

THE CONVENTION A GREAT SUCCESS.

Every County Represented in The Republican Convention at Wise.

DELEGATES WELL ENTERTAINED.

Much Hospitality Shown the Visitors by The People of Wise—Some of The Interesting Features of The Convention.

We published in our last issue a brief account of the action of the Republican District Convention which assembled at Wise on the 1st inst., and promised a fuller account of the proceedings in this issue. We will endeavor to make the promise good.

There had been some apprehension when it was first announced that the convention would be held at Wise that the town was not large enough to entertain the large number of delegates and visitors who would attend. Any such apprehension was speedily removed as the delegates arrived at Wise. An efficient committee of arrangements had made ample provisions for the occasion, and we doubt if ever a convention in the district was as comfortably and nicely cared for as was this one. The citizens, Democrats and Republicans, had thrown wide open their doors for the reception and entertainment of the strangers, and we heard but one expression from delegates and visitors, and that was that the citizens of Wise were the kindest and most hospitable they had ever met.

In the last few years Wise has grown wonderfully, and is now very appropriately termed "The Gem of the Mountains."

There are a number of beautiful residences with all modern improvements, and the sound of the hammer and saw are constantly heard during the daylight, that are being used in the erection of new houses. The court house is the handsomest and most conveniently arranged of any county in the State, and clever, more accommodating and capable county officers never lived than those who occupy the elegant rooms prepared for their respective occupations.

A very large crowd, perhaps two thousand persons, from Wise and adjoining counties attended the convention, and it was the most orderly and amiable crowd we have ever seen gathered on such an occasion.

At an early hour in the day a troop of men on horseback, about two hundred, paraded the streets, with a large United States flag carried by the horseman at the head of the column.

The convention at noon was called to order by District Chairman C. C. Lincoln, and was opened with prayer by Rev. G. W. Kilgore. The District Chairman called R. A. Anderson, of Marion, to the chair to preside temporarily over the convention. Mr. Anderson on taking the chair made an excellent speech, which was accorded frequent and enthusiastic applause. Luke Dixon, of Bristol, was made temporary secretary. Upon motion of D. F. Bailey, of Bristol, the delegates from the several counties named their representatives on the various committees. The committees were constituted as follows:

Committee on Credentials—D. F. Bailey, Bristol; J. D. Honaker, Bland; Alex. Ruff, Buchanan; C. W. Elmore, Craig; F. Kiser, Dickenson; J. W. Worley, Giles; L. T. Hyatt, Lee; C. L. Dillon, Pulaski; C. J. Gose, Russell; A. G. Pruner, Smyth; E. A. Hoge, Scott; R. T. Bowen, Tazewell; D. B. Wentz, Wise; J. C. Blair, Wythe.

Committee on Resolutions—J. H. Wood, Bristol; J. D. Honaker, Bland; Wm. Street, Buchanan; Moses Lamb, Craig; W. P. Kenedy, Dickenson; P. R. Puckett, Giles; J. C. Noel, Lee; W. J. Alford, Pulaski; R. W. Dickenson, Russell; G. E. Goodell, Smyth; J. P. Corn, Scott; W. G. Mustard, Tazewell; H. H. Hamilton, Washington; E. F. Kiser, Wise; W. S. Ponge, Wythe.

Committee on Permanent Organization—Stuart F. Lindsey, Bristol; J. D. Honaker, Bland; Thomas Smith, Buchanan; C. W. Elmore, Craig; J. W. Counts, Dickenson; M. A. Barbee, Giles; H. O. Ballou, Lee; W. A. Smith, Pulaski; W. E. Williams, Russell; C. C. Lincoln, Smyth; W. W. Bond, Scott; W. L. C. Burke, Tazewell; J. C. Rush, Washington; C. T. Kilgore, Wise; S. L. Porter, Wythe.

On motion of Mr. Ponge the convention adjourned to meet at 2:30 p. m. The convention met at 2:30 p. m. The first business in order was the report from the committee on credentials, which was made through the chairman, Hon. D. F. Bailey, who stated that every county in the district, including the city of Bristol, was represented. There were no contests.

The committee on permanent organization reported through C. C. Lincoln the following: For chairman, Judge T. M. Alderson, of Wise; for secretary, D. B. Wentz, of Stonegap.

The report was unanimously adopted. A committee, consisting of J. D. Honaker, of Bland, C. C. Lincoln, of Smyth, and W. S. Ponge, of Wythe was appointed to conduct Judge Alderson to the chair.

On taking the chair Judge Alderson was received by the convention most cordially, and for twenty minutes addressed the meeting in an eloquent and forcible speech. He thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him and his county, and bade the delegates welcome to the town.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, through Capt. J. H. Wood, which was adopted:

The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District of Va., in convention assembled, at Wise Court House, on the first day of August, 1900, announce the following declaration of principles as our platform for the ensuing campaign.

First. We declare our unalterable faith in the National Republican party of the

United States, which has made the American people the most prosperous on the globe, the American nation, great, powerful and honored throughout the world.

We endorse and reaffirm the great cardinal doctrines of the party as enunciated by its founders, "The Union, the Constitution and the Law." "The equality of all men before the law." "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

Second. We endorse the platform of principles adopted by the Republican National Convention at its meeting held in the city of Philadelphia on the 19th of June, 1900, and pledge ourselves to the support of its provisions in every part.

Third. We endorse the wise, clear and patriotic statesman-like administration of Wm. McKinley, which following after four years of Democratic misrule, found the national treasury bankrupt, the public credit destroyed, business paralyzed, confidence depressed, labor unemployed, and has in the short space of three years, restored confidence, re-established national credit, given employment to labor, brought prosperity to all business and to all classes of people, victory to our arms by land and sea, and honor to our national flag.

Fourth. We endorse and approve the record of Hon. James A. Walker, whom we have three times nominated and elected to Congress from this district. We endorse and most heartily approve the righteous and vigorous contest he is now making before the House of Representatives of the United States for Republican supremacy and for fair and honest elections.

Fifth. We denounce the Virginia election laws as a wicked, deliberate and systematic scheme of fraud, devised by unscrupulous Democratic politicians for the purpose of perpetuating themselves in power and of governing without the consent of the governed, of stifling the voice of the people and preventing inquiry into their nefarious designs and practices.

Sixth. We oppose the calling of a Constitutional Convention for the State of Virginia at this time as a new scheme of fraud and oppression, the avowed and openly declared purpose of which is to disfranchise the negro, on account of race, in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but which must eventually and necessarily result in the disfranchisement of white and black alike.

Seventh. We urge and entreat every Republican to rally around our standard bearers, laying aside all party differences, all personal feeling while we make common cause against the common foe. "United we stand, divided we fall."

The convention then proceeded to business.

Hon. Stuart F. Lindsey, of Bristol, was elected district chairman by a unanimous vote.

The following were elected members of the State committee: J. D. Honaker, of Bland; T. G. Alderson, of Wise; E. B. Chase, of Dickenson; G. E. Goodell, of Smyth, and J. C. Blair, of Wythe.

The chair then announced that nominations for a candidate for Congress were in order, and a roll of the counties was directed to be called. Upon a call of the counties Bristol city yielded to Wythe county, and John C. Blair placed the name of General James A. Walker before the convention. Mr. Blair's speech was a good one, and when he referred to the name of General Walker the audience rose with a shout and testified its approval of the candidate named.

The nomination was seconded by the following: Capt. J. H. Wood and D. F. Bailey, of Bristol; Col. J. C. Summers, of Washington; J. C. Noel, of Lee; R. W. Dickenson, of Russell; H. A. Anderson, of Marion; D. S. Hale, of Scott; W. C. Pendleton, of Tazewell; H. C. McDowell, of Big Stone Gap.

The nominating and seconding speeches were far above the average heard at conventions. It seemed like the popularity of the candidate and the splendid achievements of the Republican party served as an inspiration to the speakers, and that their utterances touched the hearts and minds of the hundreds who constituted the audience. At no time while the speeches were being made was there any falling off in the size of the audience, but the house was packed all the time and the most careful attention was given.

General Walker's nomination was made by acclamation, the delegates and entire audience rising to their feet, while, amid the waving of flags, enthusiastic shouts went up, that clearly gave presage of a glorious victory in November.

A committee, consisting of one delegate from each county and city in the district, was appointed to notify General Walker of his nomination and introduce him to the convention. When the committee returned, accompanied by General Walker, the reception given the nominee was one which would have filled any man who received it with pride and happiness. Such shouts were never heard before in Wise. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and every eye was turned up in the air and every one present seemed to vie with each other in according honor and affection to the battle-scarred hero.

As soon as quiet was restored, General Walker, in a brief but forcible address, accepted of the honor and responsibility the convention had placed upon him. He declared it to be the proudest moment of his life, and pledged himself to do all in his power to carry the party flag to victory.

Before the convention adjourned resolutions were passed, thanking the people of Wise for their generous hospitality; to the ladies for gracing the meeting with their presence; to the Big Stone Gap Band for the abundance of good music it supplied; to the officers of the convention for their able and impartial manner in which they performed their duties, and to the retiring District Chairman, C. C. Lincoln, for the very efficient work he has done for the party during the past four years. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Most of the delegates remained at Wise until the next day, the 2nd inst., then returned to their respective homes, delighted with the manner in which they had been treated by the good people of Wise, and happy over the bright prospects of winning the Ninth District at the approaching Congressional election.

NEW TESTIMONY IN POWERS CASE.

Man Who Saw a Stopping Figure By the Fountain.

THE FRANKFORT MILITIA.

Captain Wolcott Denies That It Was Lined Up for Marching Orders When the Assassination Occurred—Dick Combs' Lawyer Makes Statement in Regard to the Former's Alleged Confession.

Georgetown, Ky., August 6.—A piece of new testimony was brought out today at the beginning of the fifth week in the trial of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting.

E. K. Bullock, of Lexington, swore that he was in the Adjutant General's office when the fatal shots were fired. He stepped out and saw a man in a stooping position behind the public fountain near by. Bullock could not tell whether the man was white or black, and did not know what became of him. Bullock declared that he saw Colonel Jack Chinn walk rapidly into the State House as he stepped from the Adjutant General's house. Apparently Bullock's statement did not excite much interest.

Captain D. B. Wolcott, who had charge of the Frankfort militia, was sworn today. He said the company was on duty at the State capital the day the legislature met and throughout the session, but denied that the soldiers were lined up ready for marching orders when the assassination occurred. He said they were equipped with guns and side-arms, but this merely happened so.

THE COMBS CONFESION.

R. C. Benjamin, a negro attorney representing "Tallow Dick" Combs, and whose client, it has been repeatedly asserted, recently had made an alleged confession, asked Judge Cantrill this afternoon to be allowed to make a motion at the regular hour tomorrow to have an investigation of his conduct in the matter of the confession of Combs, in which he had been charged with betraying secrets of the prosecution.

Judge Cantrill informed him that an investigation would not be necessary. Benjamin then gave out an interview in which he says that the Combs confession was made in the presence of himself, Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin and Victor H. Bradley, of the prosecution, and that Combs made all the statements attributed to him except as to the amount alleged to have been offered Hockersmith to kill Goebel. Combs' nephew stated that he had made a vain search for Hockersmith, and he thinks Hockersmith is in either New Orleans or San Francisco. Benjamin said he had concluded it was due to his client to tell all he knows, as long as he cannot find Hockersmith, who told Combs all that the latter knows about the assassination.

Captain B. B. Golden and other representatives of the prosecution conferred with Green Golden, one of the alleged accessories, in the Frankfort jail yesterday, and there is a possibility that Golden may be introduced in rebuttal to the evidence of the defendant.

At the afternoon session ex-Governor Brown, for the defense, made a long argument in support of his position that the defense was entitled to show in evidence that the occupants of the executive building after the assassination heard threats on the part of the populace, and that they acted upon this in arming themselves and excluding the public and civil officers from the building.

The prosecution argued that the Commonwealth should not be entangled with the burden of introducing threats that might or might not have been made by irresponsible parties, and that that character of proof could not be offered in justification of the course of those who had possession of the building.

The court ruled that the witness might relate any specific threat which he himself heard, but that he could not tell of common rumors or threats which had come to him second hand. The defense reserved an exception to this ruling.

THE TROOPS ENGAGED.

The most positive addition to the news of the day was the brief line from the correspondent of the Associated Press at Tien Tsin stating that the Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry, Reilly's Battery, and the marines were in the battle of Peitsang. It was this force which, with the British and Japanese, bore the brunt of the attack on the left flank which was to turn the enemy's position. This plan had already been made clear by General Chaffee's dispatch, although he did not mention what American troops would be engaged.

In view of the participation of American troops, the War and Navy Departments are anxiously expectant of reports of the part taken by our troops and of any losses which the Americans may have sustained.

No light has yet been thrown upon the subject of whether the commanders of the international forces have agreed upon a commander. The Chaffee dispatch seemed to indicate that none had been agreed upon. The movement was planned jointly by the commanders in conference, and the part which each command was to play agreed upon in advance.

It is perhaps noteworthy and significant that in this plan of attack upon the enemy at Peitsang the American, British and Japanese forces were joined in the movement to turn the enemy's right flank, while the Russians and French operated together on the opposite side of the river against the enemy's left. This may indicate the line of cleavage among the allies, whose general dissensions were reported at Tien Tsin.

It also is exceedingly significant that General Chaffee does not mention the German force at all. The War Department officials do not believe that this could have been due to an oversight on his part, if it was arranged that they were to participate in the movement. It, therefore, seems likely that the Germans were not engaged at Peitsang. It is thought possible that they may be acting independently.

London, August 7.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office under date of Pretoria, August 6, as follows: "Harrismitli surrendered on August 4.

The neighboring country seems to be quiet. Kitchener is with the force south of the Vaal river. He was joined yesterday by a strong detachment of Brabant's Horse and the Canadian Regiment.

"The Boers attacked the garrison at Elands River on the morning of August 4. Information was sent to Carrington, who was on the way to Elands River. Lt. Hamilton, who reached Rustenberg yesterday, reported hearing heavy firing in the direction of Elands River. Today the firing seems more distant, which looks as if the Elands River garrison had been relieved and was returning towards Zeerust."

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

Arrangements Being Rapidly Perfected For Their Transportation.

San Francisco, Cal., August 6.—Preparations were completed at the Mare Island navy yard today for sending another large detachment of troops to China from this port and the advance of those here will sail in about two weeks if transportation facilities are such that they can be moved. The transports at the yard will be repaired in a few days and the troops will be started at the earliest possible moment. Of the vessels just chartered to take the soldiers into China two are of American register, four of British, and one Norwegian. Eight other American vessels have been called for by this government for transports. They have a total registry of 23,242 tons, which the United States expects to use in sending American soldiers to China. They are the only ones available for transport duty. To get steamships in the East and send the troops by way of Suez Canal would take from forty to forty-five days. Going by way of the Pacific coast the trip can be made in about half that time, or at most four weeks.

AMERICANS IN SUNDAY BATTLE.

A Part of Our Troops Engaged at Peitsang.

ATTACK PLANNED FRIDAY.

Commanders Agreed at a Conference Held Just Before Leaving Tien Tsin—Dispatch from Shanghai Places the Losses to the Allies at 400—Distribution of the Forces in Making the Movement.

Washington, August 7.—Information which came today that American troops were engaged in the battle at Peitsang established positively for the first time that, notwithstanding the difficulties which General Chaffee had encountered in debarking troops and supplies, at least a part, and a considerable part, of our force was in the vanguard of the forward movement.

General Chaffee's dispatch to the War Department conveyed the most satisfactory evidence that the commanders had thoroughly agreed in advance upon a plan of action, and that there is every indication that this plan had been followed, as General Chaffee on Friday sent the cable saying that the attack upon the Chinese at Peitsang would be made on Sunday, the day when Admiral Reiney and the press correspondents say the fighting occurred.

General Chaffee's announcement that the present objective of the international column is Yang Tsun is interpreted by the officials at the War Department to mean that this point, where river, railroad and wagon road meet, is to be made the advance base for the operations on Peking.

The time has come for the Boys and Girls to make preparations for entering school for another session.

We have, therefore, purchased a Large and complete Line of TRUNKS, so as to be able to supply all who need them.

If you need a GOOD TRUNK, we mean one that will give good service! Come and look over our line;

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COURTESY—Tazewell and Russell counties, Va., Court of Appeals at Wytheville, Va., and Circuit Court of McDowell county, W. Va.

THE SITUATION IS ACUTE.

A Crisis Presented By Conger's Last Dispatch.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE SENT.

Believed to Set Forth With Emphasis The Position of This Government—Given to Mr. Wu For Transmission to the Emperor.

Washington, August 8.—The Chinese situation is considered very grave by the authorities in Washington. The receipt of the message from Minister Conger last night which indicated a continuation of the firing upon the legation and the Chinese government's insistence that the minister should leave Peking, which Mr. Conger considered would mean certain death, brought matters to an acute stage. All day the cabinet officers who are in town have been consulting with each other, and the President has been communicated with by telegraph and over the long distance telephone. Secretary Root held two conferences with Attorney General Griggs and several with Acting Secretary of State Adee and their views were communicated to the President.

As a result of these consultations it was announced officially at the close of the day that a message to the imperial government at Peking had been delivered to Minister Wu for transmission to his government.

The text of the message was prepared by Acting Secretary of State Adee and Secretary Root, and in its final form was made known to the President in a talk conducted by Mr. Root over the White House long distance telephone. It was then stated definitely that the authorities of this government would not make public the text of this latest communication to China till Minister Wu had had opportunity to forward it to his government. The chief officials of the government would not outline in any definite manner the contents of the message, although generally it was accepted that the communication was emphatic and to the point.

CHINESE GIVE BATTLE.

The Allies Engage a Large Force, Who Are Finally Driven Back.

Washington, August 6.—Admiral Reiney and Commander Tamsin cable that the advancing forces reached Peitsang on Sunday morning and there engaged a large body of Chinese.

The allies suffered heavy losses, chiefly among the Russians and Japanese, but the enemy retreated. No mention is made of the part the Americans had in the battle.

London, August 6.—In the big battle at Peitsang the allies are reported to have lost twelve hundred killed and wounded.

New York, August 6.—The World of this city has the following dispatch from Shanghai, on August 5th: "An imperial decree just issued authorizes the escort of the diplomatic corps to a place of safety and renders any action of the allied forces unnecessary. It is the first step towards a solution of the situation by Li Hung Chang."

TEN KINDS TO SELECT FROM.

What is more refreshing after a hot, sultry day than a glass of Iced Tea? We have a tea put up expressly for that purpose, it is a blend of one part Ceylon, one of India, and two parts of Green. The price is \$1.00 per pound, we guarantee it to give satisfaction or refund your money. We have several other kinds: English Breakfast, in tins, hermetically sealed, at \$1.00 per pound. Ko Mi Chop, Green and Black, mixed, 75c. per pound. Ko Ku Chop, English Breakfast 75c. Ko Wella Chop, Ceylon and India, 75c. Heno, 75c. per pound. Gun Powder Tea, 75c. per pound. Silver Moon, 5c. per package, or 45c. per lb. We invite everyone to give our teas a trial.

Respectfully, BUSTON & SONS, TAZEWELL, VA.

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Scout when you get after them with the right kind of exterminators. If you use Powdered Borax or Insect Powder (the kind we sell), we guarantee that you exterminate every one from your closets and pantries.

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Are a nuisance, but its easy to get rid of them if you use our famous Poison and Sticky Papers, they do the work quickly, cleanly, satisfactorily. These exterminators cost no more than the ordinary kinds. In fact, they are cheaper.

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white and strong, and its purity guaranteed. Its use insures a pickle bright in color, firm and crisp in quality and finely flavored.

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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The people are not likely to lose sight of the paramount issue—prosperity.

The workman will think twice, way many times, before he votes for a return to the times of empty dinner pails.

Are you going to vote your convictions at the approaching election, or are you going to vote your prejudices? Think about this.

If you are a farmer and a heretofore Democrat, don't you think it would be wise to let well enough alone? If your herd of cattle is grazing in a good pasture, with abundance of grass and water, and are taking on flesh rapidly, do you think it would be sensible to turn them out in the public road as an experiment?

Charles A. Towne, who was nominated by the Populist National Convention for Vice-President, has sent a letter to the Committee on Notification declining to accept the nomination. He declares that his purpose is to advance the interests of the Democratic party and its candidate for the Vice-Presidency. We suspect that Mr. Towne has been wise enough to profit by the experience of Hon. Tom Watson.

Bryan congratulated Goebel on his victory; and it would now be in order for him to congratulate the Redbirds in North Carolina over their triumph last week. Perhaps he is afraid to express his satisfaction over the so-called Democratic victory in North Carolina. The Redbirds were a little too rough with the Populist speakers for Mr. Bryan to extend his congratulations. It might hurt him with the Populists.

General John M. Palmer, the leader of the gold Democrats, has declared his intention to vote for McKinley, unless the Gold Democrats put a presidential ticket in the field. General Palmer says: "Mr. Bryan's views are inconsistent with Democratic harmony. Populism is unsafe, and Mr. Bryan is the high priest of that faction—a faction that is already strong enough to menace the best interests of a safe government."

The Richmond News of the 7th inst. contained a very strong and sensible editorial on "Business and Politics." In part the News says: "What we need in the South is not a change in principles but common sense in our politics." The editorial in question could be read with great profit by the Southern Democracy, to whom it is addressed. But the views of the News are likely to be resented by those who could adopt them with profit.

Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, is a pronounced Democrat, but is honest. In a recent interview the Senator not only approved of the course of the President in the present Chinese matter, but said: "Mr. Hay has been wise and statesman-like, and his course has been beyond criticism. He has reflected credit in a remarkable manner on this Government abroad, and has excelled the achievements of the foreign chancelleries."