGS. Richmond, Va., June 5, 1897. THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 1212 Main Street, on MONDAY, June 21st, at 12 o'clock M. A. H. CHRISTIAN, Jr., Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS. PARROTTE FALLING 500 FEET THROUGH SPACE BEFORE KING J. H. CREW OF THE AIR. EXCURSIONS, PICNICS, &c. SUMMER REST AUXILIARY WILL GIVE A MOONLIGHT TO DUTCH GAP JUNE 16TH. Tickets.....50 cents. (9-9-6)

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO DUTCH GAP for benefit of Virginia Hospital, on steamer Pocahontas, THURSDAY, June 10, 1897. Steamer leaves wharf at 7:30 o'clock P. M., returning at 11 o'clock. Street-cars will meet the boat on her return. Hot supper and other refreshments. Gentlemen, 50c.; ladies and children, 25c. (9-9-3)

EXCURSION TO JAMESTOWN ON STEAMER POKAHONTAS BY THE Third Presbyterian church THURSDAY, June 11, 1897. Steamer leaves wharf at 8 o'clock P. M. Refreshments served on boat. Tickets, 4c.; children, 2c. (9-9-13,15,16)

PAINTS. LEWIS'S PURE LEAD. LEWIS'S PURE LINED OIL. and all material for painting. Only the best quality kept in stock. Write for quotations. PURCELL LADD & CO., ap 20 Wholesale Druggists. BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINTING HOUSE.

THE MEYER CYCLE. FIRE-SALE STOCK FROM THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE OF H. W. ROBINSON & CO., BROCKTON, MASS. BIG BARGAINS! COME TO THE STORE, MEYER CYCLE, Formerly Isaac Cycle & Co., Next Corner First and Broad, (9-8-21)

SUMMER RESORTS. UNIVERSITY HOTEL, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. Noted Summer Resort. Just outside University of Virginia. Electric cars to Jefferson Park Hotel and city. Ideal climate; excellent water; free unexcelled. Mrs. M. S. HATTERSLEY, 1229 University Hotel, Charlottesville, Va. je 6-31

A PALACE IN THE MOUNTAINS. "For beauty of architecture and elegance of equipment," "THE ALLEGHANY, N.Y." at Goshen, Va. Has not a rival among the Alleghany resorts of America. Located in the heart of the Alleghany, where the climate is as pure as cool, invigorating, and the scenery of wondrous beauty, its advantages as a summer home are unequalled. Sulebaur, Alum, and Timber Lake. Address: J. C. S. TIBBERLAKE, my 27-1m