Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1878.

A Few Thoughts on the Currency.

The speech of General Echols, at the Town Hall, on Saturday night, a synopsis of which is published in our local columns this morning, is a masterly exposition of the issues involved in this Congressional canvass. It seems strange to us that such an issue, as the one between the hard money men and the greenbackers, should need exposition, at all, it is so plain to be seen where the right of the question lies. That there is any connection between the hard times, through which our people have gone, and are now going, and the amount of money in circulation in the country, is as great a fallacy as was ever presented to the consideration of a people. There is plenty of money in the country. The only thing that is necessary for any man to get as much of it as he wants, at a reasonable rate of interest, is that he should have sufficient collateral to offer the lender. New York banks are fairly stuffed with money, which is anxiously waiting for safe investment, but which will lie forever locked in the vaults where it now is, unless there be such a revival of industry in the country as will offer safe investment. This caution is the strongest lesson that the capitalists of the country learned from the panic of 1873. They have lost confidence, and this very confidence is what is lacking, not money. The trade of the country is not carried on actually with money, but with credit, and credit cannot exist where confidence is lacking. Ask any merchant, or farmer or cattle dealer, or professional man of your acquaintance how much money in bank notes or coin or greenbacks he actually handles in his business, in the course of a year, and you will be surprised to hear how small the amount is in comparison with the total of the business transacted. He will tell you that he uses, outside of his cash sales, checks, negotiable notes, notes of hand and other forms of credit, and that he seldom sees the actual money for which he sells his merchandise or his advice. And he will tell you too that it is easy to get money or credit either if you have anything to offer for it, otherwise not. If the Government or the States were to issue their notes until there was a million dollars per head for every man woman or child in the country, and every dollar of the paper was worth a dollar in gold, it would not benefit any individual unless he had something to offer in exchange for money. The price of all necessaries would rise so as to almost starve the poor, while the rich would pile up mountains of wealth as they did during the war, the debtors—the men who have had the creditors commodities and used them and could pay for them in the depreciated currency would be the only people benefited in the slightest degree, and their benefit would be only of the most temporary character, for the temptation to go into debt again would be too strong. There would be the same carnival of speculation again, but the settling day would surely come. Nothing could prevent that. Then the same miseries would have to be gone through with again. But now that we are at the end or so near it, now that health has come again to the country do not let us again expose ourselves to the same discase so soon. Let us show that our hard experience has at least taught us to be as wise as the little child, who, having burnt his fingers, dreads the fire, and let the inflationists severely alone.

Senator Bayard, a consistent democrat, well and truly says the reaction following the civil war, high tariff, and the uncertain and disordered condition of our money, are the main causes of the present state of depression. Money has a legal and also a market value, and, although the legal value may be prescribed by statute, no government can establish its market value. In this country at present there is really no scarcity of money, nor is there any actual need for more money. The sole basis of business is credit. That is the best shield of the poor man, and it demands that the bill first contracted shall be first paid. The payment of bonds, he says, not yet due, is unwise; and if one-fourth of the money paid out of the public treasury to purchase, at a large premium, bonds not due had been expended in bringing demand notes to par and restoring specie payment, there would not have been a question now as to what our bonds were to be paid in; for it would not matter whether gold or paper were tendered, provided the demand notes of our government were held to be as good as gold. He says that as national bank capital is taxable, while greenbacks are not, greenbackers would cut off one source of the revenue, and so produce more untaxed wealth. If all those who profess to be democrats would talk this way, and, in addition, advocate free trade and the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and succeed in effecting the adoption of these measures, the affairs of the country would soon show an improved condition.

The Democrats gain a congressman or two in Ohio in spite of their woeful defeat. They did this by redistricting the State last winter, and carving out fourteen districts which would elect Republicans if they went as they did two years ago. They allowed the Republicans only six. So, though badly beaten, they have one or two more congressmen than they had before. If the districts had been left as they were in 1876, the Democrats would probably have elected more than four or five members of Congress. It saves the House to the Democrats, and puts an end to the hopes of the Greenbackers.

VIRGINIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Medical Society of Virginia will meet in Richmond Tuesday October 22nd. This will be an interesting meeting of the Society, as some distinguished medical men from New York and the South are expected to be in attendance. The Lynchburg Faculty will doubtless be represented as it always is, when any thing of importance is up before the medical profession of Virginia. If the Doctors will only investigate the causes and do something for the more successful treatment of yellow fever, they will do a good thing for suffering humanity.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, of Mexican war notoriety, and brigadier general in the Confederate service, died Tuesday morning, of congestion, at his place at the mouth of St. Francis river, Ark.

Valley News Items.

The Rockbridge Fair takes place on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of October.

Mr. Pointer Aleshire, of Page county, was quite seriously injured last week by the upsetting of his wagon loaded with flour.

We learn from the *Spirit of the Valley* that the people of Rockingham have this year purchased between 15,00 and 2000 tons of fertilizers.

The Lexington *Gazette* says:—A man, hailing from Dinwiddie county, passed through this place on last Friday in a two-horse wagon on his way to McPherson county, Kansas. He expects to make the entire trip in his wagon and to reach his destination about the 1st of December. He was accompanied by his family.

A new glove factory has been started in Winchester. The *News* says:—A company has been formed, with Mr. James B. Russell as President, Mr. John Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. H. R. Lupton, Superintendent, and a capital of $10,000. Experienced dressers and cutters have been employed, and we may look for a widely-increased market for the famous Winchester gloves. The distribution of good wages for sewing among some hundreds of females, in town and country, is not least among the good results to be expected."

The track of the S. V. R. R. is laid and partially ballasted from within a mile of the Clarke line to the B. & O. R. at McGary's, a distance of about 11 miles. Our Senior took a ride behind the Fairfax on Tuesday and passed over the whole completed track at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The trestle work and bridging at the B. & O. R. R. and work towards Shepherdstown is progressing, and many hands are at work on the southern portion of the road ballasting and getting out stone for the purpose.—*Charlestown Free Press.*

In exploring the cave, recently discovered near Luray, a human skeleton was found. The *Courier* says:—It is fastened to the floor by a stalagmite incrustation, and its unfortunate owner evidently fell from a precipice overhanging its present position, a distance of more than fifty feet. As this cave has never been visited within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, it is presumable that the remains are of some red man of the forest, who, hundreds of years ago, wandering in this great cavern, allowed his love of the beautiful and grand in nature, to get the better of his judgment, and thus incautiously approached too near the treacherous brink of the chasm.

We learn from the *Old Commonwealth* that on last Thursday week, Mr. Geo. W. Arey, well-known in this county, was found dead in the field near his home, a couple of miles from Rawley Springs, in Rockingham county. The *Commonwealth* says:—"The cause of death was doubtless heart disease, from which he had been a sufferer for many years. In the morning of Thursday he mounted his horse and rode away on business, and not returning at noon his absence was not especially noticed, as he was frequently away all day. His sons, upon returning to their work after dinner, noticed his horse in an adjoining field, with saddle on and immediately went to see what it meant, when they discovered the lifeless body of Mr. Arey, who had probably been dead some hours. He was 55 years of age, and a clever, genial gentleman."

"ROORBACK."—This is an almost forgotten term in politics. It means a false report put out on the eve of an election, too late to be contradicted and too strong to be slighted. The report now circulating in this District, that Gen. Echols is a candidate only with a view of taking away votes from Judge Harris in order to strengthen the chances of Capt. Paul is a "roorback" of the grossest character. Fortunately, in this instance, there is time for the contradiction to overtake the report.

There is only one way to re-adjust the State debt so as to reduce the rate of interest on the bonds, and that is to establish the credit of the State in the money marts of the world. This establishment of credit is the sole remedy for the evils that the talk of the Forcible Re-adjusters has brought upon the Commonwealth. Let not the people be deceived by talk about any other way. Believe us there is no other.

It is said, that wisdom is gained by experience, but, with the tradition of Continental money and the recollection of Confederate notes still among us, we see the "Greenback Lunacy" flourish like a green bay-tree. You see, we must all have plenty of money and we will all be rich together. The kind of money, of course, makes no difference. Wern't the Continentals and the Confederates the richest people in the world.

A large number of Protestant bishops and clergymen have united in signing a circular calling for a conference to be held in New York on the 30th inst., of the believers in the Pre-millennial advent of Jesus Christ.

But thirty failures are reported in New York for the month of September last, the amount involved being $4,307,072. The number is fifty per cent. less than those of September last year.

GEN. ECHOLS AT WOODSTOCK.—The *Old Commonwealth* has a full report of the speech of Gen. Echols at Wood stock last week. Commenting thereon it says:—

"Echols came out boldly for the best readjustment that could be obtained speedily, recognized and held as inviolable the State's contracts and the decisions of the higher Courts, and belted with strong argument and fearless fervor the policy and position of Harris relative to National finances. There was no uncertain sound, no half-way measure, no experimental attitude or probing diagnosis about the General's stand. He sustained his self-assigned position fearlessly, boldly and manly, and the jingle of his declarations, as compared with Harris's timid doctrines, was as the ring of the genuine compared to the spurious. Echols has entered this canvass with the real and avowed oject of defending and justifying the principles of the debt payers of the district, regardless of the issue of the campaign, and judging from the deep impression made at Woodstock upon this, his first appearance, we do not hesitate in asserting that his canvass will be one of the most surprising accumulative strength from now till the day of election."

Rumor has it that the Rev. John E. Massey is considering the propriety of reconsidering his reconsideration, and may again be found on the track.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

The Conservative Party.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTED OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, October 8, 1878.

To the Voters of the Conservative Party of Virginia:

On the first Tuesday of November next the election will be held for representatives in Congress from your respective districts. The considerations which should impel you to give an earnest and united support to the duly nominated candidates of your party in this election are urgent and imperative. The people of Virginia have always taken a deep interest in the conduct of the Federal Government, and in the better days of the Republic, exerted a conspicuous influence in its legislation. Virginia participated in Federal politics chiefly because of her patriotic desire to keep the action of the General Government within its constitutional sphere; and while the Federal legislation bore injuriously in some respects upon her material interests, she suffered this injustice out of sincere devotion to the Union. Since the late civil war the injurious effect of Federal legislation upon the prosperity of Virginia has increased to an oppressive degree. By the extravagance and corruption of

THE RADICAL PARTY,

which held undisputed sway in all departments of the Government from 1861 to 1874, the national expenditures were swollen to an intolerable amount; and while Virginia was allowed to receive but a trifling benefit from public expenditures in works of internal improvements, and nothing from the enormous subsides lavished upon the trade and industries of other States, she has been compelled to bear the most unjust and burdensome exactions of Federal taxation. By unjust discriminations in the internal revenue system Virginia has been compelled to pay larger taxes upon the staple products of her soil than are gathered from all the New England States combined. The West has suffered similar injustice with the South in this matter. These abuses of power by the Radical party, added to its flagrant tyranny over southern States in denying to them the right of local self-government, aroused popular indignation and led in 1874 to the instalment of the Democratic party in power in the House of Representatives. This popular revolt against Radical wrong-doing did not stop there, but the revolution progressed until the auspicious result has been reached—that a majority of Democratic senators will assume control of the United States Senate in March, 1879.

THE RESTORATION OF VIRGINIA

and her sister southern States to their rightful position in the Federal Union, and the just distribution of the burdens and benefits of the Union among all the States, can only be consummated by the comple overthrow of the Radical party and the return of all departments of the Government of the Democratic control. The history of national parties in our country during the eventful years since the war has demonstrated that the Conservative people of Virginia must look to the National Democratic party as their only true and efficient ally in the great contest now pending for equality of right and benefit under the Federal Union, and for the permanent restoration of constitutional principles in the conduct of national affairs. The South owes to the National Democratic party whatever measure of constitutional liberty is now allowed to its people. The heel of military power was not lifted from the neck of southern communities until the Democratic party took control of the House of Representatives. It lost no time in serving notice upon a Radical President that the national purse should no longer be used to employ the army in suppressing local self-government. Then, and not till then, the Commonwealths of Louisiana and South Carolina were delivered from bayonet rule and restored to the peaceful processes of constitutional government. This DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE has made the most vigorous assault upon the extravagance, corruption, and crimes of Radical rule. Seaching scrutiny has been made into all departments of the Government, and corrupt Radical officials, from Cabinet officers down to revenue thieves, have been exposed and punished. Resistance has been raised to all congressional schemes for corrupt subsidies and class legislations. A rigid economy is enforced in national appropriations. The annual expenditures have been reduced thirty millions of dollars. And the Democrats in the House have labored strenuously to relieve Virginia and the South from the unjust taxation imposed by the internal revenue and tariff legislation of the Radical party.

These facts attest the claim of the National Democratic party to your confidence, and these are the aspects of national politics under which you will vote for representatives in Congress.

By maintaining a compact and efficient organization of the Conservative party and concentrating your votes upon your chosen standard-bearers, you achieved a signal victory over Radicalism in Virginia in the congressional election of 1874, and again in 1876. You elected eight out of nine Congressmen from Virginia. All of these representatives proved true to your interests on the floor of Congress, and your delegation won a marked and merited influence in that body by its ability and fidelity. By the action of duly constituted district conventions held in eight of the nine Congressional districts the fairly chosen,

CANDIDATES OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

are now before you for your suffrages. Hunton, Beale, Goode, Hinton, Johnston, Tucker, Cabell and Richmond, have been duly nominated as Conservative candidates, and all of them are worthy of the cordial and earnest support of all true Virginians.

We earnestly appeal to you to give them a united and efficient support. By doing so you can elect all of them Such a victory will cheer the heart and nerve the arm of that constitutional party which alone has the power to confront and destroy Radical rule, and to restore the blessings of honest, just and beneficent government to all sections of our common country.

We are impelled to make this appeal to all true-heerted Conservatives in Virginia because there are influences at work in your midst which seriously threaten the unity, efficiency and permanent existence of the Conservative party. Men who call themselves Conservatives are warring against your regular nominees, and are appealing to Conservatives to sustain them as Indipendents, upon one or other pretext of assumed superiority of wisdom and capacity to serve the public interest; and a few newspapers, heretofore ranked as Conservative, are upholding these Independents in their efforts to divide and disrupt the Conservative party. These INDEPENDENTS AND THEIR ABETTORS well know that they have no rational hope of success except by seducing Conservatives to unite with the Radical negroes and whites in Virginia to defeat your chosen standard-bearers. In proof of this it is already apparent in two congressional districts that Radical leaders are invoking the negroes and white Radicals to support the Independent candidates for Congress, and there is satisfactory information that the Radical managers at Washington are advising the concentration of the Radical vote in Virginia upon these Independents as the best means of weakening and destroying the Conservative party. We earnestly exhort you to resist and rebuke all such attempts to draw you away from your allegiance and support of your chosen standard-bearers. Under the Conservative organization every man who has any claim to popular confidence and favor has a fair field and a full chance to submit his claims to fairly-chosen conventions of the party. No man who is an intelligent and true Conservative will refuse to abide by this arbitrament. No party can maintain its existence whose members deny the binding authority of its fairly-constituted conventions. Bolters and Independents, and their abettors, seek to stab the very vitals of the party. It is worthy of your notice that these Independent movements are chiefly contrived and promoted by office-hunters and their friends. Such persons are not disinterested and trustworthy counsellors of the people. Some of these office-seekers ask you to betray your party and vote for them upon the modest pretence that they are the discoverers of

SOME POLITICAL NOSTRUM

which they can administer with wondrous public benefit. It should suffice for you to say to them that their patriotic purposes can be served by publishing their specific, and that your chosen representatives have wisdom and virtue enough to consider and adopt whatever value there may be in their theories, and that you cannot recognize any man as wise or patriotic who endeavors to distract and divide the Conservative party in the present condition of national affairs.

Some of these bolters and their newspapers seek to win your support by claiming to be able and ready to achieve great public blessings by introducing certain financial measures for the consideration of Congress. Such persons ought to know that the very first step towards procuring any reform in the financial policy of the Government is to expel from power the Radical party, which has created the financial evils of which they complain, and put the National Democratic party in control of the finances. That party has proved its ability and its purposes to protect all sections of the country in matters of finance as well as all other public interests. The chief strength and support of the Democratic party lies in the South and West. For this reason (in addition to its uniform fidelity to constitutional privileges) this great national party is the sole rational allowance and hope of the South for desiring and executing all reforms in government needful for the relief and prosperity of the southern people. The experiment of introducing

A THIRD PARTY

on the arena of national politics will prove a disastrous folly to the South. It can only end in giving a new lease of power to the Radicals and prolonging their baneful reign. We submit that true wisdom on the part of the Conservatives in Virginia is to help the Democratic party to complete its work, so auspiciously begun, of expelling the Radicals from all departments of the Government, and thus acquire the power to correct the financial mischiefs and all other wrong doings of Radicalism.—Self-seeking politicians, aided by some of the newspapers in Virginia, are striving to rend the Conservative party by efforts to revive the obsolete animosities which once divided Whigs and Democrats. It is difficult to conceive a motive for this mischievous attempt except a sinister and selfish one. Virginia owes her deliverance from Radical rule in her domestic concerns solely to the Conservative party. That party achieved its victories by the hearty union and cordial co-operation of Whigs and Democrats. It was by this union only that the property, intelligence, and virtue of the State obtained control of its government, and by the maintenance of this union only can these elements retain that control.

WE EARNESTLY APPEAL

to you in tender regard for all interests, individual and social, which depend upon good government, to resist and rebuke every artifice and expedient employed to weaken your loyalty to the Conservative party. Remember the horrible pit and the miry clay from which it delivered you. Its powerful arm has proved your sure protection in the terrible trials through which you have lived since 1865. Let no one beguile you into the fatal folly of throwing away this great weapon of your defence. Whatever evils there may be to correct in State or Federal affairs can be most surely remedied by all Conservatives keeping close ranks and fighting together. Your Radical foe is still organized and confronting you, and wants to take advantage of weakness and division in the Conservative ranks. If, under a mistaken sense of security, you consent to divide and disband the Conservative party, all the precious fruits of Conservative rule in Virginia for the past ten years will perish, and our State will become the easy prey of Radical dominion and plunder. The corrupt ambition and selfish aims of place-hunters impel them to solicit your votes with criminal indifference to these vital public interests. None of them are entitled to your favor who ask you to help in dividing and disrupting the Conservative party.

In presenting this advice and appeal

WE BEG YOU TO NOTICE

that our counsel is in harmony with that given in other southern States by their most eminent and patriotic public men. Senator Hill, of Georgia, has recently urged this counsel upon his fellow-citizens; and that tried and true patriot, Governor Wade Hampton, has recently pressed the following words of warning and advice upon the Conservatives of South Carolina:

"The greatest evil now threatening our party is that of an Independent movement. He who sets up his individual judgment as a rule of action, and refuses to act in full accord with our platform, in spirit and in letter, is an Independent; and an Independent, at this crisis of our affairs, is worse than a Radical. He places himself, by his own action, outside the pale of our party, and he should be voted out of it. He who is not with us is against us, and should be ranked among our opponents; for an open enemy is far less dangerous than a pretended friend. Our party must be kept fully organized, perfectly compact and thoroughly disciplined.—Every member of it must yield implicit obedience to its dictates, sacrificing his private judgment to its expressed policy, and subordinating all personal ambition to the public welfare."

By order of the committee.

JOHN T. LOVELL, Chairman.

J. Bell Bigger, Secretary.

THE QUESTION OF THE STATE DEBT.—In speaking of the pertinancy of the State debt question to the Congressional election in this District, the Charlottesville *Chronicle* has the following sensisible words:

"As a mere political question, perhaps it does not properly belong to it, but we assert that there is a question of public morals involved, high above and infinitely beyond all personal peculiarities and considerations of policy, beside which all other issues ought to sink into insignificance. It does not concern us whether this District is represented in Congress by a Catholic, a Presbyterian, or a Methodist; but it is a matter in which we are deeply interested as citizens of Virginia whether we are represented by men who recognize the sanctity of obligations, or by those whose proclaimed design is to throttle creditors, violate the public faith, set aside solemn contracts and provide for the easy payment of debts, public and private, by flooding the county with a depreciated paper currency."

ILLS OF INFLATION.—The Charlottesville *Chronicle* in an able article on the inflation of the currency says:

"The inevitable consequence, therefore of an over-issue of paper money, whether redeemable in coin or of the absolute kind, will be the stagnation of trade and the depression of business of every description. Judge Harris will just as effectually work mischief by his policy of inflation as the wildest greenback lunatic. He advocates an inflation of the currency to an extent which he does not now propose to limit."

A COSTLY JOKE.—In a joking way, a North Carolinian gave his note to an unemployed tar-heel for $12,000 payable upon the delivery of 6,000 lizard hides. The man with his wife and five children took up their abode in the woods, after diligent labor procured the hides, and there is now a suit in court for the payment of the $12,000, with a very good prospect for the plaintiff to obtain his "lizard dust."

Can Inflationists Tell Us?

A correspondent of the Lynchburg News, who signs himself "Rebus," puts the following questions to that class of financial monomaniacs who profess to cure all the ills of hard times by inflating the country with a worthless currency:

1st. How inflating the currency, now more than twice as great as in 1860, and 1861, will benefit the people unless the people have something to produce the money?

2d. If the currency is increased how are the people to be benefited? Will not the purchasing power of the currency decrease as the volume increases? What difference will it make if a man gets $1 a day and pays $1 for fifty pounds of flour, twelve pounds of meat, ten pounds of sugar, or if he gets $1.50 a day and has to pay 50 per cent. more for his necessaries?

3d. When, in the history of the world, did labor advance in price as money declined in value? When it took $50 in "Confederate" to buy $1 in gold, What laboring man got the half of $60 for his day's work?

4th. How much more did the currency of the State Banks cost the people than does the National currency now cost; allowing loss in exchanging notes of one State for those of another, loss by breaking of banks, &c., &c.?

5th. What body, personal or political, ever improved its condition by "watering" its circulating medium, making the sound unsound, and the pure impure?

6th. If nine-tenths of the business of the country is now done by drafts, checks, &c., what guarantee of increase of business does a further issue of paper money give, when there are a plenty of facilities for transacting ten times the present amount?

7th. Isn't redeemability in coin the basis of a bank note's worth; and, if so what basis of value has your irredeemable paper, which to have value must be a promise to pay in dollars, and if the promise is stamped on a note and never performed, isn't the whole thing a fraud?

8th. Wasn't the present condition of things, hard times, brought about mainly by speculation, ventures, experiments, extravagance, &c., engendered by the period of redundant currency, preceding the panic, and isn't this state of things usual to all periods when money is plentiful and easy to get?

9th. In reason or by past experience can real relief come, save through the tried, true, solid way of patience, economy and industry?

10th. Haven't the politicians generally mounted the most specious, plausible hobbies to ride into public favor because they were superficially pleasant and promised to be popular? And lastly, what, oh! what, will be the destiny of a country worked out by the politicians?

THE REPUBLICANS ENDORSE GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.—At a meeting of the colored Republican Central Committe of Manchester, held last week, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas it has been considered impracticable to place before the people a Republican candidate for Congress in this (Third) district; and whereas there are two candidates now in the field asking the suffrages of the people, your committee, after serious and mature consideration of the premises, are of the opinion that it is best for the colored people of this city and of this district to support and stand by the solid and substantial men of the district, of whom we receive our daily bread, and on whom we must necessarily depend for future prosperity; and whereas it is well known by us that the leaders of the Greenback party in this district are bolters from the regular Conservative party of Virginia, and are seeking only their own self-aggrandizement without any thought of our good as a people, and to obtain office, for which they have neither capacity nor merit, are now calling upon us not only to support them in flooding the country with irredeemable, hence worthless, paper money, but to adopt their wild schemes of the Kearneyites, communism, and other doctrines, which, to maintain would be ruinous to us as a people; therefore—

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the colored citizens of Manchester, and also of the district, to cast their votes for Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and for the present let this new party and this Newman alone.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—We thank the good genius which keeps a break on political madness for having put a stop to the wild career of Greenback lunacy. Had that unscrupulous party chosen a dozen congressmen at the present elections, we here in Virginia, endeavoring to counteract them, would have been forced to great exertions. They have more zeal and skill in fuss-making and bragging than any party so bad with no more strength than it has, which we have known in our long experience. As it is, the riotous wranglers and more riotous claqueurs that follow the talkers about are "quite chap-fallen." A shower-bath has come upon them as though a river had been let loose, or another dam-disaster of great volume had swept over them. Their tears of grief flow in quantity to find its way to the earth and to saturate that were it covered two feet deep with greenbacks. The exigency is such that we apprehend that Mr. Newman and Major Camm Patteron will have to suspend their campaign while a council is held to determine what is to be done in the emergency. The people of Virginia are immensely indebted to the people of the Northwest for putting their foot upon Greenbackers. One Greenbacker, to borrow a simile, is like a grasshopper, who makes more fuss in a meadow than the hundred fat cattle which graze therein. Had the whole party been set to racket-making by a little moonshine from the plains we should all be soon deaf.

Changing the figure somewhat, the news has the same effect upon noisy Greenbackers that tying of a brick to a jackass's tail has upon him—silences his bray.—*Rich. Dispatch*

NATURE'S NOBLEST REMEDY!

Endorsed by Medical Profession.

THE ALUM AND IRON MASS AND WATER FROM THE

Bedford Alum and Iron Springs.

ESTABLISHED 26 YEARS.

'An excellent tonic, alterative and diuretic.'—Medical Asso. Lynchburg, Va.

'Used with unparalleled success in hemorrhagic, Malarial Fever.' I recommend it as a preventive and cure for Yellow Fever.'—W. A. Green, M. D., Ex-Vice Pres't Ga. Med. Asso.

'Invaluable for Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa and Nervous Diseases.'—Geo. T. Harrison, M. D., Woman's Hospital, N. Y.

'Efficient in disorders of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Bladder.'—B. R. Mitchell, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

'Successful in diseases peculiar to Women.'—B. Blackford, M. D., W. H. Horton, M. D., Va.

'Unequaled in Scrofulous and Cutaneous Affections.'—J. M. Allen, M. D., North Carolina.

'Successfully used in Venereal Infections.—B. Roemer, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri.

'Unfailing in Throat Diseases.'—Drs. G. W. Carrington and W. S. Morris, Virginia.

'Entirely cured of chills by it.'—Rev. E. C. Dodson, Va.

'Has real merit.'—So. Med. Journal.

PRICES—Water, $1 case of 1 doz. ½ gal. bottles; $3 for 5 gal. demijohn; 30 cents gallon.

Mass:—50 cts. and $1 bottle, $2 50 and $5 half dozen; sent postpaid. Liberal terms properly graded to wholesale and retail dealers. Directions and Analysis with each package. Full proof of all claimed sent free upon application. Sample supply free to physicians desiring to test.

These Springs are open the year round. Terms till 1st December $25 month, $9 week, $1.50 day, to favor those cut off from home by yellow fever. Fare first-class—all the attractions—Carriages meet visitors at Lynchburg, Lawyer's and Forest upon advice of arrival; latter two points only 4 miles from Springs. Fare to Springs $1. Address A. M. DAVIES, Pres't of the Co., Lynchburg, Va. There is a Sanitarium on the premises in charge of Skillful physician for treatment of invalids. Sold by

apr2-1y GEO. W. MAY & CO., Staunton, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Valley Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Staunton, on WEDNESDAAY, the 13th day of NOVEMBER, 1878.

A. MADDISON,
oct15 Secretary.

Staunton, Lexington, and Fincastle papers copy t. d. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SITUATE IN THE VILLAGE OF FISHERSVILLE.—Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta County entered on the 6th of Jnue, 1878, in the chancery cause therein pending of Bateman vs. Young, I will proceed, in the village of Fishersville, on

Wednesday, the 2nd day of October, 1878,

to sell at public auction a lot of ground in said village belonging to Wm. P. Young containing three quarters of an acre more or less with a good house and other improvements thereon.

TERMS:—A sufficient sum on cash to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale and the balance on a credit of six and twelve months payable in equal instalments, the purchaser executing bonds for said deferred instalments with approved personal security bearing interest from date and waiving the Homestead Exemption. And the title retained as ultimate security.

WM. A. HUDSON,
sep3-4t Commissioner.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed until

Saturday, the 26th day of October, 1878,

at 3 o'clock, p. m., in the village of Fishersville.

W. A. HUDSON,
oct15-tds Commissioner.

CLOAKS!

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

I will open this week a beautiful assortment of

—|CLOAKS,|—

IN

ENGLISH BEAVER,

MATALASSE, &c., &c.

LATEST STYLES,

and at

VERY LOW PRICES!

—|LADIES|—

will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing.

oct15 W. H. WELLER.

PERRY & TEN BROECK

will still maintain their reputation for keeping

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE

STOCK of GOODS

in the city.

WHEN YOU WANT SOMETHING

A Little Better than the Usual Run,

you are sure to get it at

oct15 PERRY & TEN BROECK'S.

THE HANDSOMEST DISPLAY OF

ELEGANT GOODS

is now to be seen at

PERRY & TEN BROECK'S.

FOR

Elegant Neckwear

AND

LACE GOODS,

New Designs, go to

oct15 PERRY & TEN BROECK'S.

ALL THE NEW LINES IN

HOSIERY,

of good qualities and styles, for

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at

PERRY & TEN BROECK'S.

CORSETS! CORSETS!!

See the newest

French Importation,

which for

Comfort, Durability and Economy, are unequaled, at

PERRY & TEN BROECK'S.

KID GLOVES!

The only full line in the city.

from 50 cents up.

oct15 PERRY & TEN BROECK.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Catt & Shuff, are requested to settle by November 1st. After that date all accounts will be placed in the hands of a collector for collection. Very respectfully,

oct15-3t CHAS. W. SHUFF.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Geo. W. Crobarger, dec'd, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, and all owing the estate will come forward at once and settle.

M. R. COALTER,
oct15-3t Adm'r of G. W. Crobarger, dec'd.

CATTLE FOR SALE.—I have between fifty and sixty head of Cattle for sale, from two to three year olds, pass steers and speyed heifers. Any one wishing to purchase can address me at Forest Depot, Bedford county, Va.

oct15-2t DAVID W. KYLE.

LAND SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF

Valuable Grazing and Farming Lands in *GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.*

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Greenbrier county, rendered at the May term, 1877, in a suit in chancery therein pending, between H. R. Beard, Pl'ff, and Matthew Arbuckle and others, Defendants, the undersigned commissioner, appointed for the purpose, will resell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Hotel of W. W. Moore, in the town of Lewisburg, on

Saturday, the 26th day of October, 1878,

the following valuable tracts of land, as the property of said Arbuckle, viz:

1st. A tract of **348¼ acres,** more or less, known as the Dotson place.

2nd. Two tracts adjacent to each other, and the first joining the said Dotson place, said to contain **500 acres,** but which will be sold by the acre, and the exact quantity ascertained by survey.

3rd. A tract of **73¼ acres,** more or less, known as the Price land, and joining the second of the two tracts last above named.

4th. A tract of **277 acres,** more or less, known as that part of the Byrd place not sold to C. H. Hares and wife; the said 277 acres consist of seven small tracts of 20, 12¼, 72, 10¾, 6, 14, and 30 acres, respectively, all of which, however, except the said 20 acres, lie together and will all be sold as one tract.

5th. A tract of **279½ acres,** more or less, known as the Dunn land, consisting of six small tracts of 43, 47, 9, 14½, 86, and 80 acres, respectively—the 86 and 80 acres being bound for unpaid purchase money, will be sold separately.

These lands have long been known as among the best, if not the very best, in this county, and offer a fine opportunity either for investment or speculation. A plat and survey of said lands will be exhibited at the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—The said lands will be sold for enough cash in hand to pay the proportionate part of the costs of suit and expenses of sale; balance upon a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months from day of sale, with interest thereon from said date; bonds with approved personal security will be required for the deferred payments, and the title will be retained as further security until all the purchase money is paid.

JNO. W. HARRIS,
oct1-4t Pr's fee $20.00. Commissioner.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF STAUNTON. In pursuance of a trust deed executed by M. A. Miller to Orlando Smith and Thomas C. Elder, of date September 9th, 1872, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Hustings Court of Staunton, Deed Book, 6, pages 166-'67, the undersigned, as surviving trustee in said deed, will sell at public auction, upon the premises, *on Wednesday, the 13th day of November,* 1878, that very desirable property at the North-west corner of Augusta and Frederick streets in the city of Staunton, known as the MILLER HOUSE. The lot fronts about 79 feet on west-side of Augusta street and about 78 feet on the North-west side of Frederick. For a more particular description of the property reference is made to the above-mentioned trust deed. The improvements are a large, substantial brick dwelling, two stories high, with basements, and all necessary out-buildings.

The property is in good condition, and has been used for a number of years as a Boarding House, for which it is admirably adapted.

It is not often that more desirable property is offered at public sale in Staunton.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the balance due on the bonds secured by the above-mentioned trust deed, and the costs of sale, which altogether will probably aggregate about $6,500, the cash will be required; for the residue, the purchaser will be required to execute three bonds, equal in amount, with good personal security, payable at one, two and three years from day of sale with interest from last named day; and the title will be withheld as ultimate security.

THOS. C. ELDER,
sep10-tds Surviving Trustee.

LAND SALE.—Under decree of March Term, Circuit Court, in Miller's Adm'r vs. Peters, I will offer at auction, in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, on

Tuesday, November 5th, 1878,

the George Peters tract, of **79 acres,** in the possession of Thomas J. Walker, with dwelling, outbuildings and appurtenances.

This is a desirable little farm, lying near the route of the S. V. Railroad, about a mile East of New Hope, has running water, good orchard, &c.

TERMS:—About $130 in cash, and balance in three bonds at 6, 12 and 18 months, with security, and bearing interest,—or terms to suit parties if a larger cash payment is made.

THOMAS D. RANSON,
oct8-4t Commissioner.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale privately, a portion of my Home Farm, containing **135 or 140 Acres,** as the purchaser may wish. Twenty-five or thirty acres, heavily timbered, and within 1¼ miles of Fishersville Depot, on Ches. & Ohio Railroad, in Augusta county.

The quality of the land is first rate, and has a new, unfinished log house on it, with fine springs, and a stream of water running through the centre of the place.

Terms accommodating. Call on or address

SAM'L H. STEELE,
mar28-tf Waynesboro, Va

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS

1878. —|FALL!|— 1878.

AT

GLADKE'S

YOU CAN FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF

GOODS IN THIS MARKET!

Having just returned from the East, I am prepared to show my friends and customers a very large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:

GROS GRAIN SILKS in all colors.

CASHMERES in all colors.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

New Style Dress Goods,

All qualities and colors.

CARPETS!

WOOLENS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, NOTIONS of all descriptions,

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES,

LADIES' CLOAKS, FURS,

SHAWLS AND SKIRTS,

From the Lowest to the Highest,

and many other Goods too numerous to mention,—all bought very low direct from the IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS, and I can safely say that no one can undersell US.

Come and see our beautiful CASHMERES, all colors, at 40 cents.
Our CARPETS at 25 cents a yard is as good as any in city at 40 cents.
Our CALICO COMFORTS at $1.00 are worth $1.50.
Our 20 cent DRESS GOODS sells everywhere at 25 cents and more.
We propose to lead at such quotations, that no one can find fault with.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

MRS. GLADKE

this season shows 150 different colors of SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS, also the largest stock of RIBBONS in this market,

FEATHERS, FLOWERS,

FELT AND STRAW HATS,

and MILLINERY GOODS generally, unequaled in prices.

IT WILL DO YOU GOOD TO SEE

OUR FAIR DISPLAY OF FALL STYLES!

OUR

88 Cent Gents' Shirts, WHITE EAGLE,

are better than any $1.00 Shirt in this market. They are made at our own Factory in New York, of the best material that is possible to put in a Shirt. COME AND SEE THEM.

—|CORSETS,|—

at 25, 50, 75 cents, $1.00 and upwards. We are agents for

Seligman's Celebrated Nursing Cor