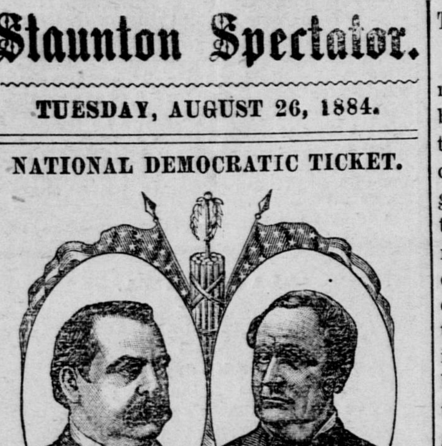
Staunton Spectator.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1884.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT:—
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:—
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

FOR CONGRESS—10TH DISTRICT:
JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER,
OF ROCKBRIDGE.

Cleveland and Hendricks Campaign Clubs and Democratic Clubs everywhere are requested to send a report of their Organization, together with an application for Club Blanks, to the National Democratic Committee, No. 11 West 24th St., New York City, with as little delay as possible.

WM. H. BARNUM,
Chairman.

Why leave the old for a new field?

Major Hotchkiss is an accomplished civil engineer and a geologist of no mean pretensions; is a man of much learning in the physical sciences generally; and by his industry, energy, and business habits is making himself useful to his State, and gaining for himself an enviable reputation as a public benefactor in the field of his special labors, and the wonder is, that he should be induced by any consideration to leave it to enter upon another for which he has never had any training or experience, and to oust from it one who is as distinguished for his competency and services in that field as he himself is in the one in which he has heretofore labored with such efficiency.

This is a move which the people are at a loss to understand. They have never heard of any call for him from the *people* to leave his old field of labor, in which he is an expert, to enter upon one which is wholly new to him. They think the call must have been a very strong and loud one, and wonder that they have been so deaf as not to have heard it. They ask, "Where, O where, did this loud call come from?" and echo answers, "Where?" They wonder if it be possible that he has mistaken the hollow voice of the coal-mine and the roar of the furnace for the voice of the people.

The People want an Honest Representative.

The people have seen enough of the way in which legislation at Washington has been controlled by the purchase, in one way or another, of the votes of Congressman, to make them feel the necessity of electing men to Congress whose votes cannot be controlled by hopes of pecuniary reward; and this is not only one of the reasons, but the *greatest* reason, why the people favor the election of Hon. J. Ran. Tucker, because they have the most implicit confidence in his uncorrupted and incorruptible integrity, and feel assured that his vote cannot be influenced by any other motive than the protection of the rights and the promotion of the interests of the people, as he understands them. In these times of corrupt legislation, it behooves the people to elect as their representatives men whose character for integrity, like Cæsar's wife for chastity, is "not only pure, but above suspicion." The people do not want men in Congress who will, like Blaine, render themselves "useful" in the way of passing bills of jobbery, by which they may put thousands into their own pockets. They want men who will legislate for the people, and not for monopolists.

Republican Meetings Benefit the Democrats.

Where the Democrats have the majority, Republican meetings benefit the Democrats, and the more excitement they cause, the better it is for the Democrats, because it has the effect to arouse them from their lethargy and supineness, and puts them to work to organize more thoroughly, and to use greater efforts to get out the full Democratic strength. We would be glad if the Republicans would have large meetings in this county every week. Such meetings as the one held here yesterday do the Democrats a great deal of good, and we should like to have such every week between now and the day of election. We hope that the Republicans will hold meetings during the canvass in every election precinct in the county. Though recruits are welcome, the Democrats do not need them. There are Democrats enough to elect their candidates, and all that they need is, to get all the Democrats to cast their votes. A Democrat is of no value to his party unless he cast his vote, for it is the votes that are counted to determine the elections, and not the voters.

Tucker will be elected.

The question that is now worrying the Republicans of this District is, "Whether they shall accept Hotchkiss as their candidate, or nominate one of their own party?" It matters but little to the Democrats which they will do, for they intend to elect Tucker. He is their nominee, standing squarely upon the platform of the National Democratic Convention, and no Democrat can fail to vote for him without being recreant to his party, and there are enough Democrats in the District to elect him.

A Modest Candidate.

It is thought Maj. Jed. Hotchkiss is his own choice by a unanimous majority, and thinks that, if votes were weighed instead of counted, his single vote would certainly elect him without the aid of any other. He is for the greatest good of the greatest number, as he understands it, and he considers the greatest number to be No. 1. It would be paying him a poor compliment to say that his merits equal his modesty.

RAPID INCREASE.—Within the past month, 550 names have been added to our list, and the number is still daily increasing. Advertisers should make a note of this, and look to their interests. The way to reach the people in this and surrounding counties is to advertise in the SPECTATOR.

The County Court of Norfolk county, sentenced ten men to the penitentiary last week.

The Signal Service—Agricultural Interests.

The valuable service which the Government can render the agricultural interests by a larger distribution of information than that furnished by the daily newspapers in cities, is becoming manifest, and we are gratified to observe additional progress in that direction. On the 13th inst., an arrangement was made by the chief signal officer with the Postoffice Department to exhibit a flag at each postoffice in the United States when a cold wave is approaching. The flag will be of white, with a black square in the centre. The news of the approach of a cold wave will be telegraphed by the signal officers to postoffices on telegraph lines, and they will communicate it to interior offices.

This regulation will be of great value to the tobacco-producing sections, and doubtless to other interests.

Colonel Beverley, who presided over the Farmers' Assembly, recently in session at Charlottesville, referred in his address to the great benefits the signal service could render the producing interest, and mentioned the efforts which had been made by the National Assembly, of which he is also the President, to secure signals of storms and tornadoes. Perseverance on the line mapped out at Charlottesville, will, in time, secure to all, especially to our farmers, the benefits they should long since have received.

Tariff on Wool.

In the Winter of 1882–3, the Congress of the United States, in accordance with the recommendation of the tariff commission, reduced the tariff of 1867 on wool. The *Highland Recorder* maintains that the reduced price of wool is owing to this reduction of the tariff on wool, and urges that as a reason why the people of that county should vote for the Republican party.—Well might the people ask why this should be a reason for voing for the Republican party, when it was a Republican commission that recommended that reduction, and a Republican Congress that passed it. But the truth is, that the reduced price of wool is not owing to the reduced duty on it, but the fact that the supply has increased whilst the demand has not, or not to the same degree. The price of wheat and flour, and many other things, are less than before the tariff on wool was reduced, and for the same reason,—the changed relations of supply and demand. The price of every article is regulated by the relations of supply and demand. And this is as true of labor as of commodities. If prices are unsatisfactory, and legislation is in any way responsible for it, then the Republican party is the one that is to blame, for it has been in power for twenty-odd years. The sensible farmers and wool-growers of Highland will not allow the *Recorder* to pull the wool over their eyes by its sophistical reasoning on the tariff question.

"Beast" Butler and Jed. Hotchkiss.

The *role* that "Beast" Butler is playing on a large stage Maj. Hotchkiss is playing on a small one. Butler is endeavoring to help the Republicans by dividing the Democratic vote in New York and other States, and Hotchkiss is trying to do the same thing by endeavoring to divide the Democratic vote of this Congressional district. Both are candidates running in the interests of the Republican party, and neither expects to be elected. They are playing a game similar to that of Mahone when he had his party to support his Hancock and English electors, hoping thereby to divide the Democrats sufficiently to ensure the election of the Garfield and Arthur electors. As Mahone then failed ignominiously, so, we believe, will Butler and Hotchkiss fail.

WILL OF VINCENT L. BRADFORD, LL.D., D. C. L.—We noticed last week the death and burial of Vincent L. Bradford, LL.D., D. C. L., of Philadelphia. He has been a benefactor of Washington and Lee University. For some years he has given $100 a year for the benefit of its library, and in his will bequeaths it his library of law books to be added to the books for which he had previously given the institution money. The entire collection to be called the Vincent L. Bradford Law Library, to be maintained by the university to the extent of $400. All the expenses of transportation, with the collateral inheritance tax, are to be paid out of the funds belonging to the State.

The testator's collection of paintings goes also to the Washington and Lee University, to be called by the name of the donor.

Among the annuities bequeathed, to date from the day of Mrs. Bradford's death and to be paid quarterly, is one of $400 to Gen. Robert D. Lilley, of this city, the financial agent of Washington and Lee University.

Over and above the several annuities given, any surplus income goes to Juliet B. Massey to the extent of $1,000 cash, or should that legacy lapse the same sum is to be paid Louis C. Massey, husband of the above.

Any further surplus goes to a chair of civil (Roman) law at Washington and Lee University, to be known as the Bradford professorship, and another and equal part of the surplus income is left to V. L. B. Townsend, if he drops his surname and retains only that of Bradford.

DISCUSSION ON BAPTISM.—Revs. Steel and Smithson are engaged in a discussion on the subject of baptism at Riverton, Warren county. The discussion last week was on baptism by immersion, Mr. Steel advocating the affirmative; the question this week is infant baptism, Mr. Smithson advocating the affirmative. Both speakers are now hoarse and will be broken down by the time the controversy closes, and that will be all the effect it will produce, except furnishing entertainment and possibly amusement to the auditors, and making both sides more fixed in the views they have heretofore entertained.

VIRGINIA CONTRIBUTES TO ARKANSAS.—Colonel John D. Letcher, of Lexington, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, with experience as associated professor and civil engineering, has been called to Arkansas in connection with her State school recently established at Fayetteville. He assumes command of the cadet corps, and fills the chair of Engineering. He is a son of the late ex-Governor Letcher, and will reflect credit on a name known and honored all over this land.

CIRCUS PEOPLE MARRIED IN THE LURAY CAVE.—On Sunday of last week, two of the attaches of Robinson's Circus were married in the ball room in the Luray Cave beneath electric lights. The ceremony was performed by Elder B. F. Grayson, and the parties married were Mr. Ed. G. Holland and Miss Aimee Thorne, both of Delabar, Wisconsin. The bride is 22 years of age, and is said to be pretty.

OUR PHYSICAL RESOURCES AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Letter from Senator Koiner.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR RESOURCES FOR YOUNG MEN—A SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

FISHERSVILLE, VA., Aug. 12th, 1884.

Mr. R. Mauzy:—

SIR: The introduction into your paper of a department specially devoted to the material interests and development of our locality, and the State generally, under the very competent and judicious management of Col. J. C. Shields, a practical business man and experienced journalist, should be hailed with satisfaction. The physical capabilities of Virginia's resources, in their variety, abundance, and value, are immense, and should be presented to the attention of capitalists and the business world through the press. The long and well established reputation of the STAUNTON SPECTATOR, identified and associated in the public mind with the affairs of the great Valley of Virginia, will give to its statements that credibility and attention which their importance demands. We need to be more thoroughly informed on current business transactions at home and abroad. The changes wrought by the restless activity of the times demand greater forecast and energy on the part of the Virginia people. The supineness of the past must be discarded, when localities, without and beyond, are beckoning the stranger thither; we must inscribe at every passway and thoroughfare the superior advantages here, to honest labor, enterprise, and capital, rather than organize efforts to induce our young men to quit the State for the far West. Profitable emplyment must be created in the development of our resources. What we most need is capital directed successfully by a thoroughly trained and skilled management. Associated wealth, subscribed by our own people, sufficient for small enterprises, might be obtained if we had skilled managers of undoubted capacity and integrity. There is a lamentable decline, so far as my observation extends, in the number of those learning the mechanic arts. Young men of talents and energy are not content to plod along in a country shop, but rather seek their fortunes abroad. For these we need a school of Technology in connection with with some of our great State schools, at which they could be suitably educated in the sciences and shop practice to take charge of the enterprises to which Virginia presents such an inviting field. We have ample accommodations provided by the State for the qualification of young men for the learned professions, but mechanism, in its multifarious operations, has been neglected. The leaders in business must be thoroughly furnished with scientific and practical knowledge to keep abreast with the rapid march of our enlightened neighbors.

The graduates at the Schools of Technology, at Worcester and Boston, Mass. find ready employment at fine salaries in the great industrial establishments of their country, and furnish labor to the masses.—I trust that the new department in your paper will fully develop the business interests of our section, and infuse new life and energy in their prosecution. Wishing you abundant success, I remain yours, &c.,

A. KOINER.

Communication from a Merchant.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS—UNION AND CO-OPERATION.

STAUNTON, VA., August 16th, 1884.

Editors SPECTATOR:—

The interest you are taking in giving your readers a correct and full weekly market report is very commendable in you, and is doing the trade of our town a great deal of good. As one of the merchants, I desire to thank you for the benefit you are conferring upon us. I wish you would use your influence in getting the merchants of Staunton to organize a Board of Trade, with a Bureau of Credit, &c., &c., attached. You can readily see the benefits to be derived from such an organization. Union and concentration among the merchants of a city will do more than any one thing to build up the trade of the place. Other towns no larger than ours have such boards. Staunton should not be behind in this respect, inasmuch as it is to her own interest. Please present this idea, with your ready pen to the business men, so as to cause them to take some steps in th matter.

Truly,
MERCHANT.

The foregoing communications are from gentlemen well qualified to advise in all matters relating to the important interests to which they refer.

Senator Koiner forcibly reviews the circumstances which in their influences take from our section, and other parts of Virginia, too many of our young men. A large per centage of our youth would gladly welcome the opportunity to receive instruction, and to become skilled in the mechanic and industrial arts, if it were offered as recommended. A State school of Technology would meet an urgent, immediate want. The fine results, in time, would widen the benefits with the most substantial rewards. The careful investigation and study which our correspondent has given the workings of such schools in other States, have thoroughly prepared him to lead the way in securing like benefits for young men in our own; and we can well estimate the encouragement he would receive, and the large co-operation he should have throughout the Commonwealth, if he would join hands, as we are sure he would, with the many progressive men ready to enter on the good work.

A "Merchant," who presents for favorable consideration a proposition for the organization of associations, usual and promotive of trade interests, properly estimates the needs of this city in its commercial and industrial importance. Boards of trade and commercial exchanges are of first value, and every town which has grown to the extent which Staunton has, equips itself with such institutions. Occasionally there is some opposition to them, but it generally results from the want of information, or their purposes not being properly estimated. It is not to advance one interest at the expense of another, but to give system and order in the multiplicity of business, which, without such advantages, cannot reflect the true value of a large centre of trade. These institutions bring representatives together in mutual deliberation where every proposition or suggestion looking to the advancement of the city and surrounding country is talked over, and steps taken for the accomplishment of proper designs. Staunton and Augusta county may need now a methodical arrangement of statistics of many of their industries, which, if done, would soon effect good results. Organization secures all these things. We hope all who feel an interest in such matters will respond to the timely and judicious suggestion which has been made.

As both correspondents have commended the SPECTATOR in its conduct a word may not be out of place in response.

Of the old and well-established newspapers in Virginia, the SPECTATOR is of that class which passed safely through all the troubles which came upon the country, causing many changes and so much embarrassment. It is, also, one of another class, which, through an existence of more than sixty years, has had but very few changes in proprietorship. In 1823, the SPECTATOR commenced its career under the direction of General Harper, whose name and public services are sacredly treasured in the memories of our people. After twenty-five years of distinguished ability in its control and management, he passed it to the care of the Messrs. Waddell, than whom there was not to be found among the journalists of the country a higher order of men or any better qualified by intelligence, cultivation, and integrity for that responsible station, all of which qualities were conspicuous during the twelve years of their charge.

The present proprietor, who succeeded those gentlemen, has only to say that in sunshine and in storm, he has faithfully tried to perform his share of duty during twenty-five eventful years of ceaseless toil. The SPECTATOR, patronized and cherished, as it always has been, by a large, influential, and prosperous section of country, and our growing city, that sits like a queen in our charming Valley, is encouraged to renewed efforts in its toilsome labor in the broad field of journalism.

Competition in European Grain Supplies.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

We think it was very well the article in the *Agricultural Review* was re-published in the SPECTATOR. Like Colonel Harrison, we thought it time to be looking at facts squarely. The interest being of great importance, and Mr. Cheesman discussing it at length, we copied it, and if nothing else had resulted from it than its furnishing the occasion for our Commissioner of Agriculture to give the valuable information contained in his letter below, our labor would have been amply compensated.

We hope Colonel Harrison will continue the investigation and give us results.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
RICHMOND, VA., August 19th, 1884.

Editor Staunton Spectator:—Your issue of the 12th inst. contains an interesting article, "Competition in European Grain Supplies," in which mention is made of the rapid increase of wheat production in India. We may as well look the facts squarely in the face, and prepare for a change of base, if necessary. This country has no competitor in the grain market so formidable as India. Her exports of wheat have increased with startling rapidity; and if they go on in the same ratio for a few years, there will be no place left for *our* surplus wheat. But bad as the outlook in this direction is for us, the figures of "Mr. Cheesman" published by you make it appear much worse than the reality—are full of mistakes, if the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society" is to be relied on, and I presume there is no higher authority.

The article in your paper states that in 1880–1 the export of England rose "to 15,000,000 bushels, and reached no less than 37,000,000 bushels for 1881–2, or nearly half the British imports. The entire export of India amounted to 87.5 per cent. of the requirements of Great Britain in 1881–2, and of this not more than half was consigned to British ports.

Let us see what the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society" says! I have it before me—"No. 39, April, 1884."

In 1880 the imports of wheat from British India were, 3,247,242 cwts., equal to 6,061,518 bushels. In 1881, 7,308,842 cwts., equal to 13,643,171 bushels

Now in 1880 the total imports of wheat into Great Britain were 55,197,304 cwts., equal to 103,034,967 bushels; and in 1881 the imports were 57,042,669 cwts., equal to 106,479,649 bushels.

So that instead of "the entire export of India" amounting to "eighty-seven and a half per cent of the requirements of Great Britain," as stated by Mr. Cheesman, it was barely *twenty-five* per cent., supposing that one-half went to Great Britain and the other to foreign ports. Even in 1883, the year in which the exports of wheat from India to Great Britain were largest, they were less than half of those from the United States.

In that excellent Journal, "Bradstreet's," is a statement very similar to that of Mr. Cheesman copied by you. There is a stupendous error somewhere. I cannot think it is in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society."

Most respectfully yours,
RANDOLPH HARRISON,
Commissioner of Agricuture.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

The advantages and resources of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway are presented with much force by a Northern writer, who resides in the heart of the rural district of the State of New York. We make an extract from the article which appeared recently in the Dansville *Advertiser*, published in Livingston county, New York. The writer, after referring to his first visit, about 1871, over the road, continues:

"At that time the western terminus of the road was Huntington on the Ohio river, four hundred and twenty-one miles west of Richmond. From that point a line of river steamers furnished the only outlet westward. Now the road has been extended to Lexington, Ky., a distance of five hundred and sixty miles from Richmond; while an extension from the latter city east to Newport News gives an uninterrupted all rail communication from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi valley. At the time of my visit there were many stretches of rough road laid with ordinary iron rails and very poorly ballasted. Now the whole road is laid with steel rails and the road bed leveled and worked to a point of smoothness second to no trunk line in the country.

There is no necessity of my recounting to you, Mr. Editor, the delights incident to a trip over this road. You know from personal observation the beauties of Clifton Forge, Jackson River, White Sulphur Springs, New River, Hawk's Nest, Kanawha Falls, Pope's Nose Tunnel, and a hundred other novel and startling views that fill the traveler with wonder and delight. The Chesapeake and Ohio certainly bears off the palm in the matter of the picturesque.

The wonderful mineral developments brought to light of late years in West Virginia, are bound to make it take a front rank in the list of coal and iron producing States, and the Chesapeake and Ohio is contributing largely to this end. All along the line are laterals reaching out and into the mountains, tapping here a coal mine and there an iron deposit, all of which, like the small tributaries of a river, help swell the tide of the main stream. There are at present forty-seven working collieries along the Chesapeake and Ohio road, sending their products to the seaboard and the far west. At Victoria Furnace, English capital has constructed large reducing works with a capacity for a weekly output of over a thousand tons of pig iron. At Newport News a grain elevator has been erected with a capacity for storing 1,500,000 bushels of grain. So the Chesapeake and Ohio will be able to compete with the other trunk lines in hauling western grain to the seaboard."

We are sure that in Mr. Tucker's nomination the Democratic party have secured the services of a man who will always be found voting and working against fraud and corruption. A man that the lobbyist of railroad monopolies can never *buy out*. A man whose public career has been pure and untainted by a fraudulent action. Is not this enough to cause every lover of good government to work for his election?—*Alleghany Sentinel.*

Mr. Jed Hotchkiss, of Staunton and Editor of the *Virginias*, a Mining Journal, is said to be an independent candidate for Congress, against the regular Democratic nominee, Hon: J. R. Tucker. Of all the classes of politicians known in the world, deliver us from the "Independent," a man who must be a cross of both parties, thrown in with a superabundance of self-assurance. —*Alleghany Sentinel.*

Maj. Jed Hotchkiss, of Staunton, is an independent tariff candidate for Congress for the Tenth district. Better stick to the rocks and the minerals, Major. Ran will make it so hot for you that you will imagine the plutonic action is going on again. —*Lynchburg News.*

RENOMINATION OF COL. CHAS. T. O'FERRALL.—At the democratic convention for the seventh district, held at Luray last Wednesday, Hon. Chas. T. O'Ferrall was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

THE METHODIST CENTENNIAL YEAR—CELEBRATIONS IN ROCKBRIDGE.

Learning that what is known as "Children's day," in the celebration of this the centennial year of Methodism in America, was to be observed in our neighboring county of Rockbridge with very great interest, it was deemed appropriate that the SPECTATOR should have one of its staff present. There are several circuits of the Baltimore Conference in Rockbridge, and the Fairfield had its day last Saturday.

Friday afternoon sent a refreshing shower of rain, cooling the heated term of weather, and Saturday morning came with genial breezes, and all nature beaming with smiles to greet the day of holy work. The old town, so long known in Valley history, was alive with animation at early dawn in preparation for the occasion—the celebration by Sabbath schools of the circuit, of the day which numbered one hundred years, since the followers of Wesley planted the banners of the now largest body of christians on this continent on our shores. Invitations had been sent out to the Sabbath schools of all other denominations in the bounds of the circuit to unite in the celebration. It was cordially received, and the hundreds of happy faces gave evidence that there, mingling in a general festivity, were the youth of that entire section of country. It may be noted as a fact, that within the territory of the Fairfield circuit, embracing several Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist churches, the per centage of schools and scholars are larger, according to population, than any of the adjoining rural districts. Along the Valley plateau, down in in the South river valley, and far up in the eastern mountains, churches abound and Sabbath schools exist and prosper. From all this wide area they came in full organizations with officers and teachers, assembling in the Methodist church at the eastern end of the town. The procession of one-fourth of a mile in length, was soon formed with banners and insignia of office, showing thorough order and discipline, and that the management was in no untrained hands. The column with military precision under chief marshals James E. Clemmer and Wm. F. Templeton, moved through to the western end of the town to the large grove of oaks on the "Cherry Grove" estate, where ample preparations had been made for the intellectual, as well as the social, joys and festive pleasures of the day.

On entering the grove, the ranks of two were opened right and left, and rear passed to front, and the stand surrounded in order. Trains of Jerseys and other modes of transportation came from all quarters, laded with the choicest supplies of the land, which were soon spread on long tables forming a hollow square in preparation for feeding the multitude.

Rev. C. L. Torreyson, in charge of Fairfield circuit, called the assembly to order, when strains of holy music broke forth with "All Hail the Power of Jesus name" resounding from the organ, presided over by Miss Bertie G. Cochran, and the choir led by Rev. A. P. Boude of the Baltimore Conference.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. B. M. Wheeler of the Lexington circuit.

Then came in renewed sublimity of song and echoing melody of the organ—"Glorious things of Thee are spoken."

After this was the responsive service of questions and answers, by the special class representing the various Methodist schools, which embraced the origin of the Methodist Church and prominent events in its history in our country to the present time. Then the fine musical features of the day were renewed by singing, "From all that dwell below the skies,"

The centennial address being next in the programme, Mr. Torreyson introduced Rev. A. P. Boude whom he had pressed into service for that feature. The prominence of the speaker in the larger works of the conference and the special interest of the day prepared all present for an address which abounded in statistics and historical references and illustrations of the highest interest. The establishment and growth of Methodism in America was referred to by many historical facts and illustrations, which were presented in strong array, and showed much research in cotemporaneouf history with the advent of the Methodist denomination. The particular dispensations of God's providence in the establishment of liberty in America, was in close association with the expansion of his church on the new continent. He strongly enforced the unity of his own, by broad Catholic principles towards all sister churches, and in the fulfillment of all God's designs for his own glory he accepted the existence of the Roman Catholic church in the scope of His purposes.

The hour of noon arriving, the large throng were invited to the tables where all were bountifully feasted, and it is not an over calculation to say that one thousand persons were present to partake of the hospitality mutually contributed for mutual enjoyment.

The afternoon proceedings were opened by the introduction of Rev. Alfred Jones, of the Presbyterian church, who referred to the present circumstances under which the large assemblage was convened, and to characteristic customs of Methodism and Presbyterianism. Addressing himself to the particular features of the day in which the Sunday school organizations and scholars occupied a chief place, he expressed the high degree of pleasure it afforded him to contribute to the Christian and social unity of the occasion.

During the intervals now occurring, the musical features, organized as in former references, rendered several new and charming pieces appropriate to the centennial era.

As Dr. Lafferty would say when looking over a Methodist field-day, Mr. Torreyson had held in reserve his young associate in the ministry, Rev. B. M. Wheeler, of the Lexington Circuit, for the "stragetic movements." In appropriate wit and pleasant humor, Mr. Wheeler must have taken lessons from that man of ever-active brain and ceaseless toil to whom reference has been made. The longer he spoke the nearer his magnetism drew the crowd towards him. When his hearers would begin to think the moment for meditation, as he carried them along, had arrived, it was only to realize how sudddenly the mirthful recollections of youth had captivated them on the other line. He supplied a feature, which Mr. Torreyson, the manager of ceremonies, was about to overlook, and in the midst of his address a fine collection was taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath schools.

Mr. Torreyson had such tact in commanding others that he failed to speak himself, and was not content till he had drawn your old Reporter on the stand, who was like the fifth wheel to a wagon.

The ladies, youthful and aged, assisted by a suitable number of gentlemen, had charge of the entertainment, and conducted the hospitalities of the day with great taste and much thankfulness from all who gathered around the tables. Not an occurrence of the slightest kind marred the pleasures of the occasion, and no gathering of the people, from childhood to the aged, ever retired to their homes happier than did the assemblage on last Saturday afternoon, which returned from the quiet shades of "Sherry Grove."

The Reporter is not willing to drop his pencil until he has a word in about the old town of Fairfield and its surroundings. In all the sketches which travelers and correspondents have made of our section of the Valley, that town had its place in the chapter. The Valley Railway skirts along the northwestern border of the amphitheatre which surrounds it. From the centre of the town up the green slope to the station, a wide street has been opened. Along its line handsome sites for enlargement are presented. Looking north, the cottage residence of Mr. J. Edgar Wilson, in course of construction, strikes the eye in its commanding elevation overlooking the railroad and all the Valley below. Little brooks and many cool springs meet at the rim of the basin towards the east for rapid descent to the South River. The steady population of town and vicinity is properous. Stores and workshops abound, and the old hotel which has often been the resting place of General Andrew Jackson, when President of the United States, in journeying from the "Hermitage" to the Capital of the Nation, still stands with its wide, open doors of hospitality.

The General Assembly.

On Monday, the 18th, Mr. Atkinson introduced a bill in the Senate providing against interference by federal officers to elections. The bill provides that in case of the arrest of a judge of election on the day of election a judge may be selected from the bystanders to fill the place. It is the same bill passed by the Senate last year, but which failed to become a law.

In the House of Delegates a resolution was agreed to instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the affairs of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of Petersburg, which lately failed, in order to ascertain what has become of $150,000 deposited therein by the State, and who are liable to criminal prosecution in connection with the disposition of said deposit, and whether any legislation is necessary for the protection of the State against further loss by reason of similar deposits in other banks.

On Tuesday, the 19th, the special joint commission of the General Assembly appointed to consider the election law of the State reported that it was matter of grave doubt whether any election law was now in force in Virginia, notwithstanding the decision of the Court of Appeals that the old law was restored, and for reasons lengthily given in their report they recommend the re-enactment of the election law. This is the law which has existed since 1870. The commmittee criticise the opinion of the court, and say that the responsibility for the failure to take effect of the new law passed at the last session must rest with the Executive, since both houses passed a bill striking out the objectionable words in the bill vetoed, and the Executive thought fit to withhold his approval.

On Wednesday, the 20th, in the Senate, the bill which passed the House providing for appointment of land assessors in every county and city in the State was so amended as to place the appointment of these officers in the hands of the board of supervisors in counties and the city councils in cities. The House bill gave the appointing power to the auditor of public accounts.—This, however, met with very determined opposition, especially from the valley and southwestern Senators. The bill was recommitted to the finance committee.

In the House a bill was passed to provide for the interchange of coupon bonds and registered deeds issued under the Riddleberger law. A bill appropriating $20,000 for the Central Lunatic Asylum for Colored people was passed to engrossment and the third reading. In the Senate a bill providing the manner in which presidential electors shall be elected was passed, ayes 26, noes, 4.

On Thursday, the 21st, the House substitute for the Senate bill providing for the election of electors for President and Vice-President was passed by the Senate by a vote of 26 to 4.

John W. Stout was elected Judge of Augusta county to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Wm. A. Hudson.

The reassessment bill was amended in the Senate so as to provide that in the appointment of assessors, in the county the supervisors, in the towns the trustees, and in the cities the councils should make the appointments.

Then, so that they might reshape the bill, it was, on motion of Mr. Wickham, recommitted to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed, with the numerous amendments adopted.

In the House, the bill appropriating $20,000 to complete and equip the Central Lunatic Asylum was passed to its engrossment and third reading.

House bill No. 28 (the election law under which elections have heretofore been held,) was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

On Friday, the 22d, in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Keezell, Senate bill to authorize the district school boards in the county of Rockingham to use district school funds for the payment of teachers was taken up out of its order and passed.

In the House, House bill No. 20, to provide for the assessment of taxes and incomes and imposing taxes thereon for the support of the government and public free schools and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide for the mode applying for licenses, &c.

Senate assessment bill was committed to the Committee on Finance.

On Saturday, the 23rd, the Senate passed the old election law as it passed the House with the word "freeholder" stricken out.

In effect, the old law is re-enacted to adapt it to the present time, with the word freeholder stricken out and the date made to answer present circumstances. Judges of the hustings and county courts fill all vacancies of judges and registrars existing at the January term of their courts.

The Senate was informed that the House refused to agree to its amendment to the amended Riddleberger bill.

On motion of Mr. Wickham, the Senate voted not to recede, and the House was informed of that action.

A committee of conference representing the two houses was subsequently appointed.

In the House, the House assessment bill was reported, with Senate amendments.

Mr. Smith moved to pass by. He said that there was an evident desire on the part of all the members to adjourn next Wednesday, and in order to avoid a collision with the Executive it might be well to pass the bill by.

The ayes and noes were called, and the House agreed to pass by.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.—The Nelson *Examiner*, in publishing at the head of its column the Democratic Electoral ticket of Virginia, says:

"Here you have the ticket in full and a downright good ticket it is, a ticket which any true Democrat can support with a clear conscience. It is a strong ticket. It is an honest ticket. It is a ticket, that if the people be alive to their own best interests, they will support and triumphantly elect. The ticket is a platform in itself. It represents reform; it represents economy; it represents a return to methods that are neither anti constitutional nor extra-constitutional; it represents a purpose to rectify, so far as can now be done, the flagrant wrong of 1876–77, (a Nemesis for the worse than Cataline conspirators of that era;) it represents a return of fraternity and good will through all the sections; it represents equality of rights and privileges among all the States; it represents the doctrine of "hands off" to the General Government, in all matters which are essentially State matters; it represents the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people; in fine it represents all that is noblest and best and most truly Republican in our Governmental system."

Miss Longfellow, a daughter of the poet Longfellow, is engaged to be married to a brother of Mrs. Ole Bull.

GOV. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

MUCH WISDOM IN VERY FEW WORDS—A DOCUMENT SHORT AND TO THE POINT AND CHARACTERISTIC OF THE WRITER'S HONESTY AND STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 19.—Governor Cleveland's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for president is furnished the United Press, and is as follows:

Gentlemen,—I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by the national Democratic convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, a solemn sense of the responsibility which, in its acceptance, I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people, needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of president is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government, the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case, requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well-known truths so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.

We proudly call ours a govement by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control on the country and perpetuates the power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages. When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE DISQUALIFIED FOR RE-ELECTION.

And of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgement, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president for re-election. When we consider the patronage of the great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal borne of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

THE DYNASTY OF LABOR.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dynasty of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity; ability to work constitutes the capital, and the wage of labor the income of a vast nmuber of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workingmen, a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become American, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman." A proper regard for the welfare of the workingmen being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purpose of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury. In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community.

SUMPTUARY LAWS CONDEMNED.

The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious. The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy.

Cheap and easy transportation should, therefore, be liberally fostered within the limits of the constitution. The general government should so improve and protect its natural water ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The people pay the wages of the public employees and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should demand. It is the duty of those entrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend on their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected, the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved, public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease; and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their place, instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

GOVERNMENTAL REFORM.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and placid manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good; and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who, I believe, will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Col. William F. Vilas, chairman; D. P. Bestor and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic national convention.

Thomas A. Hendrick's Letter of Acceptance.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 20, 1884.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention at Chicago as candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and may I repeat what I said on another occasion, that it is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention.

The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own.

It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their sum and substance I heartily endorse and approve the same.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

To Hon. W. F. Vilas, chairman, N. M. Bell, secretary, and others of the National Democratic Convention.

THEIR EFFORTS IN THIS DISTRICT.—In noticing the appointments that have been made for the Republican speakers, the Lynchburg *Advance* says:

"We notice this significant fact, that the forces are to be poured into Tucker's district. John S. Wise is twice in it, Brown Allen five times, R. T. Hubard once, Col. Berkeley once, Page Morriss five times, Frank Blair twice, D. J. Godwin once and I. C. Fowler twice. This will keep Ran right busy, but we think he will be able to keep the flies off all this party."

We suppose our contemporary refers to blow-flies attracted by the tainted condition and reeking corruption of the party to which it alludes.

The nomination of Hon. J. Ran. Tucker, of Virginia, for Congress in the 10th District, is a credit to the people of the district. He is an able lawyer, a fine speaker and a polished Virginia gentleman. His nomination insures another Democratic victory.—*Kernersville (N. C.) News.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCK FOR SALE.—TWO (2) SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Valley Mutual Life Association of Va., for sale. Apply to—
aug26-1t* C. W. MILLER.

STEEPHILL FOR RENT.

That commodious and elegant family Mansion, and **90 acres of land**, within a mile of Staunton. There is plenty of fruit, water, &c., on the property. Apply to
aug26-tf J. L. PEYTON.

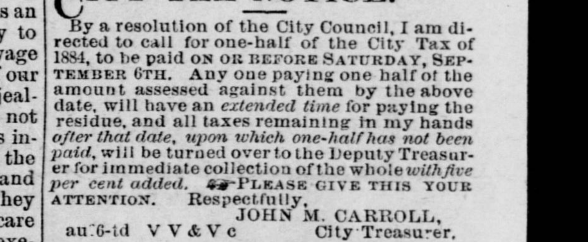
STRAYED OR STOLEN.—Strayed or stolen from Hanger's Mill, near Churchville, on August 17th, 1884, a **Black Work Horse**, with no white, 12 years old. Scar on right rump, wart on back part left fore leg, in knee-joint. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery. Address me at Greenville.
W. A. MASINCUP,
au26 1t* Greenville, Augusta Co., Va.

OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER,
Staunton, Va., Aug. 25th, 1881.

CITY TAX NOTICE.

By a resolution of the City Council, I am directed to call for one-half of the City Tax of 1884, to be paid ON OR BEFORE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH. Any one paying one half of the amount assessed against them by the above date, will have an *extended time* for paying the residue, and all taxes remaining in my hands *after that date, upon which one-half has not been paid*, will be turned over to the Deputy Treasurer for immediate collection of the whole *with five per cent added.* PLEASE GIVE THIS YOUR ATTENTION. Respectfully,
JOHN M. CARROLL,
au26-td V V & V c City Treasurer.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Staunton, Va.



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aug25-1m Staunton, Virginia.

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