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—BY—

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

RELIEF OR REVOLUTION.

The situation in Kentucky should serve as a warning to the machine politicians in Virginia, who have for a number of years been thwarting the will of the people by the use of an unfair election law. The recent election in Kentucky witnessed the most daring effort that has ever been known in the United States to secure for a corrupt machine absolute control of the affairs of a State. Preparation for the movement had been going on for a long time. Goebel and his fellow-conspirators found in the beginning that to accomplish their purposes they must have an election law that would furnish every conceivable opportunity for the use of fraud, and upon investigation they found that a law copied from the Virginia election law would be the best they could possibly find. At the last session of the Kentucky Legislature Goebel, who was a member of the body, succeeded in securing the passage of the infamous measure that now bears his name, and which will forever link his name with infamy.

At the recent election in Kentucky Goebel played his law for all it was worth. Partisan electoral boards in each county selected partisan and corrupt officials to conduct the elections, and, in the face of a violent revolt in his own party and a united opposition by the Republicans, Goebel boldly proclaimed that he was going to be elected Governor of his State. He was, however, confronted by a resolute opposition, which prevented him from securing a majority on the returns. As soon as he found he had been defeated, though all kinds of frauds had been employed in his behalf on election day, the arch conspirator began to manipulate the returns and try in that to way accomplish his designs. This has provoked a storm of criticism and protest all over the land, and has called conspicuous attention to the election law and methods of the Goebel Democracy. In his own State he has aroused the people to such an extent that relief will have to come or revolution follow. That there will be an early repeal of the Goebel election law we have no doubt.

The situation in Kentucky should be a valuable object lesson to the people of Virginia. The workings of the Goebel election law have attracted more attention to our law. The honest men of our State must now see that such a law was never made for honest purposes, and that those who profit by it, are not safe men to be entrusted with the care of our government.

The existing conditions in Kentucky should also serve as a warning to the Machine in Virginia. Goebel has excited a revolt in that State which will demand relief, or precipitate a revolution. In Virginia the revolt has been coming slowly but surely. The fraudulent methods of the Machine are becoming each year more outrageous and unbearable. Relief must come or revolution is bound to ensue.

HARD TO SATISFY.

There is no such a thing possible as to satisfy the wishes of the partisan press and leadership of the Democratic party. They are so thoroughly inconsistent and shifting in their positions that you cannot know today where they will be tomorrow. How many times have Democrats been seen solemnly wagging their heads and talking about the enormous national debt that has been created by our war with Spain, and the heavy debt that will be accumulated by the Administration's Philippine policy? How often have we heard it predicted that the revenues of the Government would be insufficient to meet its ordinary and extraordinary expenses? Look out for a deficit, they have been saying.

Then, again, we have heard them complaining of the large accumulations that were being gathered into the national treasury, and decrying a policy that withdraws and withholds from circulation such a large amount of the currency of the country.

Democratic prophesy as to the continual increase of the national debt has been proven false, and instead of there coming a deficit in the treasury the revenues have grown so great that a large surplus has been piled up.

Just at this juncture there is a threatened stringency in the money centers and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, thinks proper to accomplish two good results from the situation—one is to prevent a money stringency, and the other is to reduce the national debt by paying out a part of the idle surplus in the treasury. So he has offered to purchase $25,000,000 of the outstanding bonds of the United States Government. This offer has already been largely accepted, and bonds to about the amount of $10,000,000 already taken in. That amount of idle money has been restored to circulation, and it will reach the full amount of the $25,000,000 in a few weeks. The public debt will be reduced to that extent and a saving of about $2,000,000 in interest accomplished.

We now find the Democratic press and leaders criticising Secretary Gage and trying to create the impression that he is playing into the hands of Wall Street. They can find no other reason to sustain their complaints. Of course they are disappointed because the national treasury is in such a good condition that the national debt can be reduced, and that there is a vast surplus instead of a deficit. They are angered at seeing another striking proof of the financial ability of the Republican party as compared with that of the Democratic party. It is shown that the Republican party only creates a debt in time of war, and that it can pay off that debt in time of war as well as peace. It has been shown that the Democratic party was compelled to create a large national debt in time of peace, and was utterly unable to reduce it one penny in time of peace. It is the striking contrast in Republican and Democratic financial ability that makes these fellows mad.

DANIEL ON TRUSTS.

Senator John W. Daniel delivered a lecture in Richmond on the 23rd inst., taking for his subject "English Speaking People." From the report of the Richmond Dispatch the lecture was a mixture of history, rhetoric, sentiment, patriotism and politics. During the course of his remarks he spoke of trusts, and the Dispatch quotes him as saying:

"All that the Anglo-Saxon wants in this world is the best of everything and a heap of it. Everybody declares he is against trusts. Everything that life needs for support, edification, or adornment is under a trust.

"As to what to do with trusts, I am free to say I do not know. But I am trying to find out, and when I do I shall try to be a brave Anglo-Saxon and act upon my convictions."

This is a peculiar position for Senator Daniel to occupy. We infer he has not made up an opinion on the merits and demerits of trusts, and that he is not willing to let Mr. Bryan do his thinking for him. Will the Bryanite papers of the State be aroused as much by this position of the Senator as they were by his reported indifference to the leadership of Mr. Bryan?

It may be that Senator Daniel is becoming more cautious as he grows older. He permitted himself to be switched off as a supporter of the ultra declarations of the Chicago platform, and, no doubt, has often regretted his own folly and that of the Chicago Convention, over which he presided temporarily, in being stampeded by the "boy orator of the Platte." It looks like the Senator is going slow on the expansion and trust questions, and that he will become a brave Anglo-Saxon when he becomes sure of the way public sentiment is drifting.

WANTED—A DISCREET LEADER.

In casting about for a minority leader in the House of Representatives, it is to be hoped that the Democrats will select a wide-awake, progressive man who has the good of the country as well as the good of his party at heart, and who will not put the party in the attitude of being an obstructionist. Tom Reed once said that the Democratic party had one motto, and that was "It can't be done."

Some Democrats seem to think that it is their duty and the duty of their party to oppose everything that the Republicans attempt to do, be it good, bad, or indifferent. This is a mistaken policy. We live in a progressive age and the Democratic party must be a party of progress, if it would enjoy the confidence of progressive men. It will not do for the Democratic party, at this time, because it has set its face against imperialism, to attempt to throw obstacles in the way of trade expansion. Our capacity to produce in this country is now beyond our capacity to consume, and we must have foreign markets for our surplus. Expansion is a fact. It is a condition and not a theory. Trade expansion is not a political question. It is a business question in which Democrats as well as Republicans are interested. If there ever was a time when the Democratic party needed live, discreet leaders it is now.—Richmond Times.

What the Democrats need most is a discreet party. The leadership of the party, in a great measure, has conformed to its principles. It has been nothing but a party of obstruction since the Civil War. Its chief plank has been hostility to Republicanism; and as the Republican party has been a progressive one the Democratic party in a corresponding measure has been non-progressive. Besides, the Democratic party in these latter days has not been discreet enough to discriminate between fact and fancy, between principle and sentiment. It is always looking backward and never forward. What Jefferson or Jackson thought and said about conditions in their days are sought to be applied to conditions as they now exist. Again, the Democracy is not able to draw a distinction between expansion and imperialism. The one is now an active principle in American politics, the other is a myth over which Democracy shouts itself hoarse.

The people need and demand what the Republican party is giving them; the Democracy opposes everything the Republicans propose because it is suggested by the latter. This stubborn hostility to progress is in the hearts of the masses of Democracy, and the leaders shape their views to suit.

WILL the General Assembly of Virginia repeal what is known as the "Land Grabbers Act?"

CAME SO NEAR BEING ELECTED.

"The bitter feelings engendered among the members of the rival factions were not shown so much in the vote for Brown, the candidate of the Democratic bolters, as it was in the fact that Taylor, the Republican nominee, came so near being elected. Thousands of Democrats must have voted directly for him and as many more must have refrained from going to the polls at all on the 7th of this month, thus showing that the defection is more serious than a mere temporary division in the party."

The Roanoke Evening World of the 23rd inst., in speaking of the Kentucky election, made the above remarks. "Came so near being elected" is a little fresh. The fact is that Taylor, on the face of the returns, is elected by more than three thousand plurality; and if the conclusions of the World are correct, that thousands of Democrats must have voted for Taylor and many more must have refrained from going to the polls, he must have been elected by many thousands plurality, which thousands were stolen from him by the Goebel election officers.

THE industrial activity in the United States is truly astounding. Has it come by accident?

THE public road question should be of the greatest consideration at the coming session of the Legislature.

THE trouble with the Democratic party is that it is always engaged in hunting up some catchy issue to present to the people instead of standing squarely on a living principle. The Democracy used free trade in 1893, in 1896 it hunted up free silver, and in 1900 it will try to catch votes on "imperialism."

The Republicans say that the McKinley prosperity is due to protection and the gold bugs say it is the gold standard. Which is which?—Staunton Spectator.

The Republicans say nothing of the kind. They claim that prosperity has come as the result of a return to a protective policy and the continuance of a sound currency; that the general Republican policy has been such as to establish confidence again. The Republican party is not a one idea party, as was the Bryan combination in the battle of 1896. Does the Spectator see "which is which?"

PERSONAL NOTES.

Richard Yates, who is one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois, is a son of Richard Yates, the war Governor.

Mrs. Louisa J. Cabel, of Lowell, Me., is a Justice of the Peace, prosecutes pension claims and personally manages a farm and conducts an express business.

President McKinley is preparing the address which he will deliver at Mount Vernon, Va., on December 14 next, when the Masonic fraternity will observe the 100th anniversary of Washington's death.

Joshua Carducci, the Italian poet, whose death is daily expected, is a native of Tuscany, where he was born in 1836, a descendant of one of the Florentine gonfaloniers. He began to write verse at 11, and became the founder of the Neopagan School.

The life-sized bronze equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, by J. L. Gerome, the French sculptor, which he will exhibit at the Paris Exposition, has been purchased by Peter Gibson, of Cincinnati, and immediately after the exposition will be shipped to this country.

William Dean Howells, the novelist, said the other day, in a Detroit lecture, that he believed the novelist should try to give the average view of life, but admitted that he had not been altogether successful in this because brought up in a false school, whose trammels he cannot entirely throw off.

Maitre Labori, in spite of his continued ill-health, is still hard at work upon his book treating the Dreyfus case. In an interview last week the author said he hoped France would benefit by its publication and that he could show that "a few scoundrels do not represent a nation nor a dozen demoralized officers an army."

In 1879 Robert Louis Stevenson became a reporter on the San Francisco "Chronicle." It now appears that his first assignment was to "write up" a Salvation Army celebration. His "copy," from a literary standpoint, was perfect, but for news utterly worthless. He had written a splendid description of the scene, but neglected to obtain either an abstract of the speeches or the names of those who delivered them.

Of Senator Hanna, Francis B. Gessner thus speaks in a Washington interview: For five weeks I kept with him. The Senator has developed into a remarkable campaign orator. He began stumping about two years ago, and was surprised at his own success. This year he has surprised even his most admiring friends. Crippled with rheumatism, he traversed Ohio at a rate that would be suicidal to a well man, and three of the correspondents on his trail fell sick. Hanna never faltered, and often made four speeches a day."

HONEST AT LEAST.

Philadelphia Press.]

Senator Morgan and Governor Johnston of Alabama, have begun a campaign for the United States Senatorship which will be filled by the Legislature to be chosen in that State at the election next August. The term of Senator Morgan will expire March 4, 1901. He desires a re-election and Governor Johnston wishes to succeed him. The contest between these two men will continue during the next six months and it is likely to prove the warmest Alabama has ever witnessed for a United States Senatorship.

The first joint debate between the two contestants took place in Athens, Ala., last Saturday, and it was notable for a declaration from Senator Morgan on the colored suffrage question. During his speech Senator Morgan turned to the colored men in the audience and said: "Black men, I have a word to say to you in all honesty, candor and frankness. Now, I want to tell you tha the thing which I think ought to be done is to take the privilege of voting away from you. Will Governor Johnston say as much?" When interrupted and questioned by Governor Johnston on the subject, Senator Morgan added: "I favor taking the suffrage entirely away. It can be done and should be done."

A majority of the intelligent people of this country will dissent from Senator Morgan's opinion on this subject, although they will respect him for the candor and courage with which he expresses himself. To take the ballot entirely away from the black man after it had once been placed in his hands would erect an impassable barrier in his path of progress. It would be saying to the colored race that there is no future before it and that it must return to the hopeless condition it was in in slavery times. To such a lot the majority of the intelligent people of this country will never consent to condemn the black man They might consent to restrict the ballot to intelligence and worth and so hold out to the colored man an incentive to improve himself mentally and materially; but they will never erect a permanent bar against his exercising his political privileges when he is qualified for them.

But with this admitted there will be more admiration for Senator Morgan's position on this question than for those white men of the South, like Governor Johnston, of Alabama, who suppress the colored vote on the plea of the need of white supremacy, but insist that the colored population be counted in the apportionment of political power. Alabama has nine Representatives in Congress, based on a total population of 1,513,017, of whom 833,718 are whites and 679,299 are colored. As the basis of population for each Representative is 174,000 Alabama would have not more than five members of the lower branch of Congress if the white population alone were counted. But by counting the black population also four additional Representatives are given that State. With the suppression of the colored vote and the election of the nine Representatives by the white vote the power of a white voter in electing a Congressman and a President and in making laws for the nation is very nearly doubled.

It is this unjust political power which Senator Morgan is willing to surrender if his ideas as to negro suffrage are put in practice. Men like Governor Johnston wish to suppress the colored vote but retain the political power the colored population gives Alabama. The public will respect the honesty of the Senator while not agreeing with his ideas. For the dishonest scheme of the Governor there will be contempt, and the hope that Congress will correct the wrong in making the next apportionment of Representatives among the States.

HIGHER WAGES.

Good Advice to Those Who Are Now Receiving Them.

Chicago "Tribune."]

The steel rail workers at the South Chicago mills are to be congratulated. Their wages are governed by the price paid the employing company for rails, the minimum being $18 a ton and the maximum $34. The company having filled all its old, low-priced contracts, will begin month after next on rails for which it will receive $35 a ton. As a consequence the wages to be paid until the sliding scale is revised—which cannot be done for a year, or until the present contract is filled and others made at lower rates—will be nearly double what they were a year ago. They will range for skilled labor from $150 to $300 a month. But these wages will not be permanent. The price of steel, abnormally high at this moment, must decline sooner or later. Then wages will go down. If the men in the steel mills appreciate this fact and act on it they are, indeed, to be congratulated on this high wages windfall. If they do not double their expenses because their incomes have doubled, but put on one side a good part of the excess of wages as a surplus fund, they will act most sensibly. If they live up to their new wages, then, when the inevitable hour of wage reduction comes, they will find retrenchment hard and will be inclined to embark in a desperate fight to hold on to exceptional wages. The advice which Joseph gave to Pharaoh to save the surpluses of fat years to carry Egypt through lean years is good advice for all. But farmers in years of big crops and high prices and wage-workers in seasons of abnormally high wages generally disregard it and suffer as a consequence. Perhaps the steel rail men will show exceptional good sense.

MODERN BULLET WOUNDS.

Some Illustration of Their Effect And How They Are Treated.

Kansas City Journal.]

Captain Boltwood, of Ottawa, who was in the War of the Rebellion and also commanded a company in the Twentieth Kansas, writes interestingly of the effect of bullets as follows: "Great as have been the improvements in firearms, it seems to me that they have been as great in surgery. In the Civil War a man was placed on a stretcher and carried back to the field hospital, without waiting to stanch the blood, placed on the operating table, the wound probed for the bullet or amputation performed if thought necessary, the part bandaged, and, as a rule, cold water applied for several days. Many deaths ensued, and often gangrene got in the hospitals with very fatal effect.

"Now, when a man is wounded, the hospital men come up and before the subject is moved an antiseptic bandage is applied. There is no field hospital, but the man is placed on a stretcher and taken to some spot designated, where he remains until he can be removed to the base hospital. On his arrival there the bandage is removed, a new one applied, and this is generally not disturbed for a week. No water is applied, and no probing is done for the bullet, which, unless located near the surface, is allowed to remain until the patient has recovered. Then it is cut out, or allowed to remain, as thought best. In case of fracture of the bone, it is frequently placed in a plaster cast and allowed time to get well. No gangrene has ever appeared in a Manila hospital, and up to within a short time previous to our departure but six amputations of arms or legs had occurred.

"In the matter of firearms, actual service in the field demonstrates that theories do not always apply when it comes to actual field service. I have read of German experiments with the Mauser rifle, and of the experiments of our Government with the 'Krag' and 'Lee' rifles. All went to show that the effect of these guns was something terrible. The bullets would pass through at least four bodies and while at the point of entrance the wound was small, at the point of exit it was fearfully large. The liver and other internal parts were reduced to a pulp, and in one case nearly half of a man's skull was torn away.

"My observation of wounds received in the field was quite to the contrary. Courtland Flemming, of my company, was shot in the lower abdomen and the bullet removed from near the spine. He is now well. Sergeant Morse was shot near the temple, the ball passing, it is said, through two thicknesses of the skull, boring out 6 inches in rear of the point of entrance. He reported for duty in three weeks. Lieutenant Colonel Wallace was shot entirely through the body, the ball passing through the lungs. He reported for duty in thirty days.

"Compared with the Springfield, or Remington, the 'Krag' or 'Mauser' wounds are slight. At Bacalor where we used as many or more 'Krags' than Springfields, and where nearly a hundred dead were found on the field, it was the opinion of the surgeon that three-fourths of them had been killed by Springfield bullets. If the Springfield were given the range of the 'Krag,' I believe it would be the most effective army rifle in the world.

"A circumstance came under my notice which was to me of great interest. Captain Flanders' company was stationed in a railroad building at the Rio Grande and about 250 yards from the enemies' works. The building was of hardwood frame, the timber being 8 inches square, the spaces filled with brick making a 4-inch wall. Single bricks were removed in places and used as loopholes to fire through. Although under fire at short range for twenty-four hours, not a bullet passed through the brick, many of them not even penetrating far enough to stick, while every one that struck the timber passed through. Rice dykes 1½ to 2 feet thick also proved a good protection."

Notice.

All persons whomsoever are hereby notified and warned not to hunt, fish, ride walk, drive stock across or otherwise trespass on my premises, for the law against all such will be rigidly enforced.

SAMUEL T. HENINGER.

June 22nd, 1899. 6-22-12m

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on my lands, by hunting, riding over, burning rails and timber, or otherwise, situated two miles and a half east of Witten's Mills, in Tazewell county, Va. This applies to my two farms—the one on which I live and the one, especially, known as the Carter farm. The law will be enforced against any person who violates this notice.

C. W. CROCKETT.

10-19-2-m.

Notice To Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on my lands by hunting, fishing, riding over, or otherwise. The said lands are situated west of Pisgah, Tazewell county, Va. I will strictly enforce the law against any person who violates this notice.

JAMES A. PERRY

10-19-2-m.

Desirable Farm for Sale.

Five hundred and ten (510) acres of blue-grass land, on Clinch River, in Tazewell county, Va., part of the old Watkins place.

J. F. GORE.

For information and terms apply to

H. C. ALDERSON,

March 14, '99. Tazewell, Va.