Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1884.

Local Department.

Yearly advertisers who desire to change their advertisements must bring in the copy not later than Saturday, or otherwise they will go over till next issue.

JOB PRINTING

Neat, Tasteful and Cheap.

Having just received a supply of new Job type of the latest styles, and having secured the services of a Practical and accommodating Job Printer, we are prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch all kinds of Job Work

IN THE BEST STYLE,

AND AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

We guarantee SATISFACTION, both as to work and prices.

If you wish Job Printing done of any kind or style, large or small, call at the

SPECTATOR OFFICE,

and you can be accommodated. Give us a call.

Personals.

Wendell Phillips, the great Boston orator, died in that city Saturday of heart disease.

Hon. Shelton F. Leake, ex-member of Congress, is seriously ill at home, near Charlottesville.

The venerable ex-Gov. Wyndham Robertson, of Abingdon, Va., has gone to Florida to spend the remainder of the winter.

Rev. Dr. J. R. Bowman, of Harrisonburg, has received a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Gainesville, Texas.

Gen. R. Lindsay Walker, of Richmond, has been appointed superintendent of construction of the State House at Austin, Texas.

Jenny Lind's son, Walter Goldschmidt, is to be married in London shortly to Miss Daniell, eldest daughter of Col. Jas. Le Gegt Daniell.

Dr. Chas. Jos. Smith, an Englishman by birth, aged about 60 years, died on the 22nd of January, at the residence of Wm. H. Karlcofe, near Sangersville in this county.

Unknown persons on Saturday attempted to shoot the Rev. Father Joblowoski, pastor of the Polish Roman Catholic church at Grand Rapids, Mich., while sitting in his study.

Mrs. Sam'l Forrer, who has been in delicate health for several years, died, on the 23rd of January, at her home at Mossy Creek in this county. She was a most estimable lady and her death causes many hearts great sorrow.

Rev. A. F. Cocke, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Millboro', Bath county, who has been for some time in delicate health is now on a visit to his friends in Lexington, where he will spend several weeks.

On to-morrow evening, in St. Paul's Church in Alexandria, Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, General Assistant Passenger and Freight Agent of the Va. Midland Railroad, will lead to the hymeneal altar, Miss Mary Thornton Mayre, daughter of Mr. Morton Mayre, First Auditor of Virginia.

Mr. Charles Sitlington, of Millboro' Springs, neighborhood in Bath county, had the misfortune about a week ago to have his leg broken between the knee and ankle by his horse slipping on the icy road and falling upon him. He is about 60 years of age, and is a prominent and popular citizen of Bath county.

Dr. John F. Kurtz, who published the Staunton *Messenger* in this place, which was succeeded by the *True American* by Gilmer and De Hass, died in Macon, Ga., week before last, in the 65th year of his age. He had been a zealous methodist from early life. His family live at Cambridge, Md. He leaves a widow and eight children. His first wife was a Miss Gold of Winchester, who died whilst he was living here. His only children are by his second marriage to Miss Hurst of Baltimore, a sister of Bishop John E. Hurst.

Some heathen are not as much of the heathen as we think. Read a Mahometan proverb: "God has bestowed the good things of this world to relieve our necessities, not to reward our virtues; these will be rewarded in another world." We know of no greater necessity to be relieved than a stubborn cold, and we know of no better relief than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.

HOW THE PLAIN TALE OF A PLAIN SOLDIER PUTS DOWN INJURIOUS SLANDERS.

An Important Statement from General Jubal A. Early.

At this time, when malice and ignorance are slandering The Louisiana State Lottery Company, those who believe in justice and fair play will read with interest the following from the pen of General Jubal A. Early, whose veracity was never questioned. Read what he has to say:—

"Mr. M. A. Dauphin, the President of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, resides in New Orleans, which has been his place of residence for many years; and he is universally esteemed as a gentleman of high character.—For the correctness of whatever he publishes in regard to the operations of the Lottery Company I am willing to vouch. The drawings of the Lottery, semi-annual and monthly, are under the sole and exclusive control of General Beauregard and myself, *the officials of the Lottery Company have nothing to do with them, except to furnish us with requisite materials and facilities; and we take especial care that the drawings are published precisely as they take place.*

"I may say here that there are many people who cannot understand how it is that, when they have bought five, ten, fifteen, or twenty tickets, they have drawn nothing. It is only necessary to say of those who do buy tickets, there must necessarily be a very great many who draw nothing. If it were not so, no one would be fool enough to establish a lottery.—When a man, by spending ten dollars, stands a chance of drawing $150 000, $50,000, $20,000, and various other prizes of smaller amounts; or, by spending five dollars, can draw $75 000, $25,000, $10,000 and various other prizes down to $25, he must not be surprised if he fails after trying many chances. It is a matter of chance or luck entirely.

"Gen. Beauregard and myself have had ample opportunity to test the integrity of The Louisiana State Lottery Company in all of its dealings, and we are willing to vouch for it, as we have done on repeated occasions. If any one can satisfy us that the Company has acted fraudulently in any of its dealings, we will dissolve our connection with it very promptly, and take far more efficient measures to expose its misdeeds than can be taken by irresponsible anonymous newspaper correspondents.

"The Company, which numbers among its stockholders some of the most respectable gentlemen of New Orleans, has sense enough to know that it can make a great deal more money by conducting its operations fairly and honestly, than by a resort to fraud. It has a firm financial basis to stand on, and is therefore subject to the honesty of other lottery companies which have no capital.

"I may add that it pays the support of the Charity Hospital in New Orleans, one of the noblest charities in all the country, $40,000 per annum, according to its contract with the State. Besides this its principal proprietors contribute very liberally and largely to other charities and public enterprises.

"J. A. EARLY."

When one is sick advice is plenty, but not always the best. A good rule is to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

BATH SCHOOLS.—During the year 1883, there were 29 public schools opened in Bath county, of which 5 were colored. 1[illegible] pupils were enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 545.—The total expenditure for the year was $4299.35.—*Highland Recorder.*

Oh say, young man, if you want to take your girl for a ride, and can't stand the lameness of your horse, you should procure a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure at once, for nothing is better for man or beast. See advt.

Try "STRAIGHT CUT" CIGARETTES and CLUB CIGARS. CARTER BERKELEY & CO.

LONGDALE IRON COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 20th of February.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap is the most reliable purifier of the skin on the toilet.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Soiree at Augusta Female Seminary.

On Saturday night last, as your reporter, we had the good fortune to attend the Soiree given at the Augusta Female Seminary by the pupils and teachers, and never before had it been our pleasure to attend an entertainment of this kind so enjoyable. The audience was large and appreciative, as is always the case, for the citizens of Staunton feel a deep pride in these educational institutions, and well they should, for their fame is wide, and their recommendations innumerable.

We would give the programme, but have not the room.

We deem it needless to mention all, for the skill with which they manipulated the "ivory" was marvelous, and showed plainly the perfection they had attained; but, however, we can not refrain from mentioning Misses Hollingsworth and Mims. The former is a blonde of that nyph-like beauty and sylphid grace which invest her with an air of childish sweetness. The latter is also a blonde of rare beauty and richness of form, and both seemed to be favorites of the delighted audience. Miss Hollingsworth's vocal powers were clearly brought out in "Ernani, fly with me," and the *encores* and baskets of fruit and flowers with which she was greeted gave evidence of a complete triumph over the feelings of the audience.

Miss Mims sang "*Jours de mon enfance*" in a most charming style, and before the bird-like notes died upon her lips the hall seemed to shake with applause, which was kept up until she appeared the second time, when she sang that old and familiar song, "Way down upon the Swanee River," at the close of which she retired amid cheer after cheer.

At about 10 o'clock the exercises closed, and all left for home with thanks on their lips for Miss Baldwin and the charming ladies who had so highly entertained them.

The latest news from Africa is that the Zulu King has the croup; this news is doubted by many, but notwithstanding, the friends of the king have sent him a case of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and consequently know his cure is certain.

GROUND-HOG DAY.—Last Saturday, February 2d, was what is called in this section ground-hog day, as that is the day on which, according to a foolish tradition, the woodchuck or ground-hog comes out of his hybernating home to take observation of the weather on that day, which will determine him either to retire to his winter home for six weeks longer or to leave it vacant. If the weather be clear, or the sun shine sufficiently to enable him to see his shadow, he retires, as that indicates, according to his prophetic philosophy, that the weather for the next six weeks will be very cold and stormy, but if it be too cloudy for him to cast a shadow that is visible to him, he concludes that there is to be no very cold weather after that for six weeks, and resolves to stay out of his hole and enjoy the comfortable weather. As the weather was pleasant last Saturday, with bright sunshine all day, the weather for the next six weeks, according to this foolish sign, will be very severe. If it should be so, then the faith of the believers in the ground-hog as a weather prophet will be confirmed, and if should not be so, they will still believe in him.

Ladies, if you want **BARGAINS**, go to see the Remnant Counter, at Kayser, Shirkey & Taylor's. jan29-2t

Appeal to the South

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 1st, 1884.

Editor Spectator:—Robt. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, an Association similar to the Grand Army of the Republic, formed in Richmond, Va., April, 1883, for the purpose of assisting their sick and disabled comrades of the late Confederate Army, and their families, many of whom are in dire need, to establish a Soldier's Home for the indigent and infirm Confederate Veterans, propose holding a Grand Fair the latter part of February and during the month of March, in order to raise a fund to carry out their benevolent mission.

We have had kindly greetings from the people of the North—particularly from "*the Boys in Blue,*" and we now call on the people of the South and "*the Boys in Gray,*" who may be disposed and able, to contribute in money or merchandise so as to make our laudable efforts a success.

Donations can be sent to R. H. Fox, Chairman Committee on Fair, R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, C. V., No. 1512 Main Street, Richmond, Va., and will be duly acknowledged and gratefully accepted.

J. B. MCKENNEY,
J. T. FERRITER,
D. S. REDFORD,
W. T. ASHBY,
Committee.

B. M. JAMISON is receiving all the new styles wall papers and borderings for 1884. Will send samples and prices to parties wanting papers on application. Main street, Staunton, Va.

SEND THE NEWS.—As the *Valley Echo* says "a great many newspaper readers expect too much from the journalistic fraternity. They think newspaper men ought to have full particulars of every event, big or little, that takes place. This would be well enough if editors were ubiquitous and omniscient. But unfortunately for these dissatisfied readers, we are not omnipresent nor all-wise, and consequently there are sometimes happenings of which we are blissfully ignorant. Our news columns might be much fuller than they are, if our country readers would take the trouble to drop us a line or two about any local occurrences which they think would interest our readers."

Try our "FOUR SEASONS" CHEWING TOBACCO. CARTER BERKELEY & CO.

How He Did Not Speculate in Northern Pacific.

He was a well posted but speculative business man—had read of marvelous fortunes which had been won by little puts and calls in Northern Pacific preferred stock. He reflected: he drew his little savings on his way to Wall Street, to do the deed. En route there, he saw an advertisement showing what could be done with $5 in a ticket in the Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. He reconsidered and sent his $5 to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and drew 10,000 per cent. ($500). He pities those who lost in Northern Pacific Preferred, but rejoices at Louisiana State Lottery Preferred. Next opportunity will be February 12th, when a distribution of over $265,00 will be made.

Kayser, Shirkey & Taylor will sell you goods off of their REMNANT COUNTER AT YOUR OWN PRICES. jan29-2t

SNAKES ON THE RAMPAGE.—It seems that winter hath charms for our snakes—not snakes in the boots—but the living reptiles.

One day this week a colored man laid down to drink at a spring, near this place, when a large and poisonous moccasin snake, nearly three feet long, struck at him, but missed his aim. Mr. Carey Smith, our informant, was present, and vouches for the truth of the fact.—*Waynesboro' Messenger.*

HEAVY building papers for covering walls ceilings and partitions; also can be used in place of plastering. For sale at B. M. Jamison's, Staunton, Va.

Mr. Edwin Plotts the untiring and efficient agent of the Gem Organ Co., has gone home to Washington, N. J., until the spring time when he will return to this county. In the mean time Mr. James N. Kerr, at Fort Defiance, P. O., will act as his agent and attend to his business in the Valley. jan15-tf

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The only secret about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in the selection of the best materials for the cure of coughs and colds and skillfully combining them by chemical processes. This all medical men are aware of, as they are furnished with the formula of its preparation.

CLOAKS and JACKETS at PRIME COST, at Kayser, Shirkey & Taylor's. jan29-2t

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We learn from the Waynesboro' *Messenger* that "Rev. Jacob Hildebrand has sold 89 acres of his home farm, including all the improvements, for the sum of $6,400, equivalent to cash. His neighbor, Mr. G. W. Layman, is the purchaser."

REMEMBER B. M. Jamison, Staunton, Va., keeps the largest stock of all colors window, and shade goods, and shades made to suit all sizes of windows at the lowest prices for 1884.

REMENYI AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—The incomparable violin virtuoso will give one grand concert, Friday evening, Feb. 15th. This is perhaps the last chance in your life time to hear him. Don't fail to go and procure your seats early.

Ashland, Pa., June 3, 1880.—A case of spavin that came under my observation was entirely cured by one bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and the horse sold afterwards for two hundred dollars. Yours truly, C. H. BARNARD.

Y. M. C. A.—Next Sunday W. A. Bowles will lead. Lesson, St. John, 15th chapter. Meeting begins at four o'clock and closes at five. All are cordially invited, especially visitors and strangers.

If you want a nice buggy and horse, back spring wagon or cart, go to the livery line go to Thornburg's. jan29-3t

For the SPECTATOR.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

EDITOR SPECTATOR:—I ask the use of your columns to lay before the people of Augusta some thoughts on the subject of Primary Elections. The time seems favorable for the calm and deliberate consideration of this important subject We have just entered on a new year, when most men naturally look forward and lay their plans for the future. No partisan questions now agitate the public mind. No elections are near at hand There is nothing, therefore, to prevent the people from considering the subject dispassionately and impartially.

With these preliminary remarks, I will proceed to state some of the reasons why I am inflexibly opposed to the system of Primary Elections as contrary to the true principles of our government and mischievous in its results.

Our free institutions rest on the fundamental principle that all political power resides in and belongs to the people. But as that power cannot be exercised directly by the people, they are obliged to select, in the mode prescribed by law, agents or representatives to act for them and on their behalf. But this election does not divest the people of their power, or transfer it to their agents or representatives. The power is still inherent in the people. All acts done by the agents or representatives are acts of the people, done through their agents or representatives. Agents or representatives are mere trustees or servants of the people, and their acts derive all their force and validity from the fact that the people have chosen and deputed them to act for and in their behalf.

It follows from these general propositions, that the agent or representative has no proprietary right or individual ownership of the powers delegated to him. He holds them merely as trustee for the people, and is bound to exercise them for the benefit of and in accordance with the wishes of the people. If he perverts them for the promotion of his own interests or for the gratification his own wishes, he is guilty of a violation of his trust.

The mode by which the people delegate their power to the various classes of public servants is carefully prescribed in the more important cases by the Constitution; in those of less consequence, by law. This mode is generally by popular elections.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that this process, by which the people indicate their choice of the agents to whom they are willing to entrust the guardianship of their rights and the representation of their interests, is one of great delicacy and importance.

Elections are the means by which the motive-power of all free government—PUBLIC OPINION—is put into connection with, and gives impetus to, the whole machinery of government! They are the means by which the people execute and deliver to their agents the power-of-attorney, by which they are authorized to act for the people!

To ensure the fair execution of this important delegation of power, it is manifest that great pains should be taken to afford to every voter a full and fair opportunity to express his preference.

The laws of Virginia have, therefore, sought, by every precaution which human ingenuity could suggest, to prevent fraud, bribery, intimidation, or abuse of any kind, at elections.

It provides for a fair registration of all persons entitled to vote; indicates the particular places at which voters shall cast their ballots; specifies the days on which elections shall be held, and the hours within which votes shall be received; provides for the appointment of sworn judges of election and sworn clerks to record the votes; makes it a penal offence to bribe voters, or to obstruct or hinder them by violence, intimidation, or other unlawful means, from voting for the men of their choice; and forbids, under heavy penalities, the keeping open any barroom, saloon, or other place at which intoxicating liquors are sold, on the day of election.

The law further provides, not only that there shall be a free ballot, but that there shall be a fair count and full return of all the ballots cast.

Under these stringent regulations, and others of a similar character, which I may have omitted to mention, it is almost impossible to prevent a full and fair expression of the will of the voters at any regular and lawful election.

But, within the last few years, it has become a common practice in some of the counties and cities of Virginia, as preliminary to the regular and lawful election, to hold what are called "Primary Elections."

The ostensible object of these "Primary Elections" is to concentrate the party vote and avoid division among candidates of the same political faith.

The purpose, as avowed, is not to elect representatives, but merely to decide which of the candidates shall be voted for at the election!

On a superficial view of the subject, this seems to be a laudable purpose, and the method adopted to accomplish it is apparently fair. But, upon closer scrutiny, I am persuaded it will be found that the practical working of the system is unfair and mischievous, and tends to defeat the will and restrict the rights of the people.

Let us look at it for a moment. It cannot be denied that in all counties and cities in which the party holding a "Primary Election" has a decided majority, the result of the vote at the "Primary" is practically equivalent to a lawful election. In other words, the "Primary Election," which is unknown to the law, and is protected by none of the safeguards which the law throws around lawful elections, is substituted in place of the regular election!

What is the consequence of this substitution? Is it not plain that the various officers, who are required by law to be chosen at specified times and places, under the supervision of responsible officers appointed by law, and under safeguards against fraud and abuse carefully provided by law, are, in effect, elected at other times and places, and under the control of any of the sworn officers chosen to supervise and conduct them, and subject to none of the penalties against fraud and abuses of every kind, which our election laws have prescribed to ensure a free ballot and a fair count!

At a "Primary Election" candidates, or the friends of candidates, may bribe as many voters as they may please. They, or their friends, may, with impunity and at pleasure, intimidate or hinder voters from casting their ballots; or they may open, or cause to be opened, at or near the voting places, free bars or saloons, and thus mislead as many voters as they can by the insiduous and seductive influence of whisky! Voters may vote as "early and often" as they choose, provided they take care not to be found out in their crookedness!

Judges may make false counts or false returns, and clerks may make false records at pleasure. In a word, the whole affair may be a fraud and a swindle from beginning to end, and the law provides no punishment and affords no redress, because the whole proceeding is unknown to the law!

After this tragic farce has been acted, the majority of the people themselves have no remedy, for there is a pledge exacted from all who participate in the "Primary," that they will vote for the men who then receive the largest number of votes. The people, therefore, are, as it were, bound hand and foot by the result of the "Primary," and are obliged, at the regular lawful election, to cast their ballots for the men who, by fair means or foul, get the largest vote at the Primary!

Is it wise—is it patriotic—for a free and enlightened people thus to put manacles on themselves? Is it consistent with their sense of public duty to give their sanction to a system which sets aside and practically nullifies all the laws which guard the purity of the ballot-box, and the honesty of the count and return of votes, and leaves every door wide open to fraud and corruption?

Another evil effect of the system of "Primary Elections" is, that it confines the range of selection of public servants within very narrow limits. At the "Primary," no one can be voted for who does not declare himself a candidate, and bind himself to stand by the result of the vote. In former days, the people were at liberty to *invite* gentlemen, in whom they had confidence, to become candidates! Such is the case no longer. Their choice is restricted to those who declare themselves candidates, and, it may be questioned, whether those who are most persistent in pushing their own pretensions are always the best persons fitted for the public trusts to which they aspire!

But apart from these considerations, tending to show the liability of the system to abuse, there is another, connected with its fairness in a county like Augusta, which demands a passing notice.

At the last election about 6,200 votes were cast by the county. Of these, about 5,000 were cast by the people of the county and 1,200 by the city of Staunton. This was the largest vote ever cast in the county. The questions in issue were of vital interest. The people in the remotest parts of the county were profoundly excited and crowded to the polls. In ordinary elections not more than half that number are cast, and sometimes not more than one-third.

If the population of the county were equally distributed over the whole county, and were equally convenient to the places of voting, there would be some show of fairness in a "Primary." But such is not the fact. In the country many people have to ride from one to five, and probably, in some cases, seven to ten, miles to cast their votes. This involves the loss of the greater part of a day from their farms. Hence, those remote from the voting places will not attend a "Primary," because they entertain the delusive notion that the "Primary" is a merely experimental or tentative process, which is of no consequence, as it is not recognized by law. They, therefore, stay at home, but with the purpose of attending the lawful election! They are forgetful of the fact that the *lawful election* is, in fact, *no election* at all, but a mere registration of the edict of the "Primary!"

On the other hand, the people of the towns are in close proximity to the places of voting. They have to walk but a very short distance to the polls. This requires no sacrifice of time or business, and hence they can, without trouble, cast their votes. In this way, it must always happen that the towns will control the "Primaries," and consequently dictate the choice of candidates to be subsequently elected! The scattered country people are like raw militia. Those who go to the polls act without much concert, because they have but little chance for consultation. Each gives an honest expression of his individual preferences and goes his way. If the towns it is different. There the people are like regular troops. They exchange views, stand shoulder to shoulder, and present a solid front. In the towns the barrooms, saloons, and whisky-shops are located, and as long as the Primary Elections are continued and human nature remains unchanged, it is risking little to say that the towns will dictate to the people of the county. Staunton, with her 1,200 voters, can at any time turn the scale!

Is this a thing to be desired? I think not. The agricultural interest is the great interest of the county. Its voice should be potential. Machine politics will never prevail; whisky will never be a ruling power as long as the farmers of Augusta stand up boldly for their rights!

A VOTER.

Suicide at Alderson, W.Va,

ALLEN MCCORMACK TAKES STRYCHNIA.

On Tuesday, the 29th of January, Mr. Allen McCormack, of Alderson, Monroe co., W.Va., committed suicide by taking strychnia. The cause, domestic trouble.—He was an industrious man and was respected by his neighbors. He was a miller, and was last employed Oak Hill, Fayette co., W. Va. He was about 60 years of age, and leaves a widow and four or five children.—He bought the poison from Mr. E. DeWitt Brown who was for some time in the drug-store of Geo. W. May & Co., of this city, now one of the firm of Shields & Brown at Alderson, Monroe co., W.Va., who, at the inquest, testified as follows:—

"I have practiced pharmacy for the last ten years. First saw the deceased in my store in Alderson, on Tuesday morning, January 29th, 1884, about 11 A. M. He asked for strychnia. I asked him what he wanted with it. He said he wanted it to bait traps for foxes. Then asked him if he knew the poisonous effects of strychnia when administered to a human or an animal, and he replied that he did. I then explained to him the nature of the poison and its effect upon the human system when taken. I then sold him a bottle of strychnia (Alkaloid) containing ½ ounce, it being an original package as it came from the chemist. I made a record of the sale prior to his leaving the store, as follows.

"1884, Jan'y 29, 11 a. m. A. McCormack, Alderson W.Va. Monroe county, ½ oz. strychnia (Alkaloid.) Represented by purchaser as being for the purpose of baiting a trap for foxes. E. DeWitt Brown, dispenser.

I next saw the deceased in bed at his home, having been called there by his wife, about half an hour after he had left my store. I recognize the body of the deceased as being the same party to whom I sold the strychnia."

After hearing the testimony of Dr. W. L. Barksdale and Dr. Walter C. Beard, the attending physicians, to whom McCormack acknowledged that he had taken strychnia, and that of Brown, the jury rendered the following verdict:—

"An inquisition taken in Alderson, in the County of Monroe and State of West Va., upon the view of the body of Allen McCormack, there lying dead, the jurors, sworn to enquire, where, how and by what means the said Allen McCormack came to his death, upon their oath, say: That from the evidence presented before them the deceased Allen McCormack, came to his death on Tuesday, January 29, 1884, at 2:20 p. m. at his residence, in the town of Alderson, Monroe County, West Va., from an overdose of strychnia (Alkaloid) administered by his own hands.

And further, we believe from the evidence that the druggist who sold the strychnia, has fully complied with the Statute of West Virginia, relative to the selling of said poison.

In testimony whereof said Mayor (ex-officio Justice) aforesaid, and Jurors, hereto affix their names, this 30th day of January, 1884. Signed by the mayor and the jury in full.

The copy of a letter written by Senator John Sherman to a man named Weber, promising reward for perjury in the Hayes fraud, was produced before the Potter investigating committee. Mr. Sherman was a witness before that committee, and though that letter was the most important one he ever wrote in all his life, inasmuch as it was the means of making him Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby acquiring an immense fortune, upon examination under oath, he swore, so help him God, that he could not recollect whether he had written that letter or not. That remarkable loss of memory swindled Mr. Tilden out of the Presidency to which he had been legally and fairly elected. And yet this same Mr. John Sherman is now so solicitous for fair and legal elections, that he desires the State government of Virginia overthrown and superceded by that of the nation, because a traitor to that State prefers against her false charges of unfair and illegal elections. —*Alexandria Gazette.*

From Dr. S. W. Hunter, Baltimore, Maryland.

* * * HAVING become familiar with **Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic**, I take pleasure in recommending it as an excellent preparation, combining as it does both *food* and *tonic* in a *remarkable* way, and producing *good blood, health and strength.*" (Remember the name, COLDEN'S—*take no other.*) Of druggists.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* septl-1y

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Bear in mind that Thornburg's is the place to get nice buggies and horses, hacks, &c. je22-tf

MARRIAGES.

STICKLEY—PATTERSON.—Jan. 17th, at Horse Manse, Va., by Rev. A.F. Laird, Charles Stickley and Fannie A. Patterson, all of Augusta county.

MOHLER—HORN.—On the 24th ult., by Rev. W. M. McElwee, Mr. Frederick Mohler and Miss Elizabeth M. Horn, daughter of Mr. John Horn, all in the vicinity of Rockbridge Baths.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by J. E. GRAHAM.
STAUNTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1883.

Flour—Family	$5 35 @5 35
" Extra	4 65 @4 65
" Superfine	3 90 @3 90
Wheat—Lancaster—per bushel	1 05 @1 07
" Fultz	1 02 @1 05
Corn—White	65 @0 70
" Yellow	60 @0 65
Corn Meal	70 @ 75
Rye	70 @0 70
Oats	35 @ 40
Buckwheat—per lb	3 @ 3
Butter	18 @ 20
Eggs—per dozen	30 @ 30
Lard	10 @ 10
Bacon—City Hams	13 @ 15
Country Hams	12½@ 12½
" Shoulders	9 @ 10
" Sides	11 @ 12
Bacon—Hog round	10 @ 11
Pork	6 @ 6½
Coffee—Rio	14 @ 16½
" Laguayra	17 @ 18
" Java	25 @ 28
Sugar—Brown	8 @ 10
" White	10 @ 10
" Cut-loaf	12½@ 12½
" Granulated	11 @ 11
" Pulverized	12½@ 12½
Tea—Black	50 @ 75
" Breakfast	75 @ 75
" Japan	75 @ 75
" Gunpowder	50 @1 30
Syrups	40 @ 65
Molasses	40 @ 65
Salt	2 00 @2 00
Leather	25 @ 30
Cotton Yarn	1 10 @1 10
Hay—Timothy	1200 @1400
" Clover	1100 @1200
Timothy Seed	2 00 @2 00
Clover "	4 75 @4 90

ALEXANDRIA GRAIN MARKET

Flour—Fine	$3 00@3 25
" Superfine	4 00@4 25
" Extra	4 75@5 25
" Family	5 50@5 75
" Fancy brands	7 0 @7 25
Wheat—Longberry	1 08@1 11
" Fultz	1 04@1 08
" Mixed	1 04@1 08
" Fair Wheat	1 03@1 04
" Damp and tough	0 90@1 00
Corn—White	0 60@0 62
" Yellow	0 60@0 62
" Mixed	0 59@0 60
Corn Meal	0 58@0 60
Rye	0 00@0 66
Oats	0 42@0 45

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, January 28.—Prices this week for Beef Cattle ranged as follows:—

Best Beeves	6 8½@6 8½
General ly rated first quality	5 8½@6 25
Medium or good fair quality	4 00 @5 25
Ordinary thin Steers, Oxen & Cows	3 25 @3 75
Extreme range of prices	3 25 @6 8½
Most of the sales were from	3 8½@6 8½

Total receipts for the week 955; sales 892.

The retail market has been exceedingly slow to-day, holding on longer than for several weeks past. Wholesale prices are a fraction higher than last week, but in the retail trade the quotations of last Monday were barely maintained by hard holding. The best grades show little if any change, while in some instances medium and common Cattle were ½@¼c lower than last week.

Sheep and Lambs.—There is some improvement in the quality of the offerings to-day over last week's receipts, there being some very prime Sheep among them. Trade for good Sheep has been quite fair, but common stock is hard to sell. We quote common Sheep at 3½ cents, prime 6½ cents per lb. Lambs 4@6½ per lb. Arrivals this week 1439 head.

Hogs.—The offerings were 2300 less than last week, but with some improvement in the quality. Prices have advanced, as anticipated last Thursday. We now quote rough light Hogs at 7¾@8 cents; butcher grades 8¼@8¾ cents per lb net, and extra heavy at a shade higher. Arrivals this week 4582 head.

RICHMOND MARKET.
RICHMOND, February 2, 1884.
OFFERINGS.

WHEAT.—White, 24 bushels. Mixed, 176 bushels. Red, 906 bushels.

CORN.—White, 872 bushels. Mixed, 500 bushels.

OATS.—1,840 bushels.

RYE.—126 bushels.

MEAL.—50 bushels.

PEAS.—32 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT—White, 24 bushels prime at $1.18. Red, 50 bushels good Longberry at $1.16; 50 bushels mixed at $1.13; 250 bushels fair to very good Shortberry at $1.10 to $1.14.

CORN.—White, 492 bushels good to very good at 63 to 64c.

RYE.—126 bushels very good at 67c.

Stock in the elevator—Wheat, 87,999 bushels: corn, 1,010 bushels.

FLOUR.—We quote: Fine, $2.50@$3; superfine, $3.25@$3.75; extra, $4.75@$4.90; family, $5@$5.25; Patent family, $6@$6.25. Market very dull.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Bush's Administrator vs. Bush, &c.—IN pursuance of the decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, entered in this cause January 15, 1884, I shall proceed, at my office, in Staunton, on *Tuesday, February* 19, 1884, to report any further debts against the trust estate lately in the hands of Wm. M. Bush, trustee, &c., &c. Persons asserting claims are notified to present them to me.

jan22-4t JOS. A. WADDELL, Com'r.

VIRGINIA.—IN VACATION.—In the Clerk's office Circuit Court of Augusta county, January 11th, 1884.

Violet Bidley, ... Plaintiff,
vs.
Harry Bidley, ... Defendant,

In Chancery.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.*

It appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant above named (Harry Bidley) is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice and do what is necessary to protect his interest.

Teste, J. N. RYAN, Clerk.
Hudson & Patrick, p. q.—jan15-4ts.

Trout's Administrator vs. Trout's Widow, &c.—In pursuance of decrees of the circuit court for Augusta county, entered in this cause December 7 and 8, 1883, respectively, I shall proceed at my office, in Staunton, on *Tuesday, February* 26, 1884: 1st, To ascertain the condition of the title of so much of the Anderson farm as was lately purchased by Edward Furr, and specially, whether or not Jos. B. Trimble has any claim against the said property; 2nd, To take further account of the transactions of H. M. McIlhaney as Administrator and as Commissioner and Receiver; 3rd, To take an account of all debts and liabilities of the estate of N. K. Trout, dec'd, and especially to ascertain whether there are any debts, &c., not heretofore reported; 4th, To take an account of all available assets, &c., &c.

jan29-4t JOS. A. WADDELL, Com'r.

VIRGINIA.—IN VACATION.—In the Clerk's office, circuit court of Augusta county, January 28th, 1884:—

Jacob J. Glossbrenner
vs.
Jane H. Crowell (widow of John Crowell, dec'd), Charles H. Crowell, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Crosby, Newton Stoutamyer and Susan A., his wife, (formerly Crowell), Wm. Crosby and Jane, his wife, (formerly Crowell), Moses D Crowell, Catharine Crowell, Ellen Crowell, Joseph M. Crowell, Augustus V. Crowell, Ora C Crowell, Adaline Crowell, and E. F. Vincent, Adm'r of John Crowell, dec'd, George Perry, William Perry, and Wm. F. Acord,

In Chancery.

The object of this suit is to subject to sale, for the non-payment of purchase money secured by vendor's lien, a tract of land in Augusta county, Va., about 6 miles West of the village of Churchville conveyed by said J. J Glossbrenner and wife to John Crowell (now dec'd,) by deed of August 21, 1867, of record in the Clerk's office of County Court of Augusta D. B. 83, p. 293, and containing 226 acres, 2 roods, and 14 poles.

It appearing by affidavit filed that Charles H. Crowell is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect his interests.

Teste,
Elder & Nelson, p. q. J. N. RYAN, Clerk.
jan29-4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest ordination of Divine Providence; by that beating engine, the heart, it is driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man. This living flood, whether we sleep or wake, sallies briskly through the arteries and returns softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are, respecting this great essential to the enjoyment of perfect health. Derangement in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause and Jaundice, Indigestion and all the harrassing feelings attending Dyspepsia, which make life a burden, result from it. Suicide would rapidly follow suicide, if there was no cure.—No one will suffer long, if he will use BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS. They are peculiarly adapted to the diseases of the Southern climate, and when taken according to direction are a positive cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Ague and Fever, Sour Stomach and almost every other affection arising from impurity of the blood or disordered stomach.

Sold by druggists and country merchants everywhere.

E. BAKER, Proprietor,
Richmond, Va.

WISE people are always on the look-out for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address

feb20 1y STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—As Executor of the late Charles Berry, I will sell, on—

Saturday, February 9th, 1884,

at 1 o'clock, at G. E. Crist's residence, 3 miles South of Middlebrook, the following personal property: 1 bed and bedding, 1 saddle and bridle, 1 gun, 1 pistol, 1 trunk, a lot of oats, and a lot of other property. TERMS CASH.

C. G. BERRY, Executor
of Chas. Berry, dec'd.
jan29-2t

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free.—HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. dec1-1y*

LAND SALES.

FARM F