Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1886.

The Way to Look at It.

Reports from the grain-growing States of the West and Northwest are daily coming forward, furnishing carefully-collected information of crop-prospects. Dry weather has had a damaging effect in some localities, and both extremes of drought and rain are reported in others. The Winter wheat in the main has been harvested. Threshing has not generally commenced, but estimates of the yield give irregular proportions. The Spring wheat is not in as favorable a condition as the prospects thirty days ago indicated for it when it should be ready for harvesting. Some correspondents say there will be a large falling off in the yield.

To the producers here in our Valley, these speculations afford some interest; but it would require something like a general failure there before the prices at which we are to sell our surplus could be affected by the strength we could bring with all the associations available to bear on the question.

Referring to the reports which speak of partial failures in yield, they should not have much influence in the general estimate, for the total product of the country will be immense, and the standard of prices is fixed not by sections, nor indeed by the quantity produced in the United States, for that of foreign countries comes in with a greater than relative power to give controlling quotations.

Gambling in grain exists wherever there is a large delivery of it, but "corners" have had their day. The smallest producer of our Valley has access to the same sources of information for gulding his judgment in selling as are vouchsafed to the prairie farmer who runs a score of binders over his ten thousand acres.

In speaking of foreign countries producing wheat exercising more than relative strength in fixing prices for it, that statement of fact can be brought within a smaller range of influence. The power by combinations of English capital in stimulating production in India and elsewhere has virtually centred the commercial prerogative at Liverpool and London. If asked how can this be accomplished in view of the trade intercourse of the world equalizing prices, the answer is ready at hand. The capital mentioned controls and makes the land and labor of those countries bear greater than natural burthens in the cost of production, the object being to break down the American supply by low prices, and at the same time secure a good percentage upon the capital which has been sent out to open up, by railroads, the remote sections of the British dominion from the sea-shores. Good dividends and crippling the American supply in prices are the two prime objects, and both being accomplished in the partial experiment of wheat-production in India, Hungary, Australia, and other countries, the supremacy over the United States, though the leading producer of all, will become more fixed as the scheme grows to permanency and expands into every available part of the continent.

Complaints of the oppression which the capital invested in India, especially, causes, are unavailing, not only in the Asiatic dependency for the two and antagonistic relations it sustains to the agricultural interests—promoting them on one hand by increasing the production, and on the other by depriving labor of its legitimate rewards—but the wheat-growers of England and Scotland have also denounced this mode of proceeding, which takes from the landed interests at home much of the munificence they have hitherto enjoyed. Demand and supply should be the controlling elements in adjusting prices, but they are not wholly so, nor will it be otherwise until the India investments can find something else to meet their grasping propensity for substantial returns.

The situation of the United States as a great surplus-producer of bread-supplies is at this time involved in perplexity. It is frequently referred to, but as yet no encompassing thought, attempting to solve it, has been given out, for the political economists to turn over when forecasting the future of the country.

In Augusta and the Valley counties we have been, and hope to continue, holding a pretty good hand in furnishing the growing demand for hay. With that, as well as everything else in which we are surplus-producers, along with the West, through transportation rates take away the advantage of proximity to the markets, and that is the way we have to look at it. Speculations about the amount of hay which will be for export from the Western States are numerous. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa the grass-crop is said to be much short of earlier promises, and if so, our surplus will receive some benefit therefrom, especially in the further Southern trade, which is opening to our advantage.

GEN. LEE.—Mr. Reagan gives a new fact in Gen. Lee's history not generally known in the North. He said that towards the close of the downfall of the Confederate Government there was a very general impression among the high officials of the Confederacy that Gen. Lee intended to lose his life on the field of battle. This impression was shared by the officers of Lee's army. Gen. Lee never lost an opportunity of placing himself in a position of danger. Gen. Reagan says that he drove out from Richmond to see Lee upon the day the principal battle of Cold Harbor was fought. As he came up near where he could see Lee's headquarters he saw the shells bursting continually around his tent and ploughing up the ground in front of him. Some of the officers asked Mr. Reagan to try to persuade Gen. Lee to move his headquarters behind a piece of timber near by. All felt that he was exposing his life too much. Mr. Reagan said to Gen. Lee: "I do not presume to advise any General in the midst of a battle, but are you not exposing yourself too much? Ought you not to go back nearer your reserve?" Gen. Lee said he had no reserve. He had only one line of men. He did not dare to shorten his line for fear it would be turned, and did not dare to thin it for fear it would be broken. Gen. Lee evidently sought death many times during the closing days of the war. That was the view of the Southern leaders then and is still believed by many.

The Congressional Race.

A number of good horses well be entered for the Congressional race which will take place at Lexington, Va., on the 29th inst., and, unless we shall be mistaken, the "Flying Childers" of Augusta will distance all competitors; and so he will the fleetest nag that can be pitted against him in the race that will take place on the 2nd of November next.

The Panama Canal.

If France is going to "nationalize" the Panama Canal and elevate it from a private enterprise into a public work by the French Republic, then and in that case Johnny Reb and the Boy in Blue should have something to say, and should say it with civility, but in unmistakable English.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

If it is true that events cast their shadows before them, that is the very thing France intends to do. The policy which has been pursued by our Government, as well as the commercial interests of the country in shaping that policy, have never reached the point which Mr. Clay, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Webster, Gen. Cass, Mr. Filmore, and other Statesmen desired it to attain, except in the expression of sentiment. Schemes have been maturing for years, and at length have been put into execution. The practical action in directing their progress and in constructing the work which should have been the policy of our Government has never been taken. The French Government is now behind the enterprise, and will, if not interfered with, quietly complete it. In that event, our Government will not be in the best condition to make good all its declarations, many of which are in the archives touching this matter. Among the earliest, after a thorough discussion of this great question, is a report made in 1839 to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Roads and Canals, of which Chas. Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, was chairman. Here is the opening sentence, which may be taken as representing the true position of the country when the project was first discussed. It is quite different from the reality now, when the world is assured, by the action of a great foreign power, that a connecting water-way from sea to sea will be built on the American continent.—No matter what conditions, theoretically, have been provided, there will be but little to interfere, practically, with French supremacy.

"It is obvious that if the contemplated "communication from sea to sea be practicable, the nation which has the right to "appropriate its exclusive use to itself "might lawfully control the richest commerce of the world, or prescribe to all "other nations the terms upon which they "may be admitted to share its enjoyment."

REMEDY FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.—Judge Thomas Jones of Warsaw, Richmond county, Va., an extensive and practical farmer of over half a century's experience in wheat-raising, says that Glauber salts and quick lime are the simplest, cheapest, and surest preventives against smut in wheat. "The Gauber salts costs about two (2) cents per lb. Lime is cheap. The whole cost per bushel of wheat will not exceed 3 cents. Take a large wash tub, fill it with water and keep more of the salts in it than it will dissolve. Put a few bushels of wheat on a plank floor, saturate the wheat thoroughly with the solution, sift the lime on it and rub it up till every grain of wheat is thoroughly coated with the lime. Prepare as much seed as you will sow each day every morning."

FITZ-JOHN PORTER NOMINATED A COLONEL.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate on the 6th inst: "In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1886, I nominate the person herein named for appointment in the army of the United States, Fitz-John Porter, late colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be colonel in the army of the United States, to rank as such from May 14, 1861, that being the grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army."

The price of wheat is unusually low. It cannot get much lower, and the prospects are that it will advance in price this coming Fall and Winter. The crop this year is by no means as heavy in this country and Europe, as it was two years ago, when the markets of the world were overloaded.

France announces that she is about 58,000,000 bushels of wheat short of the last harvest, so that she will need 90,000,000 bushels. Great Britain is also some 12,000,000 behind her average crop, and will have to buy it.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.—The Richmond Grain and Cotton Exchange Thursday morning adopted a resolution asking the Virginia farmers not to thrash their wheat this season until it has had time to become thoroughly dry in shock. Some of the new wheat sold there this season has been in a very bad condition, and brought 10 to 25 cents a bushel less than it would if it had been dried out before thrashing.

LOCAL OPTION IN LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY. — The local-option election in Leesburg, Loudoun county, last Thursday passed off quietly, and resulted as follows:—

For license 439; against license 263—majority of 176 for license.

The vote in November 1880 was as follows:—

For license 667; against license 185—majority for license 482.

Paul H. Hayne, the poet, died at his home, near Grovetown, Ga., Tuesday evening July 6th. He was a native of Charleston, S. C., and was educated in his native city. He had the true poetic instinct, and his versification was both rythmical and chaste. Hayne was sometimes known as the laureate of the Confederacy.

As the Senate has rejected the nomination of Hon. John Goode for the officer of Solicitor-General, we presume he will be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress for the Norfolk or second district. It has a large Republican majority, but Goode, under the existing circumstances, may possibly be elected.

A San Francisco citizen has a chicken that is backed like a camel, has two tails, and three well-developed legs. When the fowl is in repose it rests on all three legs, after the manner of a milking stool. When it walks it uses but two, the third, it is said, "sticking out behind like a ship's spankerboom."

Though Gladstone has been defeated, he does not consider the cause of home-rule for Ireland as lost, and the "grand old man" will continue to strive for its success as long as he shall be able to use his fine talents and eloquent tongue. He and his friends are overpowered, but are still undismayed.

REJECTION OF JOHN GOODE.—The United States Senate went into executive session at an early hour Friday, and after a long debate rejected the nomination of the Hon. John Goode, of Virginia, as solicitor-general, the vote on the question of confirmation standing yeas 25, nays 28.

CRUSHED IN A COAL-MINE.—On last Thursday, Robert Watson was caught in a slate-fall and frightfully mangled, one leg being crushed, his spine injured, and internal injuries of a very serious nature being sustained. His recovery is regarded as impossible. He has a wife and child.

UNWORTHY PENSIONERS.—The editor of the Portland Oregonian, who served in the ranks of the Union army, declares that he knows of his own knowledge that "since the passage of the arrears of pension acts about every shirker and utterly worthless veteran of his brigade has been a successful applicant for a pension." And yet the Presidentiis censured by the republicans for attempting to protect the treasury, as far as possible, from unworthy pensioners.

At a meeting of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia in New Orleans Saturday a resolution was adopted to arrange for gathering up the remains of Louisiana soldiers buried at Manassas Junction and removing them to the receptacle of the association, at the Metairie Cemetery in New Orleans.

Friday a young woman appeared before the grand jury of Suffolk county, Mass., and swore that Rev. W. W. Downs was the father of her illegitimate child, which was born at her home, at the West End, about four months ago. The grand jury returned an indictment against Mr. Downs.

MARRIAGE OF CAB MADDOX.—Col. Cab Maddox, of Orkney Springs, and Miss Scott Heffiebower, of Mashall, Fauquier county, Virginia, were married in Washington on the 7th inst., by Rev. Dr. Lindsey, formerly of Warrenton, and chaplain of the last U. S. House of Representatives.

Rev. C. M. Howard is conducting a revival meeting at Richlands, Greenbrier county. About 50 persons professed conversion during his meeting at Ronceverte.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—The result of the parliamentary election in England, while it clearly foreshadows the temporary defeat of the home-rule bill, is not such as to cause despair to the friends of the Irish cause. The harsh verdict, which denies for the moment the blessings of local self-government to that unhappy country, is greatly mitigated when we find Scotland and Wales ranged side by side with Ireland in the struggle, with only England left to learn that the Irish question is a blot upon her name—a weakness, misfortune and shame. It would have been little short of a miracle had the scales suddenly fallen from English eyes and the home-rule bill received the united indorsement of the realm, but the vote is so significant, a majority of only 70,000 or 100,000 in the total poll against the measure, that the stride forward is enormous, and the ultimate success of the Gladstone scheme or some kindred measure must be looked upon as assured in the near future. The response to the eloquent appeals of the great leader is such as to warrant the hope that what is so auspiciously commenced can have but one ending, and that is the triumph of the just measures temporarily defeated. To our way of thinking, it seems odd that any people should desire the perpetuation of a union "pinned together by bayonets."—The general notion that England and Ireland are united in any other way is certainly erroneous. There is no real union; there never was. There is simply a connection made by force. The wrongs of which she complains have at last challenged the attention of the world, and are understood as never before. The boasted union of which we speak, it is now known, means simply that, by virtue of it, the Parliament at Westminster may do what it pleases when its edicts take effect beyond the channel.—An act of Parliament for the general benefit of the people of the realm does not apply to Ireland, unless she is specially included by name. It was said by one who carefully studied the question that "Ireland is construed out of *Magna Charta*, the Bill of Rights and other great securities which make Englishmen safe against injustice." In other words, what is proudly said to be a limited monarchy at home becomes an absolute and unrestrained despotism when it touches Irish soil. Not only this, but the millions whose labor cultivates the land own scarcely any part of it, but alien land lords, few in number, and without the slighest sympathy of race or even acquaintance, and operating through agents and overseers, stand ready to reap the harvests, no matter how severely they grind the face of labor in doing it. What the result of all this and much more has been the world is beginning to realize.—*Balto. Sun.*

MORRISON ON RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL.—Mr. Morrison demonstrates that it [Randall's Tariff Bill] is a bill for reducing revenue rather than taxation, and that it is in the interest of the protectionists instead of the consumers of the country. "It reduces taxes on articles used by manufacturers and corporations and increases them on all clothing, on woolen goods, tin plates, cotton ties and other necessities." The New York Times remarks: "It is only by a flagrant abuse of language that Mr. Randall's bill can be called a tariff reform measure. The whole purpose of the bill is to reduce revenues, not taxes. It deals with the oppressive features of the present tariff only by making them more oppressive, and, according to Mr. Morrison's estimate, its enactment would actually increase the customs taxes $5,500,000 instead of diminishing them $8,570,576, as Mr. Randall states."—The report is conclusive as to the character of the bill and its protective tendencies. Mr. Randall's idea of a reform in the tariff is to reform it backwards.—*Balt. Sun.*

The convention to nominate a candidate for congress from this district meets in Lexington on July 29th. Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, present representative, having declined a re-nomination, numerous aspirants for his shoes are coming to the front. The people of Nelson will push forward ex-State Senator Charles T. Smith, as their choice. Amherst will present the name of Hon. Taylor Berry, present State Senator. Col. Samuel F. Coleman, of Cumberland, has also a strong support in his section. Rockbridge will no doubt support Hon. Wm. A. Anderson, of that county. At present Capt. James Bumgardner seems to have the lead over the other candidates, having the support of Augusta, Alleghany, Bath and Highland, and indications point to him as the coming man.—*Clifton Forge Independent.*

LOST A VALUABLE COW.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Lupton lost one of her most valuable cows a few days ago. The cow was so strangely affected that Mrs. L. determined to have a post mortem examination made, which resulted in finding a quantity of small pieces of glass in the cow's stomach. In cleaning up an out-house some bits of glass which were left lying on the floor were swept up with some oats and thrown out. It is supposed that the cow, in eating the oats, swallowed the pieces of glass with the fatal result above mentioned. The cow's intestines were found to be cut up dreadfully. The loss is a severe one to Mrs. L. People can not be too careful as to how they dispose of such small pieces of glass.—*Spirit of the Valley.*

The remains of Paul Hamilton Hayne were buried Sunday afternoon in the Augusta cemetery, a section having been donated by the city for the purpose of receiving the body of the distinguished southern poet. The funeral took place at St. Paul's Episcopal church. Bishop Beckwith, Rev. C. C. Williams and Bishop-elect Weed, of Florida, officiated. The coffin was decorated with palmettos, pines and magnolias. The floral tributes were numerous and exquisitely beautiful, embracing harps, anchors, crosses, pillows and doves. The closing ceremonies were marred by a terrific rain-storm.—*Rich State.*

Miss V. C. Quarles, daughter of Mr. J. R. Quarles, only 12 years old, and the youngest of 60 pupils at the Albemarle Female Institute, graduated last session on Venables Practical Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Analysis, and won distinction on Music and Latin, and got the Gold Medal for deportment.—*Gordonsville Gazette.*

The "old flag" was fired upon, and fired upon on the 4th of July, in General Logan's own State.

Only suppose that this indignity had been offered to the old flag in Charleston instead of Chicago. What would Logan have done?—or rather what would he *not* have done?—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A DARING FEAT.

C. D. Graham Shoots the Whirpool Rapids at Niagara in a Cask.

BUFFALO, July 11.—Very few of the thousands of persons who visited Niagara Falls to-day had any idea that another adventurous man would attempt to shoot the Whirlpool Rapids, in which Capt. Webb lost his life. For some time past C. D. Graham has been making his preparations for the attempt, but few persons, if any, really believed that his courage would hold out long enough for him to make it.—Such, however, was not the case, and at about 4 o'clock this afternoon Graham startled on his perilous voyage, which he successfully accomplished.

Graham had told a reporter all about his plans, and stated that he would carry them out at the time he did, but requested that the time be not published, for fear that the authorities would prevent the execution of his purpose.

A small boat towed the tank out into the river to a point where the current would catch it, and then Graham was started on what seemed to be his trip to eternity.—The towing process took only a few minutes, and then the stream caught the cask and startled it on towards the rapids and whirlpool. At first it moved slowly along, then faster and faster, until the mad current dashed it on with its full force. The cask bounded up and down over the great waves, and several times turned a complete somersault, but generally speaking the wider portion remained uppermost, although it twirled around like a top. The cask kept pretty well in the centre of the river until it reached the whirlpool, when it struck a side current, and was carried swiftly through, reaching the waters beyond in safety. From here the journey was comparatively quiet. The cask floated on toward Lewiston right side up and all danger was passed. It was picked up at Lewiston, about five miles below the starting point, and Graham crawled out of the barrel uninjured, with the exception of a slight bruise on one arm, which he received when passing through the whirlpool. He remarked: "When I struck the eddies, it was one continued round of jerks, but I am not hurt a bit."

The cask is 7 feet long, 33 inches in diameter at the widest portion, 23 inches at the top and 16 inches at the bottom. It is bound around with iron hoops, which weigh 250 pounds. The ballast which was attached to the cask to keep it in position weights 240 pounds. Graham probably will repeat the trip. He says he will yet go over Horseshoe falls.

C. D. Graham is a native of Philadelphia, 33 years old, and a cooper by trade. He is a poor man, compelled to work for his living. About two months ago he came to Buffalo, obtaining employment in a cooper shop here. He has traveled pretty extensively, and for a long time had some scheme of this sort in mind. Being a cooper, a barrel naturally suggested itself to him as the best means with which to shoot the rapids. All his possessions were put into the barrel, which he constructed himself. The barrel is made of inch and a quarter oak staves, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom and shaped like a buoy. A sand ballast was so fixed as to keep the side of the barrel which Graham faced uppermost. Graham hung, or rather stood, in a sort of hammock made like a suit of clothes, and held on to two iron handles fixed at the side. He could live for at least half an hour without requiring any fresh air, and by the time the air was exhausted he was beyond the whirlpool and could pull out the plug from the little air-hole about three-quarters of an inch in diameter and get all the fresh air he required. Graham did not make a cent by by the operation. He received no pay and bore all the expense himself.

"In a few weeks the people of the several districts of Virginia will be face to face with the men between whom they must choose. Whatever be the professions of the candidates themselves, it is impossible for any of them to be judged wholly aside from his party and independent of its principles and policy. Each and all must be judged alike upon their own merits and upon the merits of the party they represent. One will appear as the champion of the Democracy—the party that in the dark days of reconstruction rescued the people of the South from the cruel oppression of Republican tormentors and persecutors, that in all its long history has been the vigilant defender of the people's rights against the encroachments of dangerous power, whether public or private, and that has been ever ready firmly to check the imperialistic tendencies of Federalism and Republicanism from the days of Hamilton and his associates to the present time. On the other hand will be found an opponent standing up as the representative of a party that finds its favorite nourishment in sectional hate and hopes by appeals to hurtful prejudices to prepetuate its power, that seeks to buy its way to place by robbing the people in order to bestow bounties upon favored individuals and furnish subsidies for the maintenance of grinding monopolies, and that is as much the foe of personal rights and local self-government as it is the active promoter of a growing imperialism decked out in all the sham and tinsel of American snobbery. It is between these parties that the people will be called upon to choose, and the choice will not be difficult for any true and patriotic citizen.—*Richmond State.*

Serious Runaway Accident.

On this (Friday) morning as Prof. Charles Clary was about leaving town for Franklin, W. Va., to teach a band at that place, the buggy stopped on West Market street, while the driver, at the request of Prof. Clary, stepped into R. E. Sullivan's grocery to procure some cigars. The horse, which was considered one of the best and safest in Mr. Pankey's livery, suddenly became frightened, nobody knows at what, and dashed away in the most furious manner. The buggy struck a tree at the corner of German and West Market streets, completely smashing one wheel and throwing Prof. Clary violently to the ground. The horse continued his flight by the *People* office, passing between the house and sign post, upsetting the buggy, smashing the top, and breaking the shafts. He turned the corner at our office and could go no further. We never saw a buggy so completely torn to pieces.

Prof. Clary was taken into Mrs. Miller's residence and kindly cared for while Drs. Tatum and Neff were summoned. The Professor, no doubt, is seriously hurt. A very ugly wound is apparent on his forehead. At this writing he has recovered consciousness, but is quite sick.—*The People (Harrisonburg.)*

Maj. J. H. Stratton, of Lewisburg, hired a horse and buggy to a negro doctor several weeks ago, to make a trip into the interior of the county. A week passed and hearing nothing from the negro, Major Stratton's suspicion was that the horse had been stolen. Inquiries resulted in finding the horse near Healing Springs, in Bath county, with one foot cut off. The darkey who was with the Doctor states that the horse cut his foot off on a cutting-knife in the stable and that the Doctor then gave him away and left for parts unknown. Maj. Stratton will prosecute the darkey if he can be found. Strange to say, the horse is still alive and seems to get along well. Maj. Stratton left him in Bath.—*Alleghany Sentinel.*

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS DUG UP.—*Winchester, Va.*, July 8.—While digging a cistern yesterday on the site of Fort Loudoun, built by Washington after the battle of Fort Necessity, in Pennsylvania in 1756, to protect Winchester against the French and Indians, there were found a portion of a skeleton with hair and teeth, buttons, iron cannon wheels, balls, grape shot and hand grenade. These war relics prior to the revolution attracted much attention.

The big bull that was exhibited at the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society last Fall, by Messrs. Joseph E. Funkhouser and A. J. Brumback & Bro., was killed at Hagerstown, Md., recently, and netted 1,930 pounds. The butcher who killed the bull cleared over $100. He was the largest bovine ever raised in the Valley of Virginia.—*Harrisonburg Register.*

The Masonic hall on Wayne avenue is now complete, except that the plate glass is yet to be put in the windows on the ground floor. The Lodge met there Tuesday night for the first time.—*Waynesboro Free Press of the 8th.*

[From the Amhurst New Era.]

A LETTER FROM MR. TUCKER.—With many of the friends and admirers of Hon. J. R. Tucker, in this county, there has been a belief that if the nomination was thrust upon him he would accept. Below we publish, by permission, a letter from Mr. Tucker to a gentleman in Pedlar, which shows that he is firm in his determination:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, '86.

My Dear Friend: I sincerely thank you for your kind letter. I hate to part with friends who have been faithful to me, but let me not be misunderstood. I have decided to leave Congress. That decision is final. I do not desire the people to have any thought that I may change, for I will not do so. I considered the question maturely and the judgment I formed is irrevocable. So look to the coming and no longer to the retiring man, to the rising, not to the setting sun.

Yours truly,

J. R. TUCKER.

Delegates from Alleghany.

Following are the delegates from Alleghany county to the Congressional Convention of the Democratic party, which meets in Lexington July 29th:

CLIFTON FORGE.

Delegates.—J. Gardner Woodward, M. A. Rowan.

Alternates.—T. P. Bowles, A. J. Acord.

COVINGTON.

Delegates.—James Bowler, A. E. Huddlestun.

Alternates.—R. L. Parrish, John Olliver.

BOILING SPRING.

Delegates.—W. H. Mann, C. A. Damron.

Alternates.—Jno. T. Plymale, Jno. A. Carson.

As the county is entitled to seven delegates in the Convention, Chas. M. Bragg was elected delegate at large from the county.

President Cleveland examines the private pension bills with the greatest care. Those that are passed in behalf of worthy individuals who were wounded in the war are promptly signed, but the swindling bills are as promptly rejected. Other Presidents have signed private pension bills without more than glancing at the titles, and thus something like a million dollars a year has been paid out of the pension appropriations to men who either deserted from the army or who never got near enough to the front to receive a scratch. The Senate howls at Mr. Cleveland's vetoes, but it is a disgrace to the country that men are elected to fill senatorial positions, who are so unscrupulous as to introduce bills such as some of these vetoed pension bills have been. If the Senator is imposed upon by party demagogues he is still culpable, for it is a congressman's duty to know the merits of every bill that he votes for, and certainly every bill of which he is patron.—*Richmond State.*

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.—Thos. Anderson, a colored boy about fourteen years of age, had a narrow escape from a horrible death Saturday evening near East Lexington. He was standing as he thought on a side track near the main line on which he supposed an approaching engine was moving on; before he was aware of it, the engine left the main track and caught the boy who was standing with one foot on the side-track. The engine knocked him down and tore the sole off one of his shoes, but strange to say did not mash his foot. The boy was somewhat bruised up, but managed to get home. He was doing well this morning. No blame is charged against the railroad men, as it was one of those remarkable accidents which occur and which can't be prevented.—*Lexington Gazette, July 8th.*

Sad Affliction.

A few days ago, Mr. David Snyder left his home in the upper end of this County, where he was born and raised, to go to Missouri. On Monday a telegram was received by Dr. Wolf at Milnes, stating that he was in St. Louis, Mo., but his mind was very much deranged. His family had noticed for some time before he left that he seemed to be eccentric, but thought it resulted from overwork, as he had been a very hard worker all his life. They therefore encouraged him to take a trip to visit some relatives in Missouri. He was a sober, industrious young man and highly esteemed by all who knew him. It is a sad affliction and we can but hope that the cloud that has settled upon his mind may be only temporary and relief may speedily come. Some of his relatives have gone West to take charge of him.—*Page News.*

SURETIES HELD RESPONSIBLE.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel R. Sterling, late treasurer of Rockingham county, and his sureties, was tried in the Circuit Court in Richmond last week. This is a suit, or rather a number of suits, brought by the Commonwealth on three successive bonds, executed respectively in 1875, 1879, and 1883. Sterling proved a defaulter on all three, and the Commonwealth now holds his sureties responsible for his liabilities. On the bond of 1883 the amount sued for is about $50,000; on that of 1879 about $5,000; on that of 1875 about $2,000. The defence was *laches* and gross neglect on the part of the Commonwealth, and that therefore the sureties are not liable. Judgment was rendered against the sureties for $45 000 and interest.—*The People (Harrisonburg.)*

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.—LOOK OUT FOR THE FIEND.—J. Hampton Hoge, Commonwealth's Attorney for Montgomery county, telegraphs to the *Advance*, from Christiansburg, under date of July 7th, as follows:

"There was a horrible rape committed in this county yesterday, on Miss Lou. Price, who is about thirteen years old, by a young negro man about twenty or twenty-four years of age. He is low and heavy set, with high cheek bones, rough bumpy face, gray clothes and short coat, with cap or straw hat on. He is at large."

CREAMERY AT LEWISBURG, W. VA.—In reference to the contemplation of establishing a creamery at Lewisburg, W. Va., the Greenbrier *Independent* says:—

"With a view to the establishment of a Creamery in Lewisburg, Messrs. J. A. Lutz and John F. Estill ran down to the Augusta county Creameries last Saturday and gathered up many practical ideas which will materially benefit them in their new enterprise. A joint stock company, it appears, has at last taken hold of the Lewisburg Creamery idea and intend to formulate it into a paying business."

Congressional aspirants are busy in the 10th District. Jacob Yost, Esq., of Staunton, will be the Republican candidate; this we suppose is cut and dried. As to the candidate of the Democratic party the chances seem in favor of Capt. James Bumgardner Jr. of Staunton, a lefe long Democrat, and a man endowed with just the sort of practical business sagacity that will best serve the interests of the 10th congressional district, in the 50th Congress. The delegates elect from Alleghany will we are sure cast their votes for the best man.—*Alleghany Sentinel.*

Mr. Goode comes home endorsed by the Democrats in the United States Senate. Virginia will receive him as one of her favorite sons. It would be a glorious vindication of him to send him to Congress from the Norfolk district. It is a black district, one Republican by a large majority, but hard work might elect Goode.

We hope the President will appoint Mr. Tucker in Mr. Goode's place. He would fill it with honor to himself, to the whole country, and to his native State.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

President Cleveland is still vetoing pension bills—not pensions to federal soldiers, all of whom have long been duly provided for by the government—but pensions to fraudulent, claiments who never gave a month's service to their country, and some of whom deserted a short time after enlistment and never fired a gun or drew a sabre. We hope the President will put his foot down on all such frauds whether it please Congress or not. The honest people of the country will back him in it.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

From Washington.

Congress hard at work—Sundry Civil Bill—Construction of naval vessels—Death of Col. Geo. B. Corkhill—Hon. S. S. Cox, Minister to Turkey—Invitation of the President on gold plate—Singular present to the Bride of the President.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C. *July* 12, 1886.

Congresss is hard at work, and should the present warm weather continue an adjournment will be reached at a much earlier day than had been expected, though it is believed that it will require until the first of August to complete the various appropriation bills. The vetoed pension bills which originated in the Senate will, with possibly one or two exceptions, be reported from the committee on pensions, with recommendations that they do pass, the President's veto notwithstanding.

When a vote was taken in the House upon the clause in the Sundry Civil bill, which appropriates $103,000 for the Bartholdi statue, the vote as announced by the speaker was yeas 103, and nays 107. The name of several members who were known to have been absent from the city, were found to have been recorded in the affirmative. The *Washington Post* created a consternation by charging in an editorial that the roll-call had been tampered with. The *Post's* article was widely copied, and an investigation demanded, which resulted in an exoneration of the reading clerk, upon the ground that the mistake in recording the vote was due to the confusion which prevailed the during calling of the roll.

Secretary Whitney announces that he will be ready within two weeks to advertise for proposals for the construction of the four naval vessels authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1885. The largest one of the vessels will probably be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The news of the sudden death of Col. George B. Corkhill, ex-District Attorney, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on Wednesday last. Col. Corkhill was one of the best known and most popular men in the District. The active part which he took in the trial of the assassin Guiteau gave him a national reputation.

It is announced as a settled fact that Hon. S. S Cox will shortly resign his position as Minister to Turkey and seek reelection to Congress, and gossips are already naming his successor.

Although the President has received some very beautiful invitations, the one which was recently presented him by Senator Stanford, in behalf of the citizens of California, to visit to the Grand Army Encampment in San Francisco, in August, eclipses them all. The text of the invitation is engraved upon a gold plate six inches long by four inches broad, and as thick as a silver dollar. At the left hand corner of the plate is a solid gold G. A. R. badge. The plate rested upon an American flag worked entirely in California silk, and and the whole was inclosed in a blue velvet case.

Among the many odd trinkets possessed by the White House bride, which has attracted much attention, is a live bug about an inch and a half in length. Around the insect's body is a tiny gold harness to which is secured a fine chain. The lady fastens the chain to her left shoulder, and the bug wanders about as far as the chain will allow. This species of ornament is said to have been fashionable many years ago, and now that Mrs. Cleveland wears one they will probably again become popular. H.

THE LATE PAUL H. HAYNE.—Paul Hamilton Hayne's death will be felt throughout the South, and even in the North, where his genius, his refinement and his kindly nature were less recognized by the general public, his loss will be regretted deeply in every home of culture. His name is perhaps the last in the long list of gifted Southern men of the old regime who, having devoted themselves with their whole heart to the muses, were praised but neglected by their own section, and had to rely much upon Northern readers for such measure of pecuniary success as they enjoyed. Born in Charleston in 1830, he inherited the prestige of a distinguished name, high position and wealth. Being free to choose his path, he devoted himself to poetry, finding in the cultivated society of Charleston of the decade before the war the stimulus of sympathy and appreciation. His first volume of poems, published by Ticknor & Co., of Boston, in 1855, when he was some twenty-five years old, attained some success, and was followed by a second in 1857 and a third in 1860. The favorable reception given to his work led Mr. Hayne to adopt fully a literary life as his vocation. Then came the disasters of the civil war. A shell from the enemy's fleet set fire to his residence in Charleston, and such valuables as he rescued from the conflagration were lost at the sacking of Columbia. At Copse Hill, among the pine barrens of Georgia, the poet spent the remainder of his days, living in a "shanty," and keeping a brave heart for the arduous literary labor he was compelled to perform. In 1872 the Lippincotts published his "Legends and Lyrics," and in the following year appeared his edition of Henry Timrod's poems, accompanied by a biographical memorial, which Mrs. Margaret J. Preston describes as "the most pathetic of which literature gives an example." In 1875 was published "The Mountain of the Lovers." Other fruits of his pen were memorial sketches of Gilmore Simms, William Cullen Bryant, Longfellow, Sidney Lanier, Gov. Hayne and Mr. Legare.—During the past nine years he has been a frequent contributor to current literature. His work may be classified under these heads: Youthful Poems; Sonnets; Dramatic Sketches; Poems of the War; Legends and Lyrics; Later Poems. Under the last-mentioned head would fall his sonnets to Longfellow, to George H. Boker, to the poet Swinburne, to Edgar Fawcett, to Carlyle, to Jean Ingelow; also his memorial poems to a number of distinguished American and English poets, novelists and statesmen, and poems to Whittier, O. W. Holmes and Emerson. Not the least charming of his writtings are his Poems for Children and Humorous Poems.—*Baltimore Sun.*

As the judge of the Hustings Court of any city can refuse to grant licenses to liquor-sellers who offer to pay their license-taxes in gold and silver, surely he can refuse to grant licenses to liquor-sellers who try to pay their license-taxes in coupons. It is preposterous to make a contention upon this point; and we are glad to learn that old Fredericksburg has set the other cities of the Commonwealth a good example in this respect.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.—I will offer *Tuesday, August 10th*, near Barterbrook, Augusta Co., the property of Mrs. R. G. Guthrie, dec'd, consisting of **41 acres of land**, 45 Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat crop, Carriage, Buggy, Farming Implements, and Kitchen Utensils.

Live stock will be sold for cash. Other terms made known on day of sale.

W. BROWN PATTERSON, Executor.
jy14-4t

Staubus's Adm'r c. t. a. &c., vs. A. A. Lamb & als.—In pursuance of decree of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, entered in this cause, June 17, 1886, I shall proceed, at my office, in Staunton, on *Tuesday, August 10, 1886*, to take a final account of the transactions of David W. Coiner as Administrator of Christian Staubus, dec'd, showing what part of the fund in his hands was disbursed, &c., &c., and also what money has or will come into the hands of T. R. N. Speck, S. A. C., and as such, Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a. of said Staubus, &c., &c.

JOS. A. WADDELL, Com'r.
jy14-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, being desirous of closing up the estate of the late Wm. C. Eskridge, requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and those having claims against it are requested to present them, properly proven, within the next thirty days for payment. Ten shares of stock in the "Augusta Perpetual Building and Loan Company," belonging to said estate, will be sold by the undersigned.

W. D. RUNNELS, Serg't, and
Adm'r of W. C. Eskridge, dec'd.
jy14-4t

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, July 13th, 1886.

S. D. Crawford & als., vs. E. Alexander & als. } In the Circuit Court of Augusta County.

All parties interested in the foregoing cause will *Take Notice*(!) that I have fixed upon the *18th day of August next*, at my office, in Staunton, to state an account showing who are entitled to the funds in this cause, and in what proportion; and to what fee P. A. Baylor, Esq., is entitled for his professional services in this cause.

These accounts are required by the decree of reference entered herein on the 11th day of May, 1886, and the parties are required to attend *without further notice*.

jy14-4t JNO. M. KINNEY, Comm'r.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve f