

The Patriot and Herald.

THURSDAY : : AUGUST 21, 1884.
Entered at the Postoffice at Marion Va., as
Second-class matter.

FLY AWAY, SADNESS.

Fly away, Sadness
Come to me, Gladness,
On Life's bright wings,
Why should we sorrow,
From gloomy sorrow
'Tis night of its sting?

Love should be sunlight,
Moonlight and starlight,
Never a cloud
Should darken our sky,
Or sadden the eye,
Or hurt the forehead.

"It's An Ill Wind."

On a blow, rather raw day early in March, in the year 1874, a young man, of well-bred bearing and stylish presence, strides with quick steps along the narrow sea-wall that protects the inhabitants of St. Augustine from the overflow of the ocean through Matanzas River.

The breeze from the sea is very stiff and brisk that it requires some delicate balancing and acrobatic contortions for him to retain his foothold upon the wall.

Mr. Sedley Dutton Lathrop—as his visiting cards label him—is piqued and annoyed, and he takes malicious pleasure in butting against the wind and conquering its ugly gusts.

After a valiant struggle, he reached the fort in safety. The walk has sent a rich tinge of crimson to his cheek, and, having changed the circulation, has somewhat cooled his ire.

After rambling about the fort, and listening, with an incredulous smile, to the blood-curdling tales of the vicereine in regard to the skeletons, instruments of torture, and rusty iron cages found in a certain dungeon, Mr. Lathrop comfortably settles himself on the rampart in a retired nook and sheltered from the gale.

He has a fine view of the river and the distant white-crested breakers. He is really uncommonly comfortable, and the surroundings are so bright and smiling and conducive to pleasant thoughts that, after a slight retrospection, he comes to the conclusion that he is one at fault; that he has been unreasonable and disagreeable, and thinks that if the men at home knew how he had acted in a certain affair, that they would vote him a cad.

The fact is, Mr. Sedley Dutton Lathrop is somewhat in love, or rather, very much in love, and men, when laboring under such an influence, are apt to be exacting and suspicious.

Mr. Lathrop, about a fortnight ago, traveled the way from Philadelphia to St. Augustine for the express purpose of being near a very charming young woman with whom he is enamored; but lately the powers that be have been most provokingly against him.

Miss Estey, upon his advent at St. Augustine, was most gushingly delighted to see him, and for six days he lived in elysium; but then a change came, and it dawned upon Sedley Lathrop's mental vision that Ethel Estey was a most sad coquette.

To be sure there was some excuse for it, she was an uncommonly pretty and attractive young woman, and wore her gowns and hats with such a bewitching grace that a dozen or so of men at the hotel were as enthralled as Sedley Lathrop.

When Mr. Lathrop arrived, and Miss Estey appeared so to approve his admiration and devotion to the exclusion of all others, there was gnashing of teeth and bitter anathemas pronounced upon his devoted head by the young men in question. But soon she seems to tire of the attention of only one man, so she throws out her lines again, and the twelve young men are soon wringing on the books; then comes Mr. Lathrop's turn to gnash his teeth. He sulks and he mopes, and complains, but all to no purpose; she still continues dancing three times in succession each evening with

that miserable snob, Tom Wilton. On all sailing and driving parties he takes particular pains to snub him most unmercifully, and his life, to Sedley Lathrop, grows to be a burden and a misery; he loses faith in human nature generally, and the milk of human kindness within him is rapidly souring.

On this particular windy March day he told Ethel, at the conclusion of another gentle remonstrance, that he sees now clearly that they are not suited to each other, and he intends returning to Philadelphia the following day.

She looks a little startled when she hears his last words, and her underlip and eyelids, quiver, but she replies that she has long been of his opinion, too, that he has done nothing but scold and annoy her, that he is horribly suspicious and jealous, and it is probably just as well that it should end now.

So, as a preliminary to the long journey home, he takes the walk on the sea-wall.

As Sedley Lathrop sits on the rampart, idly digging little stones out of the wall, and tossing them into the yawning mouth of a cannon near him, he suddenly hears a low laugh, and coming around the projection—behind which he lounges at full length—it is Ethel Estey with Mr. Wilton.

Mr. Lathrop is on his feet in an instant, and uncovering his head, returns Miss Estey's haughty recognition, with a low, grave bow.

They pass without comment, and Sedley, picking up his stick starts for his hotel with, if possible, even more bitter feelings in his heart than when he left it, all his good resolutions to apologize for his quick temper and in the future to overlook Ethel's caprices, being completely knocked in the head by the late encounter.

As he again steps upon the sea-wall he fully realizes the force of the wind; it is now pounding against his back, and it rushes him along.

He has not as much time to be answered as he would like to have, for it requires all his mental and physical powers to watch his steps and keep his hat on his head. He is seriously thinking of taking to the safer width of the road, and leaving the narrow ledge of the wall; the thought causes him to look at the former, and—he falls about ten feet; fortunately the tide is rapidly falling, and the muddy water is only about two feet in depth.

Sedley Lathrop is on his knees, with his hands buried to the wrist in the mud. There is a sharp pain—a cross between a red-hot knife slowly cutting and an electric shock—somewhere in his right side, but he is too dazed and bewildered to locate it.

Drawing his hands out of the ooze he attempts to stand; but his right foot will not support him, and he snubs back with a sharp cry and a very white face. His hat and stick are floating off together in pleasant companionship.

What is he to do? In front of him rises ten feet of green, slimy barnacle-covered wall, with shadows already upon it.

There is not a boat in sight, and he is sitting in the water, chilled through and through and unable to move.

"Will nobody come?" he thinks, with despair.

He knows the exact location of the tremendous pain now. It is in his ankle, and is growing so intense that he feels ill and dizzy.

"What if I should faint?" he says, looking at the water about him, and measuring the depth with his hand. "It is deep enough to suffocate me."

Just at this juncture there are steps on the wall coming toward him, and he hears a sweet, musical voice, the accents of which sent a rush of crimson to his face. He is mortified to think that she will see him in this humiliating predicament. He decides not to call; he will wait for some one else to help him. But it is growing toward dusk, and he cannot endure the pain much longer. Involuntarily he groans. The footsteps stop. "I heard a groan, Mr. Wilton. What can it mean? It seems to be right here."

the water, all splashed with mud, looking frightfully demoralized, and with an agonized expression in his eyes as they met her.

"Why Mr. Lathrop—Sedley—what has happened? Oh, are you hurt?" getting down on her knees and leaning over the wall to look more closely at him.

He smiled rather faintly at her, and without a word fell over, and the water quite covers his head.

Without an instant's hesitation, Wilton lowers himself over the wall, and then drops into the water.

Resting on one knee, regardless of the wetting, he holds Mr. Lathrop's head, and brushes the water from his face with his own silk handkerchief.

Poor Ethel is quite beside herself with horror and terror, and calls out:

"Oh, Mr. Wilton, what shall I do—what shall I do?"

"Just step to the first person you see, please, and ask for a boat! I will stay here."

In about half an hour a boat is rowed as near the wall as possible, and two men wading to Sedley Lathrop carry him to the boat.

There is quite an excited crowd of spectators on the wall, and a great many conjectures and opinions as to how it happened are volunteered.

Towards the end of the month of April St. Augustine begins to look deserted. The great rush of the Northern travel is over, and the few remaining tourists are generally people who, for various reasons, cannot get away.

On a road that leads to the fort, on a deliciously perfect day of that month, stroll two of the above-mentioned tourists—a young woman and man.

The latter leans rather heavily upon a stout walking-stick and has a most decided limp. They reach the fort and seat themselves.

"Well, this is the first time I have been here since that day," from the young man, looking archly at his companion.

"Oh, please don't think of that, Sedley! The memory of my horror when I saw you in the water is too utterly terrible."

And Ethel shuddered at the recollection.

"Well, I do not know that it was such a bad thing, after all, Ethel," taking her hand and looking deep into her eyes. "I am truly grateful to that wind. It blew me from the wall, but it also blew me back to you!"

A Suggestion for Dentists.

Dentist—"Ah! good morning, sir. You wish another tooth extracted, I suppose?"

Sufferer—"Yes, it is just as bad as the other one."

"Take a seat, sir."

"But you forgot to call your daughter."

"My daughter?"

"Yes, she played the piano in the adjoining room the last time you pulled one of my teeth, and that is why I came back to you instead of going to a nearer dentist. I thought it was a regular thing."

"It is a mere accident; but do you mean to say that you would like to have her play again while I am operating?"

"Of course."

"Does her music ease the pain?"

"Yes. Nothing brings forgetfulness of a little affliction so much as a greater one."

Feeding Hay to Horses.

The trouble with most feeders who keep horses, says a Western farmer, no matter whether on the farm for farm work or for driving purposes, is that they feed too much hay; and to this cause can be attributed the general sluggishness often manifested by the horses until they have been working a couple of hours, while the wind is also much impaired. Night is the only time when hay should be fed, especially to animals used for quick work. Even the slow plough team should have but little hay at the morning and noon feeds, but give them a generous supply at the evening meal. By doing this your horse will keep in better spirits and condition and free from any tendency to "pot belly," which horsemen so much dislike to see.

Old Tools.

Farmers certainly err seriously, says the New England Farmer, when they spend valuable time using worthless tools; but it is of little use to urge a man to plough his land well when we know that he has not a tool on his farm fit to work with. Our advice to a man who proposes to make farming a business would be to sell off many of his old tools occasionally at auction, or to men who have but little use for farming tools, and replace them with the best, well tested, new styles he can find. A new plough point may cost from fifty cents to a dollar, but it may enable the ploughman and team to earn two dollars where the old one would not earn one. Poor ploughman by the use of a worn-out plough, may diminish a crop very materially.

How to Hole Up Potatoes.

A correspondent says: "Within the last seven years I have lost over 200 bushels of potatoes through ignorance in burying them right. Now I wish to caution my brother farmers who hole up potatoes, that they may be sure of success."

1. Have them all dried or cured if possible; it is impossible with very late potatoes sometimes. Choose as dry a place as possible; put plenty of dry straw, or hay, or leaves, in the bottom. Kick them up for over three feet high and three feet broad at the base. Kick may be as long as you want it. Now cover them well with straw, straight wheat or rye straw is best. Stand it up on each side. Now cover with clapboards that will meet at the top, then a little more straw, then the dirt; a foot deep is plenty, but be sure and leave one or two air holes at the top for a couple of weeks, as potatoes will heat, and the gas should escape if you would have them keep well.

Insect Pests.

A subscriber to the American Cultivator relates how it sometimes happens that the destructive pest known as the canker worm makes its appearance on the apple tree all of a sudden, even where it has not been in the habit of visiting. Then, of course, it is too late to use any preventive; therefore a cure must be sought. I have found, says the writer, under certain conditions that this worm can be destroyed by the use of Paris green. Put a heaping teaspoonful of Paris green into a pailful of water, apply the mixture with a force pump, throwing the water through the tree thoroughly. This should be done as soon as possible after the presence of the worm is ascertained. I found one application to be sufficient. Soon after the application of the liquid, the worms can be seen to let go and string down from the tree.

If the currant worm makes its appearance, apply powdered hellebore. Place the powder in a common dredging box, and sprinkle the bushes when the dew is on. I have usually found it necessary to go over them when in blossom, then again after the fruit is set and of considerable size. This remedy has never failed with me, and does not injure the fruit.

RESTAURANT!

A WANT OF LONG STANDING SUPPLIED!
For the benefit of the public I have opened an EATING HOUSE in the building formerly occupied by Iron & Co., in front of the Court-house.

Meals furnished at all hours in the day. Charges reasonable. Sleeping accommodations also provided, and horses fed and cared for. W. R. RICHARDSON, my 22 6m MARION, VA.

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Will practice in the Courts of Smyth Co. Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to him. sep 30 f

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Off to his professional services to the citizens of Marion and vicinity.
Office at Pendleton's Drug Store. Residence in front of W. C. Seavers' Furniture Warehouses. march 22-83 ly.

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MARION, VA.
Office opposite Episcopal Church.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of VITALIZED AIR.

Special attention devoted to the preservation of natural teeth. Artificial teeth on all bases constructed in a satisfactory manner. Perfect fit and durability guaranteed. feb 11-6m

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Proprietor and Patentee of the Celebrated
Springdale Pure Rye Whiskey,
No. 375 W. Baltimore St., between Eutaw and Paca Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.

In inviting attention to the Celebrated Springdale Pure Rye Whiskey, patented and manufactured by Mr. H. Rosenheim, it is but doing justice to him individually and conferring a favor upon those who desire or have use for an article of undoubted purity and unsurpassed in quality.

This fine Whiskey is specially manufactured by the medical profession in cases requiring a stimulant. As before stated, this fine Whiskey can be obtained only at the Wholesale Warehouses of Mr. Rosenheim, No. 375 West Baltimore Street. This Whiskey is five and eight years old.

The purity and careful manufacture of this fine Whiskey is attested by the Editor of the Baltimore Trade Exhibit.

Editor Baltimore Trade Exhibit.
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If you are going to Paint, use this
BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT

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These Paints are
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And are superior in FINISH, GLOSS, and COVERING QUALITIES to any paint in the market.
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You will find them at the Drug Store of
DR. J. S. PENDLETON,
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To the Ladies:
I wish to inform the Ladies and the public generally that I have just received a

NEW
Full and Complete stock of SPRING and SUMMER

MILLINERY
Of the Latest Styles. Also a good stock of

BOYS' STRAW HATS
The finest stock of Ladies' NECK WEAR ever brought to MARION. My stock of NOTIONS complete.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.
We always keep on hand the best grades of Coffee and Sugar which will be sold at LOW FIGURES.
Mrs. E. N. SPRINKLE.
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JOHN H. TYLER & CO.,
2003 Main Street,
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SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES.
Watches repaired in the best manner. Hair Jewelry made to order.
Special attention given to the manufacture of School and College Badges, Ac. by order. Prompt attention paid to orders mailed or otherwise. sep 21

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WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,
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Having permanently located in this place I offer my services to the citizens of Smyth and surrounding counties. I have had 25 years experience in overhauling and repairing all patents of Watches and Clocks, and 9 years experience in repairing Sewing Machines. I feel satisfied that I can give satisfaction to all my patrons.

Orders left at Pendleton's Drug Store will receive prompt attention.
Nov. 3m

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SUMMER LAW LECTURES (one weekly) begins 10th July, 1884, and ends 14th September. Have proof of signal use.—1st. to students who design to pursue their studies at this or other law school; and 2d. to those who propose to read privately; and 3rd. to practitioners who have not the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply to J. O. University of Va. to JOHN B. MIXON, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. my 22m

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MEN'S OVERCOATS from \$1 to \$35.
MEN'S SUITS, substantial, from \$6 to \$35.
PANTS from \$1 to \$5.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, from five to nine years only \$3.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, strictly good, only \$4.
With this overcoat every boy is provided with a cap to match.
BOYS' SUITS, the largest assortment in the city to select from, and

PRICES MUCH LOWER
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One of my neighbors just woke up and thinks (he don't know it) that boys wear out the knees of the pants, and he wishes to purchase. Every boy's suit I sold for the last two years, patches for repairs have been furnished, and I introduced an extra piece for repairs in this city.

Two cutters are constantly employed in my Tailoring Department, and orders have prompt attention.
FOREIGN WOOLLEN in large assortment and in latest designs.
Every article and garment for sale in my various departments are marked in plain selling figures, where there is no deviation and prices guaranteed!

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Lynchburg's ONLY
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Common Sense Milk
Bucket.



WHAT IS SAVED BY ITS USE?
5 per cent. in Quantity of Milk.
10 per cent. in Quality of Milk.
50 per cent. in Time.
All saved in comfort for the Milker.

This Bucket (as seen from the cut) affords a comfortable and convenient milk-stool. It also contains a fine wire gauze strainer situated in the neck of the bucket, so that the milk is strained clean and free when done milking. No loss of milk by kicking cows. The Bucket is so arranged as to be convenient, cheap and durable. Ad. by this household necessity on first sight.

This bucket has been sold to a number of citizens of the county of Smyth, and all who use it speak in the highest terms of its superiority over all other milk buckets. The right to sell in this county has been sold to Messrs. E. J. Sexton and John W. Richardson.
Correspondence solicited for the sale of territory. For terms address
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or W. D. MITCHELL,
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July 3.—84-4f.

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DIAMONDS,
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Prices guaranteed as low as any house in the United States.

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GEORGE GIBSON, JR.,
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—AND—
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W. M. H. NEIGHBORS,
THE LEADING
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER
Deals in Fine Watches,
Jewelry, Silverware,
I. J. J. ware, Spectacles,
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Orders left at G. W. Neighbors & Co.'s, Marion, Va. will receive prompt attention. apr 17

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LAW, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS
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LYNCHBURG, VA.

FOR PRESIDENT: HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: Hon. LEWIS E. HARRIE, of Amelia; Hon. WM. H. TURNER, of Norfolk City; Hon. S. BROWN ALLEN, of Augusta; Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, of Shenandoah; Hon. CARTER M. LOUTHAN, of Clarke; Hon. T. H. BAYLY BROWN, of Accomac; Hon. C. H. GATSEY, of Nansemond; Hon. ROBERT T. HUBARD, of Richmond City; Hon. J. H. VAN AUKEN, of Petersburg; Hon. F. R. BROWN, of Henry county; Hon. E. W. HUBARD, of Buckingham; Hon. H. W. HOLDWAY, of Scott.

IF NOT ENTIRELY CORRECT, CERTAINLY SO IN PART.

In an editorial "Willing to use, but not to honor and trust," published in this paper on the 7th inst., the following was said: "In the meeting held at Abingdon to select delegates to the Marion convention that nominated Trigg, the friends of Trigg drove the Readjuster Democrats from the meeting with hoots and hisses, refusing to send a single Readjuster Democrat as a delegate from Washington county—because they were not to be trusted."

It seems that this charge was too sweeping, and we made it on what we considered sufficient information, but when we find that we have made a misstatement we shall certainly have the courage to correct it, as far as necessary.

But from later information received as to the occurrences in the meeting at Abingdon we would surely have made the point we were seeking to make in our editorial of the 7th inst., as plain and forcible if the real facts had been stated as they supposed ones. We were seeking to show how reluctant the Simon Pure Bourbon Democrats were to record anything of honor or profit to those Readjusters, styled "good Readjuster Democrats," who had last year furnished brains and votes enough to the scattered and disheartened Bourbon hosts to secure a victory.

We are now told that the meeting at Abingdon did appoint through its district regreations a few men as delegates who had at some time been counted as Readjusters. But it refused as a mass meeting to give the "Readjuster Democrats" one half of the delegation—voting down a resolution introduced by Judge Ward to that effect. And Judge Ward, who was the representative of the Fulkerson branch of the Democratic party in Washington, that is the Readjuster Democrats, was as powerless as a child in the hands of the Triggites, who never could accomplish anything in Washington without Fulkerson, Rhea, Ward and other Readjusters won a victory for them. May not the action of this Trigg meeting at Abingdon be justly construed into the meaning that the friends of Trigg were afraid to trust a delegation from Washington one half of which was composed of former Readjusters? Surely so, as it was well known before the meeting that Trigg and his friends were afraid of Fulkerson and his following in Washington, and had no idea of permitting the Fulkerson men to have a controlling or telling voice in the meeting that sent the delegates. We hazard the opinion that Mr. Trigg would not have risked his chances with a delegation so selected; and we say the Funder Democrats would never have allowed the Washington delegation to vote for Rhea or Fulkerson in the convention. They are "willing to use, but not to honor and trust" those who have invested them with the brief authority that will receive a telling blow on the 4th of November.

COL. E. B. BERKELEY, of Pamunville, will speak at Marion September 15th, 1884, court day, in behalf of Blaine and Logan. Last year he was a State canvasser for the Democratic party, and was a mighty man and a fine speaker; but since he has come over to the Republicans "Bob Berkeley" is a small potato.

We hear that the Democrats in Richmond having lost all hope of electing Cleveland now say that they are not specially interested in who is made President, but they want to hold Virginia and keep control of her treasury.

Incendiary attempts are disturbing the domestic quiet of Petersburg.

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BLAINE PROPOSES TO SUE A NEWSPAPER FOR SLANDER.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 14.—On the 8th instant the Indianapolis Sentinel contained an editorial charging that James G. Blaine seduced his wife before marriage and then only married her at the muzzle of a shotgun. This paper was forwarded to Blaine's secretary. This morning the following was received:

BAR HARBOR, ME., August 14. Mr. Holloway Editor of Times.—I have received the atrocious libel of the Indianapolis Sentinel. The story is utterly and undeniably false in every statement, and every implication. Political slanders I do not stop to notice, but the editor assails the honor of my wife and children, and I desire you without an hour's delay to employ the proper attorney and have the responsible publishers of the Sentinel sued for libel in the United States District Court of Indiana. It is my only remedy and I am sure that the honorable Democrats, alike with the honorable Republicans, will justify me in defending the honor of my family with my life.

JAMES G. BLAINE. Mr. Holloway at once placed the case in the hands of Senator Harrison, and suit will be commenced at once.

This is a most remarkable proceeding. The first instance of a prospective President having to vindicate his character in court and the first in which a man's life is regarded as imperiled by a suit at law. The Democrats did not begin this business, and Mr. Blaine must thank his own lying and corrupt boss for the dose.—Lynchburg Advance.

Remarkable in what? Is it remarkable for an honorable man to defend the honor of his wife and children? It is not his character that—Blaine so nobly defends, but that of his excellent wife and lovely daughters. What is the matter with you brother Whitehead that you thus make light of a thing that all good men ought to treat with the gravity it deserves? Why will brave men like Tom Whitehead let their political prejudice carry them so far as to make sport of a gentleman who seeks to defend, in the only just and proper way, the honor of the wife of his bosom and fair name of his beloved children? What is the matter when chivalrous men like Capt. Whitehead will deal thus lightly with the character of a pure woman; and at the same time done the offence of a self-confessed adulterer, who with unblushing impudence says "tell the truth?" Try not to excuse the offence of the base slanderer of Blaine by saying that "the Democrats did not begin the business." Remember that the first and severest assaults on Cleveland's moral character were made by Democrats. Remember that the scandal from which he now is crushed and hiding from public view was published to the world by a Democratic paper of Rochester, New York, even before Cleveland was nominated.

DOES PROTECTION PROTECT P

It is so often stated that there is but little if any difference between the wages paid in Europe and the wages paid in America for the same class of work, that we publish below the table of wages paid by the same firm, which manufactures the same goods on both sides of the ocean. The wages paid by the Clark Spool Cotton Co. at its two manufacturing are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Wages paid in Newark, N. J. and Wages in Paisley, Scotland, by the same firm. Items include Cop-winders, Finishers, Reelers, Spoolers, Foremen, Pickers, Hand winders.

Yes, these are facts that apply not only to the operatives in cotton mills but to all laborers in this country.

The Party For Young Men.

A great army of new voters will cast their first ballots for President this fall. Nine-tenths of them are young men who have to make their own way in the world, with brains and industry for their capital.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND has at last published his letter of acceptance. It reaches us too late for publication this week; and too late for extended comment if it was of such a character as to deserve or require such treatment. We publish a short comment from the New York Sun upon the letter which, though concise, expresses our views on the merits of the letter.

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THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

Action of a Conference of Republican Legislators and Other Republicans.

At a conference of the Republican members of the Legislature and other members of the Republican party of Virginia, held last Monday night the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, by the Republican members of the Legislature and other members of the Republican party of Virginia who compose this voluntary conference—

I. That we decline to express any opinion as to the reformation of the electoral ticket nominated by the Convention of the 23d of April further than to declare—

II. That whatever reformation of the ticket may be necessary to conform the local structure thereof to the Electoral College bill just enacted by the General Assembly, the State Executive Committee will, with proper judgment and in due time institute.

III. That it is the prerogative of our State Executive Committee, as we understand the action of our State Convention, to fill such vacancies as may exist or may occur by resignation or otherwise in the Electoral ticket as framed by that Convention, and that we have full confidence the duty will be discharged with fidelity and intelligent consideration for the best interests of the party and its cause.

IV. That the action of the supreme tribunal of the Republican party of the Nation, at Chicago, foreclosed every question at issue as to the organization of the Republican party in Virginia, and with absolute unanimity recognized it to be that represented by the State Convention held at Richmond on the 23d of April, 1884, and that the agitation of any question looking to the existence of any faction is in contempt of the action of the National Convention, and can have no other effect than to confound public opinion, hinder cordial cooperation of all true Republicans, and to impair that confidence in our certain ability to carry the State, which is of paramount importance to success.

V. That every man in the State who honestly prefers the success of Republican principles and the election of our National Republican ticket, as the measures of his political duty, fails of fidelity when he makes form or the mere composition of an electoral ticket the pretext for withholding his active support thereof.

VI. That every voter in the State who would elevate and dignify American labor, protect and extend home industries, who would promote free popular education of the masses; who would uphold free suffrage and honest elections, effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who favors honestly fraternal relations with all sections and all the people of the Union, by maintaining a National Government pledged to these objects—is cordially invited to join our party and is assured of full fellowship without prejudice by former political differences.

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to undersell all the world—and that means to get more work for less wages than other people. The system suits the ruling classes in a country where the millions have little part in the Government. It does not suit this country, where the worker is also a ruler. Hence the American system protects the worker, so that he may remain as far as possible independent, and free to cast his vote as he pleases, and to put his work where he pleases. It is the American system of protection that gives the young man the chance to make his first savings, even though times abroad are hard, and the manufacturers of many countries are struggling to undersell us and to get the utmost possible out of their workmen.

British free trade is the Democratic policy: Where that party dares to tell what it wants, it squarely opposes the protective theory. But it does not dare in this State, and therefore at every election for twenty-five years has raised a clatter about something else, which it pretended to regard as "the main issue." It wanted to "save the Union" in 1860, and it wanted "peace" in 1864; it was excited about "negro suffrage" in 1868 and about "carpet-baggers" in 1872; it wanted "reform" in 1876, and "a change" in 1880—but all the time it fought for British free trade, and whenever it could get a majority in the House attempted at once to tear down the protective system, as it did last winter.

The American policy of protection was established and has been maintained by Republican votes, and that party makes no attempt to cheat anybody about its intentions. It means to defend the system which has given working people a fair chance and enriched the country. Therefore the free trade bolters go to Mr. Cleveland—though they do not dare to tell the truth about it now, as they did six months ago.—N. Y. Tribune.

Cleveland's Bosses.

An influential Democrat writes to the Sun that the gravest objection to Mr. Cleveland is that he was put up by the notoriously corrupt rings of New York. The State House and all the departments of the State Government were practically abandoned for a week, that officials of all sorts might work for the Governor at Chicago. The Albany ring, headed by Mr. Manning, managed his canvass with rare manipulation. The Brooklyn ring, controlled by Boss McLaughlin, had just been secured by the appointments of Toohill and Ferguson. The Irving Hall ring was worked to the utmost, Sheriff Davidson having a halter around his neck, so to speak, in the power of the Governor to remove him for misconduct—a power which he refused to exercise because that ring worked for his nomination. The most potent and the most corrupt ring of them all, that of the County Democracy, had been secured by the shameful veto of the Tenure of Office bill, June 14. The notorious Hubert O. Thompson, of the \$999 orders, who had been denounced by all reformers as the chief in a pillage second only to that of Tweed, was at the head of Mr. Cleveland's workers at Chicago, and is now conspicuous in managing the National campaign.

This state of facts, revolting to all honest Democrats, gives the lie to the pretence that "good government" is desired by the Democratic party or the Pharisees. They have selfish motives for supporting Mr. Cleveland. They are utterly shameless in pretending that his election "means reform."—N. Y. Tribune.

It has been reported for at least two weeks that the so-called Independent-Republican friends of Governor Cleveland were hard at work preparing his "vindication." In answer to the question, whether the Democratic candidate proposed to ignore the "Terrible Tale" as related in the Buffalo Telegraph, the people of the country have been asked to wait patiently until these, his Independent-Republican friends, could come out with a document that would satisfy any impartial man that Mr. Cleveland was scandalized and the victim of unjust aspersions. It has been asserted that this manifesto of personal purity and upright citizenship in Cleveland's behalf would be signed by hundreds of his party, and would be strengthened by affidavits and other "conclusive proof." Well, the long-looked-for "vindication" has appeared, and speaks for itself in the columns of this paper. It is signed by sixteen gentlemen, all personal friends of the Democratic candidate, and all men who have from the first openly declared their intention to vote for him. They assert their entire confidence in the man's integrity and purity, and that is all there is to it. Let the readers of the Commercial carefully examine the list and they will see how utterly insignificant and unimportant the signers are. The Buffalo Express says:

"The statement in Governor Cleveland's behalf, we publish herewith as a part of the news of the day, seems to us to have no significance whatever, either by signature or matter."

This voice public sentiment. It is strange, indeed, that, after weeks of earnest effort, this is all the defense that can be made in Cleveland's behalf in his own city and among those who profess to know him best.—Buffalo Commercial-Advertiser, (Rep.)

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CAMPAIGN ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the Republican party of Virginia make the following announcements.

C. C. CLARK, Secretary.

Hon. John S. Wise

will address the people at the following times and places:

Abingdon, on Monday September 22nd court-day.

SEPTEMBER

Smyth county, Tuesday, October 7th, special.

Eastville, Scott county, Monday, October 14th, court-day.

Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Thursday, October 10th, special.

Lee county, Saturday, October 12th, special.

Ironville, Lee county, Tuesday, October 21st, court-day.

Colonel R. B. Berkeley

will address the people at the following times and places:

SEPTEMBER

Lee county, Tuesday, September 24, court-day.

Tazewell county, Thursday, September 4th, special.

Tazewell Court-house, Tuesday, September 9th, court-day.

Marion, Smyth county, Monday, September 15th, court-day.

Bland Court-house, Wednesday, September 17th, Circuit Court-day.

Buchanan Court-house, Monday, September 22d, court-day.

OCTOBER

Pulaski Court-house, Monday, October 6th, court-day.

Colonel S. Brown Allen

will address the people at the following times and places:

OCTOBER

Abingdon, on Monday, October, 27th, court-day.

Russell county, Tuesday, October 28th, special.

Republican Ratification

VIRGINIA BLAINE AND LOGAN RATIFICATION AND MASS-MEETING.

Will be held on the second Monday in September, 1884, (being Wythe county court) at

WYTHEVILLE, VA.

At which several prominent National and State orators will be present.

I am authorized to announce that the following will certainly be present:

Senator William Mahone.

Senator H. H. Riddleberger.

Ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois.

United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

Hon. John S. Wise.

Others have been invited so that we may have a grand day and a variety of able and instructive speeches.

There will be music by excellent brass bands and everything that will conduce to the success of the day. All who wish to be informed on the issues of the great Presidential and Congressional elections now before us—and especially Southwestern voters who desire to be instructed on the matters of tariff, public education, and others in which we are so vitally concerned, should not fail to be present on the grand day of this meeting at Wytheville.

F. S. BLAIR,

Member of National Republican Committee for Virginia.

Notice.

The Republicans of Wythe county will meet on Monday, 25 of August, at the Courthouse in Wytheville for the purpose of appointing delegates and alternates to attend the 9th Congressional district Convention which will be held at Abingdon on the 29th of August 1884. There will be prominent speakers present to address the people.

W. D. PORTER,

Chairman.

Call For Republican Conventions.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, WHIG BUILDING,

RICHMOND, VA., August 21st, 1884.

At a meeting of the State Committee—Republican party of Virginia, held at the Whig Building this 8th day of August, it was ordered:—

I. That the Republican voters for each county of the State assemble at the county-seat on Monday the 25th day of August, for the purpose of appointing delegates and alternates to the Congressional Convention for the Congressional district of which such county forms part, and the Republicans of each city of the State will assemble on the same day or the night of the same day, at such place and hour as the chairman of the party for the city may give public notice, for the like purpose.

II. Each city and county of the State shall be entitled to delegates and alternates as given in the annexed schedule, and in the Congressional Convention a vote equal to the number of such delegation shall be elected from such magisterial district and ward for the Coalition candidate for Governor at the election in 1881 bears to the whole number of votes cast by the county or city election.

III. The delegates and alternates so appointed to the Congressional

Convention will be certified to such

by the chairman of the county or city meeting.

IV. County and city chairmen will call to order and preside as temporary chairmen of county and city conventions, and the chairman (or other member present) of the Congressional committee will call to order and likewise preside over the Congressional Convention.

V. The Congressional Conventions for the several Congressional districts will assemble on Friday, the 29th of August, at 12 m., as follows:

For the First Congressional district, at Fredericksburg.

For the Second Congressional district, at Hampton.

For the Third Congressional district, at Henrico court-house, Richmond.

For the Fourth Congressional district, at Petersburg.

For the Fifth Congressional district, at Henry court-house, Martinsville.

For the Sixth Congressional district, at Lynchburg.

For the Seventh Congressional district, at Woodstock.

For the Eighth Congressional district, at Alexandria.

For the Ninth Congressional district, at Abingdon.

For the Tenth Congressional district, at Staunton.

WM. MAHONE, Chairman.

C. C. CLARK, Secretary.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Lee, Scott, Wise, Dickenson, Buchanan, Russell, Washington, Smyth, Bland, Tazewell, Wythe, Pulaski, Giles, Craig.

SCHEDULE.

Bland..... Del. 4

Buchanan..... 3

Craig..... 1

Dickerson..... 3

Giles..... 4

Lee..... 4

Pulaski..... 4

Russell..... 7

Scott..... 7

Smyth..... 9

Tazewell..... 9

Washington..... 15

Wise..... 5

Wythe..... 9

The Various Defences of Governor Grover Cleveland.

Since the first publication in a Buffalo newspaper of a scandalous story affecting Governor Cleveland's private character, the Sun has avoided printing any word that came from his accusers. No matter how definite the specifications, nor how worthy of respect the judgment of those who have been led by their investigation to a conclusion adverse to Mr. Cleveland, that side of the case has been excluded from the columns of this newspaper. We have thought it right to give our readers the facts only as they have appeared in the several statements, explanation, apologies, and denials put forth in defence of the Governor by his friends and political admirers. We have also preferred to form our own opinion from the evidence offered on one side only—that is to say, the side favorable to the accused. This is not a strictly judicial way of getting at the truth, but the advocates of a man charged with immorality can hardly find fault with it.

There is reason to believe that the answer is now substantially complete. It has reached the form in which it will finally stand, and it is to be noted that the defence offered in behalf of Gov. Cleveland against the charge of personal immorality has passed through successive phases, from an absolute, indignant denial in toto to an apology that includes an admission of the main facts originally alleged.

The principal pleas in defence of Mr. Cleveland, based, as we assume, on separate and independent investigations of the facts, are five in number. The first was published in the columns of the Evening Post, and was reprinted in the Sun. The second was undertaken by Mr. Horatio C. King, in order to satisfy the conscientious scruples of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher about voting for a candidate accused of lechery. The third is the statement of Mr. Charles W. McCune, the editor of the Buffalo Courier. This has been reprinted in the Sun; it was especially designed for the benefit of doubting Democrats of the regular sort. The fourth, like the first, is addressed to the Independent Republicans who have committed themselves to Mr. Cleveland as against Mr. Blaine on an issue of personal character. We printed it day before yesterday. The fifth is the statement of the Rev. Dr. Kinsley Twining in the Independent newspaper.

All five of these statements agree in one important particular. They all admit, without attempt at denial, that Mr. Cleveland acknowledges the paternity of a boy child, borne to him out of wedlock by a widow named Maria Halpin. This point, then, is established by the evidence of Mr. Cleveland's apologists. It was, moreover, the main specification offered by his original accusers in support of their charge of habitual immorality. And it must be kept in view, as the main question at issue, that it was solely on the strength of

the definite, distinct, and unqualified assertion of the existence in Buffalo of an illegitimate child of the Democratic candidate for President that the general charge of unchastity was even listened to by respectable men. The accusation startled and shocked the community. "Can it be true that Grover Cleveland is a man of impure life?" was the first question asked. "This charge is made with names and dates. Let us wait for his absolute denial. Then let us see the authors of the scandalous charge prosecuted and punished for criminal libel." The authorized reply comes after just twenty-one days that were crowded full of promises of complete and triumphant refutation: "We absolutely deny the charge that Grover Cleveland is an unchaste man; his whole life is a refutation of the calumny. We, who are his neighbors, know his virtues. True, there is an illegitimate son of his by the woman Halpin, but, waiting that point, we defy his cowardly and malignant accusers to produce the slightest evidence of his alleged unchastity."

This answer conclusively meets the demand for accurate information concerning Mr. Cleveland's personal habits; but it meets it in his friends and his opponents must deplore.

Another very serious charge was contained in the original publication of the Halpin-Cleveland scandal. It was alleged that seven years ago, when the child was about two years and a half old—that is to say, in the year 1877—the mother's importunities so annoyed Mr. Cleveland that without legal warrant he had her seized by detectives in his employ, who shut her up in the Providence Insane Asylum. The several defenders of Mr. Cleveland do not dispute this accusation in a satisfactory manner. The Evening Post adds to the other damage which it has done to the candidate's reputation by asserting that the chosen paragon of Mr. Cleveland—the mother of his child—was a common drunkard; and that the detectives who were employed by Mr. Burrows, a lawyer engaged by Mr. Cleveland to do work distasteful to himself, found Maria Halpin in a fit of delirium tremens, and thereupon put her into an "inebriate" asylum. On the other hand, the Rev. Dr. Kinsley Twining, who investigated the matter in behalf of the Independent newspaper, says that the officers sent after Mrs. Halpin, "acting on the right of personal judgement," did, in fact, place her in the Roman Catholic Providence Asylum, but that she "was not incarcerated," and "was not entered for a permanence." In Mr. McCune's statement in the Buffalo Courier the episode is summarily dismissed as a "separation of the mother and child by the removal of the former to an inebriate asylum." The sixteen Independent Republicans, said to be "prominent citizens of Buffalo," who sign the latest certificate of Gov. Cleveland's good moral character, merely say that "the allegations respecting her [Maria Halpin's] abduction and ill treatment are wholly false." We do not know what were the results of Mr. Horatio C. King's explorations of this part of the scandal. His general assurance that there is nothing in the Halpin matter which need prevent the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher from voting for Mr. Cleveland is probably satisfactory to both of those gentlemen.

The charge of abduction and inhumanity is denied; the specification that the woman was seized without legal warrant, and that she was locked up in an asylum by men acting in Mr. Cleveland's interest, is admitted.

The general charge that Mr. Cleveland, apart from the Halpin case, is known in Buffalo as a man of licentious habits, is emphatically denied by all the gentlemen who have undertaken his defence. On this point the evidence preponderates in his favor. It is not encouraging, however, to observe that nearly all of Mr. Cleveland's defenders attempt to shield him from the full responsibility for his act and Maria Halpin's misfortune by representing the woman as a degraded and shameless wretch. So far as we can learn from a careful examination of all the defensive statements, there is an absolute lack of the evidence on this point that alone could justify such a course. Surely, Mr. Cleveland did the woman injury enough nine years ago, when he was not yet a candidate for President of the United States!

Judging solely from these statements in extenuation of facts which are not denied, we are forced to conclude that if the things now developed had been known to the country three months ago, there would not have been in the United States of America a man less likely to be nominated for President than Grover Cleveland of Buffalo.—N. Y. Sun (Dem.)

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