Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882.

MASSEY DOOMED.—Massey, like Acteon, is destined to be a victim of his own dogs. They will devour him this week. The action of the caucus to-night will determine his fate, for Hale, one of the "big-four" has, in effect, yielded, and consented to Massey's decapitation, for he has consented to abide the action of the caucus to-night, and, it is understood, that Massey will be "left in the lurch," and the ejaculations of the Mahoneites will be, "Hale, all Hale!" There will be, in fact, a perfect hailstorm, and Massey, like poor King Lear, will be the victim of its "pitiless peltings," and, like him, when he contemplates the conduct of his readjuster children—and he claims to be their "father"—he will feel "how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." The ingratitude of his children will "bite like a serpent and sting like an adder."

As the rule of the caucus as to the appointment of clerks is unchanged, Massey cannot be a candidate in caucus without surrendering the principle upon which he has stood in this contest.

AUGUSTA WHISKEY.—The Salem *Register* says that "two million dollars' worth of liquor is manufactured every year" in Augusta County. This county has the reputation of making good whiskey, and many compliments have been paid it, but we have seen none so great as that implied in the above remark of the Salem *Register*. If the whiskey made in this county each year is "worth" "two million dollars," it must be very valuable, and the manufacturers sell it greatly below its "worth" as estimated by the *Register*; for they realize but a fraction of that handsome sum. If other persons put the value upon Augusta whiskey that the *Register* does, the manufacturers of that article in this county would soon realize large fortunes.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—Mrs. Buford, relict of the late Captain Pascal Buford, for many years a leading citizen of Bedford county, died Sunday morning of last week, at an advanced age. She was probably over 80 years old. During the war Mrs. Buford's home at Buford's depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, was the home of the family of Gen. Robert E. Lee after they had been driven from their own residence by the Federal armies.

Deceased was a sister of the late Capt. John M. Otey, of Lynchburg, and a near relative of the late Bishop Otey, of Tennessee. A melancholy circumstance connected with her demise was the death at Lynchburg, on the day previous, of her son-in-law, Capt. Wm. H. Hall.

A DISGRACE TO VIRGINIA.—We repeat what we have said heretofore, that the election of R. R. Farr, of Fairfax, who cannot spell correctly, in the place of the able, cultured, and experienced W. H. Ruffner, as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is an outrage upon the public schools and a disgrace to Virginia. This, of itself, should be sufficient to damn the Mahone party in the estimation of every good citizen. As to the qualifications for that important office, Ruffner is to Farr as "Hyperion to Satyr." Why did they not confer that office upon Dr. Hamilton of this city, or some other Readjuster, who has some qualifications for it instead of giving it to a man who will be the laughing stock of every boy in the public schools?

"I want the gentlemen to know, henceforth and forever, here is a man, sir, that dares stand up and speak for himself without regard to caucus in all matters." Such was the language of William Mahone in the United States Senate on the 14th of March last. And yet when Auditor Massey says that he will not permit the caucus of the Boss to rule him, the dictator gives the order for his decapitation. When Mr. Massey "dares stand up and speak for himself without regard to caucus," Gen. Mahone cries "traitor," and the whole pack goes yelping at his heels. Away with such bare-faced inconsistency, and with such impudent attempts at dictation! So says a correspondent of the Richmond *State*.

HORRIBLE CRIME.—We published the fact last week, that W. H. Yates had murdered at Sycamore, Pittsylvania county, a young merchant named Atkinson, and that Yates had been captured at Bristol with the keys and pocket-book of the murdered man upon his person. What adds a dark shade to this horrible crime and makes it almost unparalleled is the fact that they were intimate friends, and that the murderer was married only the night before and that the murdered man was his first attendant.

MARDI GRAS AT MOBILE.—The infant Mystics of Mobile have issued invitations to Mardi Gras in that city.

Mardi Gras at Mobile has become one of the peculiarities of that mother of mystic societies; and they are growing more interesting every successive year. Henceforth the celebration during the day will be fully as interesting and as gorgeous as at night.

THREE SCORE AND TEN.—Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and former Vice-President of the Confederacy, was 70 years of age last Saturday. He has a small body, but a capacious mind, being one of the most intellectual men of this country.

HAND INJURED.—On Monday of last week at Williamson's, whilst coupling freight cars, Charles Taliaferro got his hand badly hurt by being caught between the buffers, but not so seriously as to necessitate amputation.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—At the explosion in the coal mine at Midlothian, as we noticed last week, 32 persons lost their lives, 26 of whom were married, leaving 26 widows and 109 children as orphans.

The Salem *Register* says that "Senators Riddleberger and Christian opposed all local option bills, but were willing to pass a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in the State."

Joseph W. Lipop, a well-known jeweler of Charlottesville, Va., died last

A. M. SOTELDO DEAD.—A. M. Soteldo, who was mortally wounded in an encounter on Thursday night, in the editorial rooms of the National *Republican*, died at the Providence Hospital, Washington, at 10:30 on Saturday night. The bullet was removed from the place where it had lodged at the base of the skull, by a post-mortem surgical operation, and will be compared with the bullets that remain in Mr. Barton's pistol and with the calibre of A. C. Soteldo's pistol for the purpose of developing the true theory of the shooting. The coroner's inquest was to have been held yesterday.

THE JURY FAILED TO AGREE.—The jury in the murder trial of Sidney S. Sanford, charged with having killed Jacob Glemm with a butcher-knife in Norfolk, Va., on the night of the 20th of last October, failed to agree, after a consultation lasting eighteen hours, and was discharged Thursday afternoon. They stood ten for hanging and two for eighteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The next term of the Criminal Court will be held in May.

The Winchester *News* is of the opinion that Guiteau was laboring under a hallucination at the time he assissinated President Garfield. This is a national opinion, and as all believe the correct one, and we believe that such will be the judgment of the public after passions subside and sober second thought of the people resumes its sway. This is not a popular opinion at this time, but it is, we believe, the correct one.

In the tragedy in the *Republican* office in Washington, it is not known, as yet, whether A. M. Soteldo was shot by his brother, or by the editor, Barton, and can only be ascertained after an examination of the bullet, which will determine whether it belongs to that of Barton or that of the pistol of Soteldo, a brother of the wounded man. It seems probable, at least, that Soteldo was shot by his brother.

Sixty-five acres of the Allen C. Bryan farm, near Harrisonburg, Va., have been sold to Wm. Billheimer for $90 per acre; a ten-acre lot was also bought by Mr. Billheimer for $104.75 per acre. The farm of Abram Knopp, 155 acres, near Broadway, Rockingham county, has been sold to Frederick Hillyard for $21 per acre.

While visiting the capitol at Washington the other day, Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, held what might be called a reception, though an entirely informal one, in the Vice President's room. Among those who paid their respects to her, were nearly all the democratic senators.

Mr. Andrew Pizzini, for many years the leading confectioner of Richmond, died in that city Sunday night of last week. He leaves two daughters, one of them being Mrs. Charles McCann, of Baltimore.

At the readjuster cuacus to be held this evening, we are credibly informed that Col. T. T. Fauntleroy will certainly be one of the nominees for the bench of the Supreme Court of Virginia.

Front Royal, has quarantined against any person who has within twenty days come from any city or town, (and particularly Pittsburg, Pa., where small-pox is epidemic.

A runaway team ran into a funeral procession at Pittston, Pa., Tuesday and Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Lloyd, of that place, were seriously if not fatally injured.

William Kimnerly, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, W. Va., was killed Monday week by the upsetting of a load of hay on which he was riding.

The sister of Mr. Chas. E. Nicol, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Prince William county, died Wednesday.

A mill for the production of oil from sassafras root is to be started at Charlottesville, Va., the machinery having been received.

Mrs. Lucy Nelson Randolph, wife of Dr. Robt. Carter Randolph, of New Market, Clarke co., Va., died last week, aged 72 years.

Isham Keith, a prominent citizen of Lewis county, Ky., and a native of Fauquier county, Va., is dead.

The citizens of Gordonsville, Va., have determined on organizing a company to erect a woolen mill there.

Edward Martin committed suicide at Buchanan, Sunday evening of last week, by shooting himself through the heart.

Another rolling mill is to be put in operation at Wheeling, W. Va.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS CONFIRMED.—The Senate Wednesday after regular day's work was over, went into executive (secret) session and confirmed the following appointments of the Board of Education:

Rockbridge: J. L. Hamilton.
Bath: R. A. Hughart.
Culpeper: John W. Colvin.
Hanover: J. L Valentine.
Highland: J. K. Campbell.
Lancaster: S. P. Gresham.
Louisa: John Richardson.
New Kent: J. C. Parkinson.
Page: W. O. Yager.
Prince Edward: Joseph X. Morton.
Prince George: H. C. Britton.
Southampton: Dr. R. M. Doles.
Cumberland: Charles Holman.
King George: William McDaniel.
Alleghany: A. A. McDonald.
Botetourt: M. D. Obenchain.
Madison: H. N. Fry.
York: L. U. Evans.
Rappahannock: A. H. Buckner.
Buckingham: Andrew J. Epps.
Elizabeth City: Arthur S. Segar.
Mecklenburg: H. E. Coleman.
Northampton: James B. Dalby.
Richmond county: George H. Northan.
Scott: J. B. Wolfe.
Shenandoah: W. W. Logan.
Westmoreland: H. H. Jones.
Wise: M. M. Well.

DON'T ANSWER.—Mr. Riddleberger refuses to answer whether he is a Democrat or Republican, or whether he will vote with the Democrats or Republicans, when he gets to the U. S. Senate. In 1880 he was a dyed-in-the-wool Hancock Democrat by profession, but what he is now "no fellow can find out."—*Old Commonwealth.*

The Readjusters of Albemarle consider the question in two aspects. They approved (that is many of them) the Auditor's course as a matter of *principle*, but denounce it as a matter of *policy*. Latter day politics are not founded on principle, but on policy, and a bad policy is a crime. The policy of the Auditor is what troubles the boys.—*Charlottesville Jeffersonian.*

General Assembly.

SENATE.—On Tuesday last, House bill ousting the directors and officers of the lunatic asylums came up in the Senate, the question being on agreeing to a substitute proposed by Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Bailey's substitute was that the boards of directors of the Central, Eastern, and Western lunatic asylums shall consist of eleven members each. The term of office shall be for three years; commencing on the first day of March, 1882, and continue until their successors are appointed. It also vacates all the offices of all directors and of all subordinates, including physicians, nurses, &c.

Mr. Koiner, after a brief speech, offered an amendment intended to allow the appointment of new directors, but not to vacate the offices of physicians, nurses, &c. Rejected by a party vote.

Mr. Lovell offered the following amendment:

Provided, That this act shall not be construed to impair the obligations of any contracts which may have been entered into between the officers of the Western, Eastern, and Central Lunatic Asylums and the present boards of directors.

Mr. Riddleberger asserted the doctrine that the Legislature has the right to remove such officers at any time, and said when they are removed their pay ceases. There is no such thing, declared he, as a contract between them and the State. Further, he asserted that at least one of the asylums, soon after the election, the directors elected officers for three years instead of one year, and that was the first aggressive measure, and justified the severe remedy now proposed.

The substitute was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading—

AYES—Messrs. Bailey, Barnes, Bliss, Elliott, Eskridge, Jones, Lybrook, Martin, Mayo, Newberry, Norton, Rawles, Riddleberger, Rue, Stevens, Walker, Webb, Wilcox, Williams, and Wood—20.

NOES—Messrs. Atkinson, Berry, Christian, Diggs, Glasgow, Heaton, Hurt, Koiner, Lovell, Lovenstein, Twyman, Wingfield of Hanover, Wingfield of Albemarle—13.

Several gentlemen announced that they were paired.

The bill was then passed, and is as follows:

HOUSE BILL NO. 75.

A Bill to Amend and Re-enact Sections 3 and 6 of Chapter 82 of the Code of 1873, Regulating Lunatic Asylums and the Care of Insane Persons and Their Estates, and to Add Additional Sections Thereto.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That sections 3 and 6 of chapter 82 of the Code of 1873 be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

§ 3. The Boards of Directors of the Central, Eastern, and Western Lunatic Asylums shall consist of eleven members each. The term of office shall be for three years, commencing on the 1st day of March, 1882, and continue until their successors are appointed. Six directors shall constitute a court for the transaction of business.

§ 6. Said Boards of Directors shall assemble upon the 1st day of March, 1882, or as soon thereafter as possible, of the asylums for which they are appointed respectively, and shall elect superintendents, who shall be physicians, and may appoint executive committees and officers, nurses, and attendants for the asylums, respectively, and prescribe their compensation, and generally reorganize said asylums as to said boards may seem right and proper.

§ 59. The offices of all directors to said asylums, as at present constituted, shall be, and the same are hereby, declared vacant upon the 1st day of March, 1882; and all offices therein filled by said Boards of Directors, as at present constituted, shall be, and the same are hereby, declared vacant upon the 1st of March, 1882.

§ 60. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

HOUSE.—The House of Delegates at 3 P. M., passed the bill for the settlement of the State debt, known as the Riddleberger bill, by a vote of 56 to 30 one readjuster (Kelly, of Washington county) voting in the negative. An amendment providing that the bill be submitted to the people for ratification was defeated—yeas 14, nays 71. The affirmative vote was about equally divided between the readjusters and democrats.

Able speeches in opposition to the adoption of this Bill were made by Messrs. Cogbill and Skinner.

SENATE.—On Wednesday, the Senate by a vote of 23 to 9 repealed the whipping post law by adopting the following:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly. That so much of sections 12 and 13 of chapter 3 of the Criminal Code prescribing punishment by stripes, approved March 14, 1878, is hereby repealed, and that said offences be punished as misdemeanors, at the discretion of the jury. This act is not to deprive the july of inflicting any other punishment mentioned in section 12.

Messrs. Koiner and Thurman said they would favor the repeal of the law punishing by stripes provided a sufficient suostitute could be provided, and such substitute they did not see in this bill.

In the House, Mr. Duff Green offered a joint resolution for the removal of Judge Francis T. Anderson, one of the judges of the Court of Appeals. The resolution is similar to that offered some time since for the removal of Judge Moncure, except that he is to be retired without pay.

ABOUT STATE DONATIONS.

Mr. Taylor, of Montgomery, introduced the following:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That a committee consisting of two members of the House of Delegates and one senator shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine and report to the General Assembly at its next session how and in what manner and for what purpose the donations annually made to the University of Virginia, the Virginia Military Institute, and the several asylums of the State have been expended, and to report whether or not the donations made these institutions for the past five years preceding the 1st day of October, 1882, have been expended as required by law; that the committee shall have authority to examine the books of said institutions and witnesses on oath. The committee shall also report if there be any additional accommodations needed for lunatics now confined in any of the jails of this Commonwealth.

THURSDAY.—The Senate proceeded to discuss the special order—the House bill for the payment of the committeemen and clerks of the House of Delegates who were appointed to investigate the books and papers in the Second Auditor's office.

The committee (Messrs. Turner, Cross, and Lovenstein) were appointed by a resolution *of the House;* they appointed their own clerks, two in number. Before going to work the committee got the opinion of Attorney General Field that they could properly do so, but that they could only be paid by legislative action. All this was explained by Mr. Lovenstein.

Mr. Koiner thought the gentlemen ought to be paid; but it was a bad precedent. The work should have been done by a joint resolution, appraved by the Governor, appointing a commission.

Mr. Thurman took the same view, and in the course of his remarks referred to the fact that Dr. Wing is, according to common report, a fugitive from justice in another State, and is in contempt of this body. [He is wanted as a witness by the Senate investigating committee.] Mr. Thurman thought we ought to have Dr. Wing here, for if he is half as big a rascal as the Readjusters say he is, perhaps he can give us some account of the missing $90,000 of (cancelled) coupons said to have been abstracted from the Second Auditor's office. He intimated that perhaps it would be wise at least to withhold Wing's money ($1,500.)

Mr. Lovenstein stated that according to his information Dr. Wing's claim had been taansferred to others for board, &c.

[Dr. Wing was one of the clerks of this special committee. Before and since that time he was Senate committee clerk.]

Mr. Willcox spoke for the bill, the total amount appropriated by which is $6,052.

Mr. Riddleberger spoke to favor of the bill, and declaired that it provided for the payment of an honest debt. He denied that the debt was illegally contracted. He would undertake to say that Dr. Wing's absence could not affect the question—certainly could not affect the payment of the others interested.

Mr. Atkinson said he could vote for the bill, though perhaps the House did not constitute the committee in strict accord with legal forms. But the work had been honestly done and the gentlemen ought to be paid.

Mr. Hurt doubted if opinion of the Attorney-General went as far as claimed, and he read giving his views thereon. He would not oppose the bill as a political question, but could not on business principles support it, not believing that the House had authority to appoint a committee to sit in vacation, and fearing that it would set a bad precedent.

Mr. Koiner said at the proper time he would introduce the following:

Whereas the late House of Delegates appointed a committee, without the concurrence of the Senate and Governor, instructed to act after the adjournment and dissolution of the late General Assembly, contrary to parliementary law, involving heavy expense; therefore

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate the action of the late House of Delegates should not be regarded as a precedent to be followed in future.

The bill was passed—ayes, 3[illegible]; noes, 2.

Mr. Koiner introduced his resolution.

Mr. Berry favored it, believing that the act of the House to authorize a committee to sit during recess was null and void.

Mr. Wilcox moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. Riddleberger moved to dismiss. He looked upon it as a rebuke to the last House, and therefore improper.

Mr. Koiner disclaimed any purpose to rebuke the last House, but merely desired to put the Senate proper on the record.

Mr. Glasgow advocated the resolution.

Mr. Baily opposed the resolution. He hoped no Readjuster would vote for it. He saw the poison under the wing; it was a rebuke to the last General Assembly.

Mr. Berry said that so far as he was concerned that was not so; that he was in favor of the resolution because it was *right*. If there was to be talk about "poison under the wing," he would vote for a reconsideration of the bill.

Mr. Bailey reaffirmed his position substantially.

Mr. Newberry took the same position as Mr. Berry had.

Mr. Thurman said that he and others here voted for the bill, believing that the work was done without due authority of law, but that the men ought to be paid. But many of those voting for it expected to be allowed to place on record their convictions as expressed in the resolution of the gentlemen from Augusta (Mr. Koiner.)

Mr. Riddleberger instanced a number of cases where debts were, as he held, contracted without authority of law—one was the printing of the McCulloch bonds—and yet, believing that most of these claims were just, he should vote to pay them.

Mr. Riddleberger's motion was lost.

The resolution of Mr. Koiner was agreed to—ayes 17; noes 14.

HOUSE.—In the House, Mr. Skinner offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved (in aid of public free schools) That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, can be devised for the more efficient collection of the capitation tax, especially inquiring into the laws of Louisiana on this subject, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

FRIDAY.—In the Senate, Mr. Hurt called up the bill to devide the city of Danville into wards.

Mr. Newberry offered a substitute. The bill proposed that the City Council shall do the work; the substitute, that the judge of the Corporation Court shall appoint commissioners. Mr. Newberry (Readjuster) admitted that it was a party question.

The substitute was adopted—ayes 18; noes 15

The bill, so amended, was ordered to engrossment.

LIQUOR-LAW QUESTION, AGAIN.

The following bill, introduced by Mr. Koiner, and intended to restore to the county courts the old-time discretion as to granting licenses, came up, Mr. Koiner said that many county courts construe the present law to *compel* them to grant licenses upon application and proof of character. He asked that it be made the special and continuing order for Monday at 1 o'clock.

Senate Bill No. 145, to Amend and Re-enact Section 1 of an Act Approved March 3, 1880, Imposing a Tax and Prescribing Regulations for Collecting the Same, on the Privilege of Selling Wine, Ardent Spirits, or Malt Liquors, &c.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That section 2 of an act approved March 3, 1880, imposing a tax and prescribing regulations for collecting the same on the privilege of selling wine, ardent spirits, or malt liquors, &c., be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

§ 2. Any person, club, or corporation who desires a license to sell by retail or to keep a bar-room shall first apply therefor to the commissioner of the revenue for the city or county, who shall assess them with the proper license tax to be paid, and they shall then pay the amount of said tax to the treasurer or other collecting officer, and take his receipt for the same on the certificate furnished by the assessor, and shall present the said certificate so receipted to the court of the county or corporation in which it is proposed to conduct the business; and if the court be fully satisfied, upon hearing the testimony for and against the application, should any be offered, that the applicant is a fit person, and that the place of business is suitable and convenient, it *may*, upon the execution by the applicant of a bond with good security, payable to the Commonwealth of Virginia, in a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the requirements of this act, grant such license; and thereupon the commissioner of the revenue shall issue the same in such form as may be prescribed by the Auditor of Public Accounts. If the County or Corporation Court shall refuse to grant the application the tax shall be refunded, and the party aggrieved may, during the term at which such refusal is entered, appeal to the Circuit Court of said county or corporation, in term-time or vacation, and the judge thereof shall take cognizance of said appeal, and may grant the license upon the terms required by this act. All bonds taken under the provisions of this act shall contain a waiver of homestead.

2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Mr. Riddleberger, regarding this as another local-option proposition and as threatening a diminution of the revenue, opposed it.

Mr. Koiner, on the contrary, held that the taking of this wise discretion from the County Court was the cause, or at least largely the cause, of this local-option movement.

Mr. Bailey (Readjuster) favored the bill, knowing that in some counties the judges held that by the change of the word "may" to "shall" they had been divested of discretionary power in the premises.

Mr. Glasgow wanted the County Court to have complete power in the premises, and no appeal to be allowed therefrom.

The bill was made the special order for Monday.

A Virginia Mystery.

A WIFE'S UNACCOUNTABLE DISAPPEARANCE—WHAT WAS FOUND IN AN ABANDONED WAGON.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* from Buchanan, Va., dated February 7, says: Last evening Mrs. William M. Hughes, a lady of position and culture, left her home in Alleghany county, about seven miles northwest of Alleghany Station, with the design of visiting a neighbor several miles distant. As she did not return at a reasonable time her husband started in search of her. Reaching the foot of Chestnut mountain, where the road forks, he discovered a quantity of yarn, which his wife had taken with her to be spun, fastened to the standard of an abandoned wagon, and accompanying it was this missive: "You will not see me any more. I hope God will take care of our little family, and trust that I may meet them in heaven. Good-bye." There is absolutely nothing to throw a ray of light upon the mystery. Mrs. Hughes had reached her neighbor's house, and, after attaining the object of her visit, had started home early in the evening, and nothing unusual had been observed in her conduct. The husband, half distracted, returned to his home. An alarm was spread, and a little while a band of neighbors was scouring the mountains. The search availed nothing, and it was abandoned. Mrs. Hughes's home life was happy, and there is no known reason for her disappearance. Foul play is suspected by some.

A Washington Shooting Affair.

THE MANAGING EDITOR OF THE "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN" ASSAULTED AND SHOT IN HIS OFFICE—ONE OF HIS ASSAILANTS THOUGHT TO BE MORTALLY WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Several articles have been published recently in the *Republican* reflecting on the personal character of A. M. Sateldo, formerly an editor of that paper, and now clerk of the Senate Railroad Committee. One of these articles appeared this morning. To-night about 9 o'clock, while Clarence Barton, managing editor, was at his desk in one of the rooms, Sateldo, accompanied by a younger brother, entered the room and presented a communication which he desired to have published in to-morrow's issue. Barton referred Sateldo to the editor-in-chief. A quarrel ensued, when the elder Sateldo grappled with Barton, and the younger Sateldo, it is said, commenced firing at Barton. Four or five shots were fired in rapid succession. Barton was shot twice in the neck and right breast, but was able to walk down stairs, engage a carriage, and drive home. The elder Sateldo was shot in the back, just below the neck and near the spine, and is thought to be fatally wounded. Young Sateldo was arrested and locked up.—*Special telegram to the Dispatch.*

DIFFERENT KINDS OF DAYS.—A solar day is the time between two successive passages of the sun through the meridian of a place. It varies in length, because it is caused by the rotation of the earth upon its axis during its yearly revolution around the sun in an elliptical orbit, by which the earth is alternately nearer, to and further from the sun. It counts from noon to noon. The civil day begins at midnight and counts A. M., until noon, and then counts P. M., until midnight. The astronomical day begins at noon and counts from the first to the twenty fourth hour.—A nautical day counts like a civil day, but begins like an astronomical day, at noon. A sideral day counts between two successive passages of the first sign of the zodiac through the meridian of a place, and as the apparent motion of the stars is faster than the sun, the day is shorter. The stars make apparently one revolution more per year than the sun, so that there are 366 sideral days in a common year, and 367 in a leap year, making the sideral day nearly four minutes shorter than a solar day.

A strong effort is now being made in England to relieve the terrible sufferings to which the persecuted Jews have been recently and are still subjected in Russia for no other cause than the fact that they are Jews. The effort should be assisted by the English people to the utmost extent of their ability, for even its most complete success would only partially atone for the inhuman cruelty of their own forefathers in expelling every Jew from England near the commencement of the fourteenth century, and in robbing and murdering them on the hegira, so that of the sixteen thousand who heroically preferred exile to apostacy, but few reached the shores of France, ship loads being landed upon sand bars at low tide and told, so the historians say, to call for a new Moses to save them from the rising sea. And for the same reason material aid from this county would not be amiss, for a large majority of Americans have coursing in their veins the blood of the men who perpetrated these horrible barbarities.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Readjusters profess to have the property and welfare of the State at heart and to be active promoters of all the material interests of Virginia. Now there is a cheap and easy way for them to show that they are sincere in at least one of their professions—that they are not sincere in many goes without saying. Sheep growing is one of the most important industries in Virginia, but it is sadly hampered by the want of a stringent and general dog law. Let the Readjusters pass such a law, and the people of the State will believe that no matter how much they have injured and are injuring Virginia in other respects, they are not opposed to the farmers' interest at least in the one particular of sheep growing. Then, too, as by relieving the negroes of the capitation tax, they will compel the white people of the State to bear the whole burden of the public schools, such a law will tend to diminish that burden, as all the dog tax surplus would go to the support of these schools.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

SILVER MINES IN PAGE COUNTY.—Two Silver Mines, which give promise of proving very profitable, have just been discovered, and are now being worked with energy, near Marksville, in Page county, on the western slope of the Blue Ridge, near the top, by Northern capitalists.

These mines are just being opened, and the samples sent North for inspection have been declaired valuable, and we doubt not their development, fully, will be prosecuted with vigor. These mines are about 6 miles distant from Shenandoah Iron Works.—*Rockingham Register.*

And right on this point let it be understood that if the coalition in Virginia is sustained it will this year elect not less than seven members of Congress.—*Washington Republican.*

Thus boasts the Washington *Republican*, organ of the Stalwarts of the Grant, Conkling, stripe. The people of Virginia will surely open their eyes to the designs of General Mahone when they see his right hand man Gorham thus exulting in advance on account of expected victories over the Democrats.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

There no new developments at Grove Shaft coal mine, the scene of the terrible disaster of Friday week. The mouth of the shaft has been securely sealed up and will probably remain so for time. The prosecution of the search for the bodies of the twenty seven miners who perished in the mine cannot be renewed for some time to come. The fire in the pits is still burning or supposed to be.

PRIZE FIGHT—SULLIVAN DEFEATS RYAN.—On last Tuesday, the prize fighters, John L Sullivan of Boston, and Patrick Ryan of Albany, went from New Orleans to Mississippi City, Miss., where they fought in the presence of thousands of persons. Each party put up $5,000. After nine rounds, in twenty-six minutes, Sullivan was declared the victor—Ryan being badly punished. Ryan was suffering with hernia and not in a good condition for fighting.

The pugilists did most of their training in New Orleans and on the line of the Mobile Railroad. Ryan's height is six feet two and a half; his fighting weight one hundred and ninety pounds pounds. Sullivan stands five feet ten and a-half, and weighs one hundred and seventy-five, trained and in condition.

John L. Sullivan, the winner of the fight, is a native of Boston and twenty-three years of age. A little over three years ago he made his first appearance as a boxer with John Woods, of Boston, a veteran pugilist, whom he defeated.—Later he successfully encountered a number of noted men of the ring, including Dan Dwyer and Mike Donovan. In 1880 he met Joe Goss, the famous fighter, and knocked him out of time in two minutes. Subsequently he triumphed over a big Canadian, Jack Stewart, and also John Flood, who fought him on a barge on the North river for $1,000 a side. During the past two years Sullivan has been giving exhibitions throughout the country, but has found no competitor who compelled him to exert himself.

Patrick Ryan was born in the town of Thurles, county of Tipperary, Ireland, on March 15, 1853. He is half an inch over six feet in height. His fighting weight is 190 pounds. He has had some experience in the ring, though he is still somewhat of a novice. During the early part of April, 1871, he was matched to fight Johnny Dwyer for $2,000 and the championship. On the 22d of June he and one of his trainers, Joe Goss, were to spar for a benefit at the Prospect Park fair grounds. They went to the grounds but did not appear in the ring. On their way home from the grounds they were attacked by eight or nine persons, and Ryan was stabbed in the left side. His match with Dwyer fell through, as they could not agree upon a stakeholder. His only battle in the prize ring was with Joe Goss. They fought at Collier Station, West Va., June 21, 1880. He won in eighty-seven rounds, fought in one hour and twenty minutes. Ryan is the proprietor of a drinking saloon in Albany.

Prize fighting is a disgrace to this age and should be forbidden under heavy penalties.

Meetings are being held at various points, to give expression to the pent-up indignation of a lot of "stalwart" fellows of the coalition faith, whose palms itch dreadfully and impatiently for a chance at the "swag," which the delectable crew propose to get away with while the opportunity is present, because Mr. Massey's friends don't get out of the way to let them riot in plunder. These humbug meetings are rather a thin device to scare anybody. The "big four" are doing the "hossing" just now, and are likely to do so for some days to come. Heavy pressure will be brought to bear upon Messrs. Lybrook, Hale, Newberry, and Williams. Whether the Mahone garrote can be screwed tight enough to force them to come down, is a question to be answered by later developments.

Let us turn aside for a moment and ask, what has the election or defeat of Mr. Massey to do with readjustment, or the settlement of the State debt?—*Old Commonwealth.*

Terrible itching and scaly humors, ulcers, sores and scrofulous swellings cured by the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally. Ask about them at your druggists.

Death to all rats, mice, roaches and ants; PARSONS' EXTERMINATOR. Barns, granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, rendered the Nov. Term, 1881, in the suit of Forrer's Ex'or, &c., vs. Forrer, surviving, &c., we will sell, at public auction, in front of the Court-house, on

Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1882,

that splendid Iron Property, in the county of Augusta, 16 miles West of Staunton, on the line of the Ches. & Ohio Railway, now known as FERROL, and formerly known as the

Elizabeth Furnace Property,

embracing about **6,500 acres of land**, (including an undivided three-fifths of certain outlying lands). On this property, and within easy access of the Railroad, are situated the Iron Ore beds, that have always made this one of the most celebrated, if not the most valuable Iron properties in Virginia. These ore-beds are said to be inexhaustible in quantity, and of the richest quality of iron ore. The ore and limestone are within less than one mile of the depot. The improvements on the property are a

BLAST FURNACE,

capacity 15 tons a day. Shops, store-house, tenant-houses, stokes, and other buildings needed in running a furnace.

The Furnace at slight expense can be put in blast within thirty days.

TERMS OF SALE:—Enough in cash to cover the costs of sale and costs of suit; ten per cent. in four months, and the residue in six annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, taking from the purchaser bonds and approved personal security for said deferred instalments, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

G. M. COCHRAN, JR.,
HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
J. E. ROLLER,
feb14-tds Commissioners.

LAND SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, rendered at the November term, 1881, in the suit of Benn, &c., vs. Benn, &c., I will sell at public auction, in front of the Court-house in Staunton, on—

Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1882,

a valuable tract of land, containing **61¼ acres**, in the county of Augusta, about two and a half miles Southeast from Staunton, on the line of the Valley Railroad, adjoining the lands of Dickerson and others. I will also sell one **acre of land**, with a comfortable Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, nearly adjoining the first-named tract. These are the lands owned by the late St. John Benn, and said parcels will be sold together or separately to suit purchasers. The two parcels make a desirable home for a farmer of limited means.

TERMS OF SALE:—Enough in hand to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue in four equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months respectively, for which the purchaser will execute bonds with approved personal security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and the title will be retained as ultimate security.

G. M. COCHRAN, Jr.,
feb14-tds Commissioner.

BERKELEY & CO.

Have just received the largest supply of

LANDRETH'S

CELEBRATED

GARDEN SEEDS

feb14-1t Ever brought to this market.

JANUARY 1st, 1882.

MY BILLS

ARE NOW READY,

and those knowing themselves indebted will greatly oblige me by an early settlement. I desire to close up my old business with as little delay as possible.

feb14-6t DAVIS A. KAYSER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Having sold my Farm, I will offer my Personal Property at public auction, on

Thursday, March the 2nd, 1882,

to the highest bidder, embracing all my stock, consisting of Horses and Cows, Yearlings, Calves, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Implements of all kinds and a lot of Flour, Corn, and Oats.—Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, a lot of Bacon, and many other things.

Sale beginning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of JOSEPH B. McCOMB,
feb14-3t* Stuart's Draft, Augusta Co.

CARRIAGES and BUGGIES

The BEST QUALITY for LESS MONEY than before. SEE OUR $125 BUGGY. We sell only our our own make, and warrant every one. If you want our Catalogue FREE, write for it.

CLICK & MILLER,
June28-1y Bridgewater, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIEBIG CO.'S COCA BEEF TONIC.

PROFESSOR DUNCAN CAMPBELL, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., President Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Member General Council University of Edinburgh, &c., &c., says:—

"Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic has more than realized my expectations."

SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON,

Baronet, M. D.,

D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. S., Physician to Her Majesty the Queen, President Royal Association, Professor at the University of Edinburgh, &c., says:—

"The properties of this wonderful plant (the Coca) are the most remarkable of any known to the medical world. From repeated personal trials I am convinced that its use is highly beneficial and tonic."

PROFESSOR F. W. HUNT, M. D., LL. D., Honorary member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, Professor of Practice of Medicine, &c., &c., says:—

"Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparation of beef, wine, and iron."

For the Opinions of

PROFESSOR H. GOUILLON,

M. D., LL. D., Physician to the Grand Duke of Saxony, Knight of the Iron Cross, &c., &c.;

PROFESSOR R. C. WORD, M. D.,

Dean of the University of Georgia, &c.;

PROFESSOR VON SCHERING,

Physician-in-Chief to the Staff of the Russian Imperial Body Guard, &c., &c.;

CLOT BEY,

Physician-in-Chief to the Armies of the Viceroy of Egypt, &c., &c.;

N. Y. MEDICAL JOURNAL,

N. Y. MEDICAL TIMES,

ST. LOUIS CLINICAL REVIEW,

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF VIENNA,

And a thousand of equally eminent authorities. Send for a Circular.

Price One Dollar. {TONIC.} N. Y. Depot, 60 Maiden Lane.

Invaluable in Debilitity, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Malaria, Nervous Affections, Nervous and Sick Headache, Sleeplessness, Opium Habit, Impure Blood, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Disfiguring Eruptions, and Female Sufferings and Infirmities. Beware of imitations under imitative names. feb10-1t

L. S. L.

Particular Notice.

All the drawings will hereafter be under the exclusive supervision and control of GENERALS G. T. BEAUGEGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY,