Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1879.

We have held our paper back one day in order to get as complete returns from the election as possible. So far as received these indicate that the Readjusters have carried the State and will have a good working majority in both Houses, but not two-thirds. While this places the McCulloch bill beyond repeal for the present, it strikes that measure a blow which will render it almost useless, for no bondholder will care to fund his bonds in the face of such strong opposition.—*Rockbridge Enterprise*, (*Readjuster.*)

If the election of a majority of Readjusters shall have the effect which the *Enterprise* predicts, and evidently desires, the result will be, that the bondholders will decline to fund in *three* per cent bonds under the McCulloch law, whereby the State will remain under obligation to pay *six* per cent, just double what it would be under the McCulloch law. Is this what the tax-payers desire? Hardly; and yet this is the result for which the Readjusters rejoice.

Was ever such madness exhibited outside of a lunatic Asylum? Such views have the character of madness, if the interests of the tax-payers are considered, but if the purpose be to advance the interest of a party at the expense of the honor and interest of the State, then there is "method" in this madness, for the purpose would be to make the interest on the public debt sufficiently great, together with the expenses of the government and the public schools, to exceed the revenues of the State, and thus seemingly to verify the prophecy of the readjusters that the revenues of the State would not be sufficient to pay all its obligations. Though this would be manifestly fallacious, as an argument against the McCulloch settlement which would be thus prevented from being carried into effect, yet the readjusters would expect to make political capital of it, and this accounts for their desire to increase, rather than to decrease, the indebtedness of the State. It is certainly the interest of the tax-payers to have *six* per cent bonds funded into *three* per cent bonds, and if it shall not be done, the readjusters will be responsible for it, and for the burdens of taxation which their policy inevitably imposes upon the tax-payers, to say nothing of the disastrous effect of their policy upon the honor and credit of the State, which are of incalculable value, but which that party seem to disregard, upon the degrading consideration that honor is of no value as "it cannot buy a breakfast," seemingly ignorant of the fact that honor is to the State what chastity is to female character—a virtue the value of which no pecuniary consideration can measure. A State without honor is as a body without a soul—dead.

Though the readjusters do not desire it, their success will not only add to the strength of the opposition in the North to the success of the Democratic party, but it will even inspire the Republican party of this State with the hope of carrying it for a Republican candidate for the Presidency next year.

The argument in the North will be, that the Democratic party of the south is a repudiating party, that should not be trusted with power, and will point to the success of the readjusters in this State as proof of it, and it will have great effect in weakening the Democratic party in the Nothern States.

In every aspect, National and State, the success of the readjusters, as they are called by a misnomer, is prolific of misfortune and calamity—"the direful spring of woes unnumbered." The effect, we fear, will be "evil, and only evil, and that continually." We hope that Providence in its wisdom may "from evil educe good."

HOW REPUDIATION COSTS.—President Simonds, of the First National Bank of Charleston, S. C., in a communication to the News of that city, says: "There is nothing more certain than that the repudiators have cost the State already more than the whole consolidated debt. Why ask capitalists abroad to invest here when those of our own people who have money to invest, (and their number is much larger than is generally supposed,) are daily seeking investments in United States four per. cents. and other securities outside of the State, because they have lost confidence in the good character of the State? The money which has been sent out of the State in the last two or three years would have completed all the public works you name, as well as many others not named, and would also have put thousands of spindles in motion in the very section where the repudiators most abound, thus giving employment directly to women and children, and indirectly to the farmers in raising provisions to feed the operatives."

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—In Spring Garden township, York county, Pa., last Thursday, a youth named William Stambaugh, aged sixteen years, went to the farm of Mr. Hines, a neighbor, where they were thrashing, and while playing in the straw with a daughter of Mr. Hines, the latter took a shaking fork, filled with straw and playfully tossed it at him. At the same moment the boy started forward, the fork striking his face, one of its prongs penetrating his right nostril and reaching the brain. Blood flowed freely from the wound for twenty-four hours following, and as soon as the flow ceased the brain became clogged, and the youth's senses were gone, he remaining in a wild and flighty condition until death relieved him of his sufferings.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—At the Fairmont W. Va., last Friday week, a female from Cincinnati "went up" in a heated air balloon. The ascent was fine. The balloon was borne in an easterly direction, about a mile away, in the middle of the Monongahela river, and if it had not been for timely aid the female æronaut might have drowned, but she was promptly rescued and escaped with a ducking.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—Mr. A. S. Abell, Proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun*, and G. W. Childs, Proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* have each contributed the sum of $500 to the fund for the maintenance and education of the orphan children of the late Gen. Hood.

Two colored men—Geo. Bannister and Henry Nofsinger—charged with stealing wheat in Botetourt county, have fled to parts unknown.

How We Are Looked At Abroad.

The Baltimore "Gazette" of Thursday has the following editorial on the state of affairs in Virginia:

"The news from Virginia seems to indicate a victory for the "readjusters" or repudiators of the State debt. It is not yet assured, for the votes of the remoter districts are not yet ascertained, but the outlook is dispiriting. It is a satisfaction, however, to note that in the centers of intelligence, such as Richmond and Charlottesville, where the spirit of Old Virginia is least contaminated, the victory of the debt-payers was most decided, while in the places where the negro republican vote was strongest the readjusters were successful. But this will not save the State from the disgrace and the business disasters which will follow if repudiation should win the day, nor will it ever blunt the edge of the radical taunts. On the news of the election Virginia consols declined in value in this market from 66⅜ to 62⅝. Should the news of to-day confirm the report that the "readjusters" have won, a still further decline will take place. The debt payers have made a splendid fight. They have contested the onset of the repudiationists like men who fought for the honor and the welfare of the State. If they have lost it will be bitter for them to feel that they will be involved in the disgrace of the Commonwealth and will be confounded in the general reproach. It will be a greater loss to Virginia than all the losses of the war—the ruined industries, the fields laid waste, the forests cut down, the mills and barns burned, the cities destroyed and the lines of transportation made bankrupt. The forests will grow again, the mills, and barns and fences be rebuilt and harvests grow in the furrows plowed by the war, but the stain on the old Commonwealth if repudiation be consummated, will never be effaced."

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a moderate republican paper, is not enthusiastic over the republican prospects for the approaching presidential election. In a table, which it says is "the best that can be done in the way of presenting a table of the electoral vote of 1880 favorably to the republican party," it gives as certain democratic States all the Southern States and Indiana, making 153 electoral votes. In the doubtful States it places Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, with 50 electoral votes, claiming the remaining Northern and Western States, with 166 votes, as certain for the republicans. There are necessary to a choice 185 votes, which the republicans will not have, even if the 15 votes of New Jersey and Connecticut be added to their 166, unless they get New York, and which, and more, the Democrats will have if they get New York. That, in fact, is the only State they want to make their election sure. Hence the *Inquirer* regards New York as the battle-ground, and it concludes that "nothing but hard, intelligent work from now until the day of election will avail, and even with all that the result will be in doubt."

RESULT IN NEW YORK.—Special interest attaches to the election in New York as upon the vote of that State will in all probability depend the result of the Presidential election. The result last Tuesday would seem to indicate that the vote of that State will be cast next year for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In the vote last Tuesday the Republican candidate, Cornell, was elected, but this was owing to the fact that there were two Democratic candidates in the field for that office—Robinson and Kelley. The balance of the State ticket was elected by the Democrats, which shows that the vote of the State is Democratic.

A MONUMENT TO ADAM.—A subscription paper is now being circulated in Elmira, New York, to raise $2,000 with which to erect in that city a monument to Adam. The idea of erecting a monument to Adam in Elmira, originated with the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher in a discourse, in which it was held that if Elmira was not the Garden of Eden, it should have been. Mark Twain, whose summer residence is in Elmira, and whose wife is a native of the city, at once fell in with the Rev. Mr. Beecher. A marble monument, seventy-five feet high, is to be raised.—It is to have an inscription written by Mark Twain. It is expected to be in position for unveiling by next spring.

BARN BURNT.—From the *Virginia Free Press* we learn that the barn on the "Belle View" farm of Henry B. Davenport, Esq., occupied by Mr. Joshua Fellows, two and a quarter miles from Charlestown, was destroyed by fire about three o'clock on Tuesday morning last. Four horses, five fattening hogs, a wheat drill, four or five tons of hay, some straw and harness, were consumed. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and a tramp is the suspected party. The barn was fully insured in the "Jefferson County Mutual." Loss upon the contents about $600.

Detective Frank Lane, who is accused of leading the mob that lynched Bill Young at Luray, Mo., a few days ago, and several other persons implicated in that affair, were arraigned at Luray Wednesday, but nobody was there to prosecute and no action was taken.—John Young, a son of Bill Young, who had threatened vengeance upon the murderers of his father, has left the country, and Mrs. Young, at whose instance the arrests were made, will leave Luray.

There is at least one citizen of Mississippi who is doing good work for the future of his state and section. Dr. C. M. Vaiden, of Vaiden, Miss., is supporting and paying tuition for seventy-five students in the State University at Oxford. He is a wealthy man, and every year gives thousands of dollars towards the education of the youth of his State.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—Mrs. Jane Seward was badly burned in her room on Clay street, in Lynchburg, while in bed, Tuesday night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Her bed was almost entirely burned and the unfortunate lady's injuries are thought to be of a very serious nature, and may prove fatal.

Bill Davis was hanged in Lockport, Texas, Thursday, for the murder of Dolly Hudspett, October 20, 1878. He confessed his guilt on the scaffold, and met his death unmoved.

Virginia Elections.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday says that official and unofficial returns have been received from every county in the State, with the following result:—

HOUSE.

Conservative Debt-Payers elected	42
White Republican Debt-Payers elected	3
White Republicans elected uncertain on debt	2
Colored Republicans elected	11
Readjusters elected	41
Portsmouth tie	1
	100

SENATE.

Conservative Debt-Payers	14
White Republican Debt-Payers	4
Colored Republicans	2
Readjusters	20
	40

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday says:—

"We have twenty-three Readjusters in the Senate *certain*, and fifty-six Readjusters in the House of Delegates *certain*—with well-founded hopes of one more Senator and two more Readjusters."

It will be observed that there will be 16 Republicans in the House, and 6 in the Senate, which gives them the balance of power, enabling them to elect, between Conservative candidates for the United States Senate, the one that is less objectionable, or more acceptable, to them.

SUICIDE IN SHENANDOAH.—We learn from the Shenandoah *Herald* that Charles Spiker, a young man nearly 22 years of age, living near Mt. Olive in that county, committed suicide on Tuesday evening October 28th, by shooting himself with a pistol. He had just returned home from near Martinsburg, and had gone to his room, when the family were startled by the report of a pistol. On going to his room, they found him lying on the floor, dead, the pistol lying by his hand. Cause is unknown.

The jury of inquest was summoned and after hearing the testimony and examining the body, returned a verdict that Charles Spiker came to his death by a pistol in his own hands and that the act was done in a moment of extreme aberration of mind.

MAJOR RENO IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., is as follows: "The charges preferred by Gen. Sturges against Maj. Reno, of the 7th cavalry, were received at department headquarters Wednesday, and Gen. Terry has detailed a court-martial to sit at Fort Meade for Reno's trial on the 24th inst. The charges are based on Reno's having been drunk a week ago last Friday, in which condition he acted improperly in the presence of a lady and had a fight in consequence. After that he acted improperly while intoxicated, and wound up with a fight at the officers' club-room with Surgeon Brewer, of Md. Reno is said to have been worsted in both fights."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6.—An extra freight train on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad jumped the track near Weldon, this morning, and the engine, a box car and flat were thrown down an embankment a distance of twenty feet turning bottom upward. Other box cars were wrecked. The engineer was badly hurt, but the firemen escaped by jumping from the locomotive.

A colored woman named Nancy Drew, at Suffolk, this afternoon attempted to pass beneath a freight train in getting across the railroad track, and was run over and killed. The train was standing when the woman attempted to cross, and started suddenly.

SIGNIFICANT.—The following dispatch was sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington:—

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 5,

Hon. GREEN B. RAUM, Treasury Department, Washington:—

It appears that the Repudiators have carried this State. If so, Virginia belongs to the doubtful States for next November. JAS. D. BRADY."

It would seem from the above despatch from a Republican, that the Republicans consider the success of the Readjusters as a basis of hope that they may carry this State next year for the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

ARREST OF AN INCENDIARY.—Thos. Check has been arrested at Jacktown, Pa., on a charge of setting fire to Bethany College, West Va., last month. He was taken to Wellsburg, West Va., Saturday morning. On the way the populace, who had recently suffered from frequent incendiarism, turned out and threatened to lynch Check, so that the sheriff was compelled to remove the prisoner to Wheeling for safety. Dr. Parkinson, a prominent dentist of Wellsburg, West Va, has been arrested as an accessory.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The barn on the "Belle View" farm of Mr. Henry B. Davenport, occupied by Mr. Joshua Fellow, two miles from Charlestown, W. Va., was destroyed by fire at an early hour Tuesday morning last. Four horses, five fattening hogs, a wheat drill, four or five tons of hay, some straw and harness, were consumed. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and a tramp is the suspected party. The barn was fully insured; loss upon the contents about $600.

The Richmond *Dispatch* maintains that, without the negro vote, the readjusters would not have elected a dozen members of the House, nor half a dozen members of the Senate. This may be an exaggeration, but it seems evident that, without the negro vote, they would have been in a great minority. Wher ever they could determine the result in favor of the readjusters, the negroes voted for them.

COWS DIED FROM EATING FROZEN TURNIPS.—The *Border Watchman* says "that Mr. Andrew Surgeon, who resides at Fort Spring, Greenbrier Co., lost three very fine cows on Monday last, from eating frozen turnips. A fourth one was taken sick and it was thought would die, but finally recovered."

CANNOT REPEAL IT.—The readjusters have not elected enough members of the Legislature to repeal the McCulloch settlement, as a bill to repeal it would be vetoed by the Governor, and it would require a majority of two-thirds to pass it over the veto.

SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED.—We learn from the *Alderson Enterprise* that about a week ago, a school-house in Springfield District in Monroe county, W. Va., was burned by an incendiary.

The dwelling and barn of Edward Perkinson, in Prince George's county, Va, were burned a few nights ago, together with a large quanty of furniture and forage, grain and vegetables.

[From Richmond Whig of yesterday.]

The General Assembly.

SENATE—MEMBERS ELECT.

[R. stands for Re-Adjuster and F. for Funder.]

1. Washington and Smyth, A. Fulkerson, R.
2. Scott, Lee and Wise, H. C. Wood, R.
3. Russell, Buchanan and Tazewell.
4. Montgomery, Roanoke and Craig, J. E. Eskridge, R.
5. Pulaski, Wythe, Bland, and Giles, W. A. French, R.
6. Carroll, Grayson and Floyd, P. G. Hale, R.
7. Rockbridge, Botetourt, Alleghany, Bath and Highland, J. H. Sherrard, Jr., R.
8. Rockingham, John Paul, R.
9. Augusta, A. Kolner, F.
10. Shenandoah and Page, H. H. Riddleberger, R.
11. Fauquier and Loudoun, Wm. Mathew, F.
12. Clarke, Frederick and Warren, J. T. Lovell, F.
13. Spotsylvania, Stafford and Louisa, H. W. Murray, F.
14. Alexandria, Fairfax and Prince William, F. L. Smith, F.
15. Culpeper, Rappahannock, Madison and Orange, J. R. Strother, R.
16. Powhatan, Goochland and Chesterfield, Joseph Walker, R.
17. Albemarle and Greene, E. W. Early, F.
18. Buckingham, Fluvanna and Appomattox, W. M. Elliott, R.
19. Amherst and Nelson, C. T. Smith F.
20. Campbell, John W. Daniel, F.
21. Halifax, J. B. Stovall, R.
22. Bedford, J. R. Thurman, F.
23. Patrick and Henry, J. T. Stovall, R.
24. Pittsylvania, John L. Hurt, F.
25. Charlotte and Mecklenburg, C. Davis, R.
26. Franklin, W. T. James, R.
27. Dinwiddie, Greensville and Sussex, —Pickett, F.
28. Lunenburg, Nottoway and Brunswick, B. F. Williams, R.
29. City of Petersburg and counties of Prince George and Surry, R. B. Willcox, R.
30. Amelia, Cumberland and Prince Edward, C. H. Bliss, R.
31. City of Norfolk and county of Princess Anne, E. B. Macon, R.
32. Southampton, Isle of Wight and Nansemond, R. H. Rawles, R.
33. City of Portsmouth and county of Norfolk, J. T. Griffin, F.
34. Hanover and Caroline, Wingfield, F.
35. Richmond city and county of Henrico, H. A. Atkinson and W. W. Henry, F.
36. King George, Richmond, Westmoreland, Northumberland and Lancaster, W. Mayo, R.
37. Accomac and Northampton.
38. Elizabeth City, Warwick, York, James City, Charles City, New Kent and King William, D. M. Norton, R.
39. King & Queen, Middlesex, Gloucester, Essex and Mathews, John G. Cannon, R.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES—MEMBERS ELECT.

[R. signifies Re-Adjuster and F, Funder.]

Accomac.
Albemarle, T. L. Michie, R. and R. T. W. Duke, F.
Alexandria city and county, George Mushback, F.
Alleghany, Bath and Highland, W. H. Revercomb, R.
Amherst, R. A. Coghill, F.
Appomattox, James A. Watkins, R.
Augusta, M Hanger, F, and John Echols, F
Bedford, G L Moorman and D M Clayton, F
Botetourt, L Linkenhoker, R
Brunswick, Collin Johnson, R
Buchanan and Wise,
Buckingham
Campbell, Stephen Adams and G W Morgan, F
Caroline, Smith J R White, R
Carroll,
Charlotte, H L M Goode, F
Chesterfield and Powhatan, N Lewis, R, and R L Jones, F
Clarke and Warren, W N Nelson, F
Craig and Roanoke, M T Spessard, R
Culpeper, J C Gibson, F
Cumberland and Buckingham, Brown, R
Dinwiddie, E H Smith, Rep
Elizabeth City, Warwick, James City and York, R. Norton, R.
Essex, G. W. Coles, R.
Fairfax, R. R. Farr, R.
Fauquier, Robert Stribling, F.
Floyd, Amos Dickerson, R.
Fluvanna, W. E. Haden, R.
Franklin, Perdue, R.
Frederick, E. P. Dandridge, F.
Gloucester, S. B. Chapman, R.
Goochland, J. L. Stratton, R.
Grayson, W. C. Parks, R.
Greene and Madison, J. D. Fray, F.
Greensville and Sussex, H.D.Smith, R.
Halifax, G. R. Gray, R., Palmer, F.
Hanover, H. T. Wickham, Rep. F.
Henrico, John N. Hopkins, F.
Henry, W. S. Redd, R.
Isle of Wight, G. M. Waddell, R
King & Queen, J. W. Bullman, R.
King William, Gregory, F.
Lancaster and Richmond,
Lee,
Loudoun, George R. Head, F.
Loudoun and Fauquier, W. H. Payne, F.
Louisa, Henry J. Wale, R.
Lunenburg, George E. Smith, R.
Mathews and Middlesex, H. F. Bell, R.
Mecklenburg, Ross Hamilton, R.
Montgomery, Ellis, F.
Nansemond, T. H. Cross, R.
Nelson, A. B. Fitzpatrick, F.
New Kent and Charles City, B. W. Lacy, R.
Norfolk city, W. H. Turner and W. H. Hall, Rs.
Norfolk county, R. G. L. Paige, R.
Northampton and Accomac,
Northumberland and Westmoreland,
Nottoway and Amelia, Archer Scott, R
Orange, B. J. Barbour, F.
Petersburg, Drs. D. F. May and W. E. Harwood, Rs.
Page, W. O. Yager, R.
Patrick, W. T. Akers, R.
Pittsylvania, J. J. Wilkinson, W. A. J. Finney, and S. H. Watson, Fs.
Portsmouth, G. R. Edwards, R.
Princess Anne, Little Owens, R.
Prince Edward, —— Evans, R.
Prince George and Surry, E. D. Bland, R.
Prince William, C. F. Nicol, F.
Pulaski and Giles, Mathews, F.
Rappahannock, Menifee, F.
Richmond city, W. Lovenstein, J. H. Chamberlayne, S. B. Witt, and James Lyons, Jr., Fs.
Rockbridge, J. A. Frazier and J. B. Lady, Rs.
Rockingham, S. H. Moffett and R. N. Harrison, Rs.
Russell,
Scott, Dr. McConnell, R.
Shenandoah, J. B. Strayer, R.
Southampton, J. B. Pope, R.
Spottsylvania, Rowe, F.
Smyth and Bland, H. Harmon, R.
Stafford and King George, Duff Green, R.
Tazewell, J. R. Witten, R.
Washington, Jonas S. Kelly, and D. F. Bailey, Rs.
Wythe, R. Sayers, R.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The southbound freight train on the Virginia Midland railroad met with an accident last Friday night near Rapidan station. The caboose and one car went down an embankment, seriously injuring Conductor Wittefield and Brakeman Traverse.

Mrs. Charlotte Letcher, the widow of ex-Gov. Letcher, died at Frankfort, Ky., on the 29th of October, from a dose of arsenic which she took by mistake, supposing it to be burnt alum. She was 87 years old.

Children's Copper and Raw Hide Tipped Shoes and Shoes forever, body, large and small, at reduced prices, at C. L. WELLER'S Boot and Shoe Store.

Lynch Law in the West.

THE HANGING OF YOUNG, IN MISSOURI, AFTER HIS ACQUITTAL AND MARRIAGE, BY A MOB.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 23.]

KEOKUK, IOWA, October 29.—The case of Bill Young, whose trial for the murder of Lewis Spencer and his four children, near Luray, Clark county, Mo., in 1877, which closed at Kahoka on Saturday last, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty, culminated to-day in a resort to mob violence. There was strong circumstantial evidence against Young, but the prosecution was greatly weakened by the fiasco of Detective Lane in attempting to account for the bloody overalls. Although acquitted, a majority of the people of Clark county were convinced of his guilt, and however much they may deprecate lynch law, it is safe to say that the public at large who has read the evidence shared this opinion. It was not known or even suspected outside of Clark county, however, that any move would be made to execute summary punishment.

On Sunday afternoon Young was married at Kahoka to Miss Lydia Bray, of Ohio, to whom he was engaged before his arrest, and who has been in this section for the past four months assisting him in preparing his defence. They arrived in this city on Monday evening and remained here until this morning, when they left for Young's home near Luray. Their movements have been closely watched. Last night a mob numbering 100 to 200 men assembled north of Kahoka, and was waiting there this morning when the train passed.—Finding that Young went on to his home, they followed on horseback and in wagons, and after his arrival there surrounded his house and demanded his surrender. Young, who was accompanied by J. C. Coffman, of Toledo, one of his attorneys, refused to surrender and opened fire on the mob, but without effect. Shots were exchanged and firing was kept up until Young was wounded. Eight men then forced their way into the house, took Young out and hanged him until he was dead. The most intense excitement prevails, and it is impossible as yet to obtain the particulars.

The mob that hanged Bill Young is variously estimated at two hundred and fifty to five hundred. They met at Lincoln College, near Kahoka, last night, voted to carry their purpose into execution and arranged all the details. It was a part of the plan to take Young from the train on its arrival at Kahoka, but the man who was sent to this city to notify them of his movements delayed sending his his dispatch until it was too late. The mob then proceeded with great haste to Luray, a distance of ten miles. Upon their arrival there Young had reached his home and two ladies had called on Mrs. Young. Coffman was also there. The mob surrounded the house and demanded that all but Young come out—Coffman and the two ladies—but Young kept his wife and children with him. Firing was soon opened and for a time a perfect volley was kept up. Young's mode of defence was to open the door, fire into the crowd and dodge back, the crowd returning the fire whenever he made his appearance. This was kept up until Young had received four wounds and fell to the floor bleeding and exhausted. The mob then piled hay around the house and were about to fire it, when Young's children came running out, exclaiming, "Father is killed." A squad of men then entered the house, placed him in a wagon, ran it under an arched gateway leading to the premises, and placed a rope about his neck.

Young called for the picture of his first wife and kissed it very affectionately. He also called for Detective Lane, who shook hands with him. Two of the men wrote for Young a short biography of his life. The mob then formed in line in the yard, and Lane selected from the number nine men to hang Young. Four men carried him to the orchard gateway, near the house, he praying in a very supplicating manner on the way.

Young was placed in a wagon, with his feet and hands tied and allowed time in which to make a statement. He said he had made a written statement agreeing to assist in ferretting out the Spencer murderers, and given the same to Hanson and Johnson. He then indulged in a rambling talk, probably for the sake of gaining time.

The crowd yelled, "That is not what we want; tell us who assisted you in the murder of the Spencers." His last words were, "I am as innocent of that crime as the angels in heaven."

At 4 o'clock the noose was adjusted and the wagon pulled out. The body swayed back and forth until life was wholly extinct. In twenty minutes the crowd mounted their horses and rode away. As they were departing Mrs. Young came out of the house crying and wringing her hands, and begged them to cut Young down, which was refused.

Young's gunshot wounds were not serious.

After Coffman came out of the house he was locked up in the granary.

It is said that the mob was composed of good citizens of Clark county. There were a few from Iowa. The sentiment of the people is divided. Some approve the action of the mob openly. Others are not sorry Young is out of the way, but do not indorse this summary method of disposing of him, while his friends regard it as a dastardly outrage.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, who is one of the ablest men in the country, thinks that the great question before the country upon which the two parties will have to stand face to face in 1880, is this; "Shall we continue our Constitutional system of dual, Federal and State government, or shall we by force and fraud, and not by Constitutional amendments, destroy that system and substitute for it one consolidated empire!—This is the issue for 1880, and the result will be the test—it may be the final test—of the capacity of the American people for self government."

This is certainly the issue, and the result of the next Presidential election will determine whether we shall continue a constitutional republic or die a "consolidated empire." The rapid drift of things at the present moment tends directly toward the latter end. Written constitutions are not as enduring as unwritten ones, if we take Mother England as a sample, because the one is as shifting as the sands of the sea shore and subject to the ebb and flow of all the tides of fickle public opinion, while the latter are engraven in stone and last for centuries. The constitution of the United States, and of all the States, have radically changed in the last century, and some of them in the last few years, and we are rapidly drifting into a monarchy with few of the land marks of the old Federal or State constitution left us. One more stride in 1880, and the Empire under the first Grant will be complete —*Petersburg Post.*

"Three cheers for the American King!" "Three cheers for the first King of America!" These are samples of the shouts which the more enthusiastic of Grant's Iowa friends raise as he sweeps through that stronghold of Radicalism and centralization. The men who raise this cry are what William Almon Wheeler would call the skirmish line of the Republican army. Their indiscretion will be reproved by the sagacious leaders, but it is an undeniable fact that the tendencies of Radicalism are toward monarchical institution. A long stride in that direction will have been made if they succeed in their determined assault on local self-government. The destruction of the States, as they exist under the Constitution, will give us such a centralized despotism as will be far worse than constitutional monarchy. But this work is not accomplished yet, and it is the mission of the Democratic party to prevent its accomplishment. The Iowa enthusiasts who cheer "the first American King" echo a sentiment that has lodgement in many minds, the growth of which must be resisted by an aggressive Democratic spirit.—*Washington Post.*

Enormous Grain Shipments.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE BUSINESS NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD—SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, October 27.]

The enormous quantity of grain which is on the way to this city by rail and canal appears to be only a fragment of what is wanted for exporation, if the shipments of the past three months are to be taken into consideration. Official figures show that up to Saturday night last there were on the canal bound for tide-water 2,802,000 bushels of wheat, 1,105,000 bushels of corn, 94,000 bushels of oats, 784,000 bushels of barley, and 71,000 bushels of rye. These shipments are all expected to arrive here within fourteen days, and notwithstanding the sharp weather of the past few days, are not likely to be caught by this winter's ice. It is calculated that grain can be shipped from Buffalo safely up to November 10th, and later shipments have been made and brought through to this port, but cannot always be relied upon. Rail and lake shipments, according to the official figures, were for the four weeks ending October 18, in wheat, 11, 376,440 bushels; corn, 8,791,881 bushels; oats, 2,010,335 bushels; barley, 1,386,712 bushels; rye, 565,048 bushels. In wheat, corn and rye there has been a large increase, but in oats and barley a slight decrease. The increase in wheat has been 2,785,443 bushels, and in corn 1,305, 981 bushels. Since that date there has been no falling off in the shipments, but the precise figures for last week have not yet been compiled, although the computation of the shipments by lake and rail, exclusive of canal, is said to exceed 3,000,000 bushels of wheat and 2 000,000 bushels of corn, besides other grain. Most of the arrivals find their way almost immediately to sea, and the

MAGNITUDE OF THE EXPORTS

is not yet fully comprehended. The *Commercial* has already given some idea of the wheat crop of 1879, which is estimated at 425,000,000 bushels, of which 250,000,000 are required for home consumption. This leaves 100,000,000 for European demand, and 15,000,000 bushels for other parts. How fast this surplus has been going away from the United States is shown by the official figures of Mr. E. H. Walker, the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange. He shows that from July 1 to October 15 there were exported from the Atlantic shores 75,692,917 bushels, from San Francisco 6,748,888 bushels, and from Portland, Oregon, to October 1, only about 197,964 bushels. Of this it is estimated that about 15,000,000 bushels were from the old crop of 1878. Mr. Walker, in conversation with a representative of the *Commercial* this morning, said the magnitude of this export movement is not fully comprehended when expressed in million bushels. Loading 400 bushels in a freight car sixty feet long, the amount of wheat exported up to the time mentioned would require for its transportation 256,452 cars, which, if made up in one continuous train, would extend 2,346 miles. If loaded in ships of 300 tons burden, it would require a fleet of 825 ships to convey the wheat across the ocean. He estimates also that this export of wheat has brought into this country in exchange for it, in gold or its equivalent, more than $100,000,000.

ATTENTION, RADICAL LIARS!—"Information has been received here of an attempt by the readjusters of Falmouth, Va., to burn General Fitzhugh Lee in effigy Thursday night. General Lee was a prominent debt-payers' candidate for the Legislature, and most earnest in his denunciation of repudiation. He was defeated. The readjusters of Falmouth made an effigy of him, and rode it around on a rail Thursday night. They were about to burn it, but were persuaded not to by a party of men of their own thinking, who, hearing of the affair, rode over from Fredericksburg, five miles distant, and arrived just in time to prevent the image being given to the flames."—*Washington Star.*

Just let Conkling, Blaine, Old-Man Clapp, and every other bloody-shirt shrieker read the above and ponder.

The Radicals and negroes voted in Virginia with the Readjusters. These same creatures made an effigy of General Fitzhugh Lee and attempted to burn it, and were not interfered with by the Democrats. After this, any man who dares to say that Radicals or scalawags are not allowed to exercise their rights in Virginia and the South simply lies, and the truth ain't in them. In what Northern or Western city could the mob have made such an attempt to disgrace a Federal general without disturbance? We await in patience a response from the cowardly whelps who circulate the lies that a man's life is not safe in the South—after this attempt by Radical emissaries to disgrace the name of Lee in Virginia.—*Washington Gazette.*

Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The 10th month (Oct.) just past (1879) has been unusual one, and warmer than any preceding October for the past ten years or more. The first 20 days were nearly 14 degrees warmer than the mean of that month for the same time, and the mean temperature for the whole month was higher than any corresponding month for the same length of time. The mean temperature for the first 20 days was 72°22, and that of the whole month 65°52. The mean temperature for the last 10 years was about 58°16. There were only two months in the last 10 years, except the one now under notice, that the mean temperatures reached 60°, and they were October 1877 and 78, viz, 63° and 61°. All the others did not average over 55°. We have had only about 1¼ inches of rain during September and October, which is almost unprecedented. The warmest day of the past month was the 3rd, 91°, the coldest morning was the 26th, 29°—prevailing wind south.

C. GILLINGHAM

Accotink, Va, Nov. 11, 1879.

TEAM RUN INTO BY A TRAIN.—On Friday last the mail train on the Chesapeake and Ohio road, which was about an hour behind time, ran into a team of horses belonging to Mr. A. K. Shay, of Keswick, which was crossing the track in the rear of Harris's foundry. The lead horses were on the track, and the pilot of the engine plunged into them before the driver could wheel them off. One of the horses was thrown partly under the engine and considerably injured, all four f them were entirely stripped of their harness, and the tongue of the wagon was broken. If the bell of the locomotive was rung before reaching the crossing it was not heard by the driver. Fortunately the train was not running very rapidly, or very serious damage might have been done.—*Char. Chronicle.*

PROPHETIC DREAM.—A peculiar circumstance in connection with the decease of Senator Chandler is the dream of the Coroner, General O. L. Mann. On Friday night, after hearing the speech delivered by Mr. Chandler, and being deeply impressed with his manner, he dreamed that he was holding an inquest over the body of Senator Chandler. This did not strike him as strange until this morning, when the first man he saw informed him that his dream was fulfilled—that Chandler died during the night. By a singular coincidene Joseph Medill, who had appeared in the Coroner's dream as one of the jurymen, was drawn, and helped make up the Coroner's verdict.—*Chicago telegram Cincinnati Commercial.*

General W. B. Taliaferro was defeated for the House of Delegates by a combination between the negroes and the Readjusters of his county—so a correspondent writes us from Gloucester.—That sort of combination defeated the Conservative party, and there is no use in searching further for the cause of our misfortunes. No other explanation is needed.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

A Reminiscence of Lincoln.

HIS REPLY TO VIRGINIA—"SLAVERY IS SIN AND OUGHT NOT TO BE EXTENDED, AND I CAN'T GO BACK ON MYSELF."

ABINGDON, ILL., October 22d.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Seeing the marked interest attracted to the period of the inauguration of Lincoln by the recent publication of the several papers from the "Diary of a Public Man," it has seemed not improbable that some of your readers would perhaps be interested to know, if any one could tell, at what point of time it became known to this "unlettered greenhorn," to whom the Republican party had so recklessly entrusted "the life of the nation," that we were engaged in a war with the "dissatisfied" States. This knowledge came to him, as most of his knowledge did, by the slow process of his reasoning powers, before he left Springfield, and before the Virginia Convention had even met to consider the position that State would take, and it came round in this wise: Mr. Lincoln's chief point of anxiety between the election and inauguration was to have the "border States" stay, and he kept up negotiations with the Union men of Virginia to secure that end until the result of that election was known. Along with the news of their triumphant success came a letter from Col. John B. Baldwin, since dead, stating the danger was immense, and refusing to be responsible for the result in convention at all without an implicit declaration from Mr. Lincoln of a policy on which he could safely intrench, giving him a *cart blanche*, without so much as a hint of what it should be, but so ably and succinctly setting forth the situation he should have to meet as to make us at once and fully sensible a crisis had come. Mr. Lincoln took the letter in the evening, for "a night to reflect," and promised to return it with his answer next morning at 8 o'clock. Precisely, almost to the moment, he came with the letter to my room, and his answer made up, and it was this: "Tell them I will execute the fugitive slave law better than it has ever been. I can do that. Tell them I will protect slavery in the States where it exists. I can do that Tell them that they shall have all the offices south of Mason & Dixon's line if they will take them. I will send nobody down there as long as they will execute the offices themselves." This much he intended for "them" "But," said he, with a mournful sadness it was impossible to hear without deep sympathy at once, "all this will do no good. They are in a position where they muse have the right to carry slavery into the territory of the United States. I have lived my whole life and fought this thing through on the idea that slavery is a sin, and ought not to be extended, and I can't go back on myself." Without salutation or other word he unfolded himself and stalked out with a look of unutterable grief, and I lay down and wept. Our minds at his last words had met. We felt what it meant. And war was the word we saw at that instant, red handed and grim and distinct. The negotiation with Virginia was transferred to Washington, and he got himself there as quick and as safe as he could. He went there to fight, and if need be, to die. H. CHRISMAN.

DISASTER FOLLOWING DISASTER.—The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says:—The last days of the week just ended were fruitful of disasters. On Friday morning the New York and Charleston steamer Champion went down in collision with the ship Lady Octavia, off the Delaware Capes. Thirty lives were lost. On the evening of the same day the New York and Liverpool steamship Arizona struck an iceberg and had to put into St. John's, N. B., for repairs. On Saturday night the Baltimore and Charleston steamer Falcon went down near Cove Point, Chesapeake bay, in collision with the schooner S. C. Tryon. Nine passengers and the crew of twenty-two officers and men were rescued and brought to Baltimore on the schooner. They lost all personal effects, and several of the passengers had to be furnished with clothing. The steamer had a large general cargo for the South, valued at $40,000. In addition to these comes the news of the loss of the Howgate polar expedition schooner Florence; also a story of shipwreck and suffering from the survivors of the lost schooner Petrel, besides a number of other disasters of less importance.

WHAT THEY CAN DO.—This Legislature cannot repeal the McCulloch act.—The Governor's veto settles that question. They cannot prevent