Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD MAUZY, Editor and Proprietor.

$2.00 A YEAR.

☞ Any one forwarding FIVE new subscribers and $10, will receive a copy of the paper for one year, *gratis*.

☞ Remittances should be made by check, draft, Postal order, or Registered letter.

Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at the rate of 12½ cents per line, for the first, and 6¼ cents for each subsequent insertion.

LOCAL NOTICES are inserted at the rate of 20 cents per line for the first, and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES are inserted at the rate of 15 cents for the first and 8 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on all order for 3, 6, or 12 months.

Obituaries, Announcements of Candidates for office, and all communications of a personal or private character, will be charged for as advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

GEO. M. HARRISON. HENRY ST. GEO. TUCKER.
HARRISON & TUCKER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
Having formed a partnership for the practice of Law, we offer our professional services to the public generally. Will practice in all the Courts held in the City of Staunton and Augusta county; attend regularly the Circuit Courts of Rockbridge and Alleghany counties, and practice, also, in the Court of Appeals of Virginia. sep15 '86-6m

J. M. QUARLES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, feb17, '86-tf Staunton, Va.

CHAS. F. NELSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, (Office—Sullivan Building,) STAUNTON, VA.
Prompt attention to all legal business. aug19-tf

DR. H. M. PATTERSON offers his professional services to the citizens of Staunton. Office No. 113, Main Street, opposite the Opera House. may20 tf

MEADE F. WHITE. A. C. GORDON
WHITE & GORDON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW STAUNTON, VA.
COURTS.—Augusta and adjoining counties, Federal Court at Harrisonburg, Court of Appeals of Virginia, at Staunton. feb21-tf

S. S. SMELTZER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA
Office in Stout Building, Court-house Alley

WM. A. HUDSON. WM. PATRICK.
HUDSON & PATRICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties. Special attention paid to collections. feb12-tf

H. M. MATHEWS. ALEX. F. MATHEWS.
MATHEWS & MATHEWS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, LEWISBURG, WEST VA.,
practice regularly in the Courts of Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas and Nicholas counties, W. Va., the Court of Appeals, and the Federal Courts for the District of W. Va.
☞ Particular attention paid to Collections and to special cases anywhere in their State. may 17—ly

THOMAS D. RANSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, STAUNTON, VA.
offers his professional services in the County and Circuit Courts of Augusta, and in the Hustings Court and the Court of Appeals held in Staunton. Will also prosecute claims elsewhere through legal correspondents in this and other States. may 30—ly.

PRESTON A BAYLOR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, And Solicitor in Chancery, STAUNTON, VA.,
practices in all the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—The same formerly occupied by his father, Col. Geo. Baylor, dec'd, on Augusta st., opposite the Court-house. no 21

WM. M. McALLISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WARM SPRINGS, VA.
Courts—Alleghany, Bath and Highland, Va., and Pocahontas, West Virginia.
☞ Special attention given to collection of claims and proceeds promptly accounted for. dec 23—tf

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON, DENTIST. MAIN STREET, STAUNTON, VA.
OFFICE:—Over Turner & Harman's Grocery store. dec 21—tf

T. C. ELDER. WM. J. NELSON.
ELDER & NELSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, and Real Estate Agents, may 5 STAUNTON, VA.

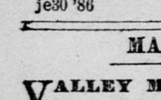
FURNITURE, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
Having removed our Furniture Store Room from the corner of Main and Lewis Streets to the—
SOMERVILLE BUILDING,
Main Street, two doors West of Postoffice, we invite the attention of the public to the most complete line of
Household Furniture

Ever offered to the people of the Valley. This Furniture has been designed and made with especial reference to the needs of this market, and, we are satisfied, will meet the wants of all who desire neat, substantial and durable goods in this line.
We are also manufacturing—
MATTRESSES
of all descriptions—Hair, Shuck, Cotton-top, and Hair-top—and renovating and renewing old Mattresses.
Chairs Bottomed at the lowest figures, and a full line of—
CHAIRS, PARLOR SUITS,
and everything else that is handled in that line, kept on hand.
We warrant all furniture sold by us to be precisely what it is sold for. If not as represented, the money will be refunded.
Respectfully,
sep22 LUSHBAUGH BROS., & CO.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES

1848 Carriage Factory. 1886
In acknowledging a liberal patronage in the past, and renewing our solicitations for the future, we beg to say that—
Hardy's Old Reliable
CARRIAGE FACTORY,
204 MAIN STREET, STAUNTON, VA.,
continues to progress with the times, and offers



CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHÆTONS, AND SPRING WAGONS, in every variety of style and warranted workmanship.
In addition to our own manufacture, we keep on hand and will order Eastern and Western work of all patterns and styles desired.
My son, E. C. HARDY, who has been reared to the business, is now interested in it, and will continue, as formerly, to give his special attention to our country custom.
je30 '86 J. M. HARDY.

MARBLE WORKS.

VALLEY MARBLE WORKS, STAUNTON, VA.
People of Augusta and the Valley counties:
Keep your money at Home is to prosper,
Send it away is to become impoverished.

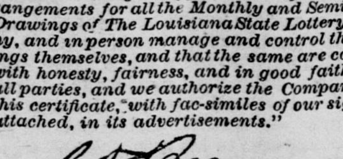
Everything is at very low prices, and I am selling Monuments, Head and Foot Stones, as low for cash as any local or traveling agent, or any Marble dealer in the United States. Don't believe anything to the contrary till you come and see.
J. C. MARQUIS.
P. S.—I also call attention to my Catalogue of Designs of the Wonderful White Bronze Monuments and Head Stones. au27-tf

NEW FIRM.
Mr. Fitzhugh Elder has this day been admitted to an interest in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name of
WELLER & ELDER.
During the last month quite a large quantity of goods have been disposed of at our *slaughter* prices. Sales at these *marked-down* prices will be continued during the present month; and those who fail to take advantage of them will miss most desirable bargains.
Those indebted to me on past dealings are requested to settle without delay.
C. L. WELLER.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that I am now interested in the business of Mr. C. L. Weller, and I respectfully request my friends and the public to bestow on the new firm a liberal patronage. It will certainly be my endeavor to make the house worthy of whatever favor it may receive at the hands of the public.
mar16 FITZHUGH ELDER.

LIVERY! LIVERY!
Having purchased the excellent Livery of S. T. Thornburg, I shall continue to offer to the citizens of Staunton and traveling public splendid double and single teams.
Fine rolling stock of all kinds and splendid riding horses.
MR. GEO. H. PLATT, so well and favorably known to the public in connection with the business, will continue with me.
Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER HARMAN.
In thanking the public for the liberal patronage extended me, I ask a continuance of their favor to my successor, feeling assured that he fully deserves them. Respectfully,
feb 3, '86—tf S. T. THORNBURG.

L.S.L.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual 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."



Commissioners.

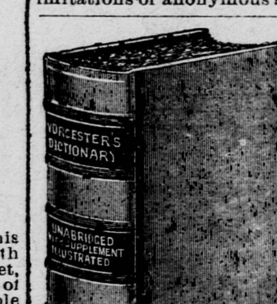
We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.
J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
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 fund of over $550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December.)
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY. **Aug. 9, 1887**—207th Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize, $150,000.
☞ Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES:—

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
500 "	100	50,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300	$30,000
100 " "	200	20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
2,179 Prizes, amounting to		$535,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information, write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.
Address Registered Letters to—
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.
REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes. je15-4t

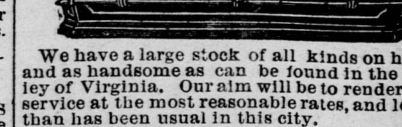


SPECIALLY LOW PRICES ON WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES Quoted upon application to—
WARDEN & CO.,
(*Successors to Hunter & Co.,*)
4 East Main Street,
STAUNTON.................VA.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
Blank Books, Wrapping Papers, Bags, etc., Arnold's, Antoines', Stafford's, and Carter's Standard Inks, Counting-House and School Stationery, Architects' and Draughtsmen's Requisites.
Educational, Devotional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Hymn Books and Prayer Books, Autograph and Photograph Albums in great variety. Printing, Lithographing, Ruling and Binding.
Merchants will find our prices equally as favorable as Eastern Houses.
Respectfully,
WARDEN & CO., Staunton, Va.
☞ Correspondence invited. je8-tf

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!
We have just received a large lot of
BISSELL CHILLED PLOWS
and are selling to the farmers of Augusta and adjacent counties.
We have excellent certificates from some who have used them, and will be pleased not only to show the certificates, but will take special care to exhibit the desirable points of the plow to any who may call to see us. You will find it to your interest to examine before buying elsewhere. Yours, &c.,
BAKER BROS.
P. S.—The Albemarle Ploughing Society gave our Plow 1st certificate, in a contest with seven (7) other Chilled Plows.
We have Single- and Double-Shovel Plows, and Cultivators of superior makes. feb9

FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS!
Our Green houses
LEWIS STREET,
Near Mr. John Fallon's Vegetable Garden.
are now ready for inspection, and we ask a call from those interested in beautiful flowers. Among the many varieties to which we call special attention are such as ROSES, EVER BLOOMING HYBRIDS, CLIMBERS, and other varieties, and a general assortment of
GREENHOUSE and BEDDING PLANTS.
Also a handsome stock of evergreens and fruit trees. Parties at a distance can send their orders by mail, which will be given prompt attention.
☞ Designs in Cut Flowers a specialty. ☜
Mr. C. W. Kidwell, the well known florist, is with us. Respectfully,
TANNEHILL & FALLON.
☞ Mr. Fallon will have a large and varied assortment of Tomato, Cabbage, Celery and other plants for sale as early as the season permits planting. mar23-tf

UNDERTAKING.—In addition to our Furniture business, we now offer our services as UNDERTAKERS, and are prepared to furnish, on the shortest notice, Wood-finished, Cloth-covered, and Metallic Caskets



We have a large stock of all kinds on hand, and as handsome as can be found in the Valley of Virginia. Our aim will be to render this service at the most reasonable rates, and lower than has been usual in this city.
This department is under the care of J. P. KICE of the firm, 207 Church, and C. C. HENDERSON, 503 West Stuart Street, where calls at night, or when the Wareroom is closed, will receive prompt attention.
jan26 87-tf LUSHBAUGH BROS. & CO.

SAVE YOUR HOGS!
By using DR. JOS. HASS' HOG and POULTRY REMEDY, said to be an effectual preventive of Hog Cholera if used in time. For sale by HUGHES & ROBINSON, No. 6, So. Augusta St.,
je15 Staunton, Va.

ATLAS INSURANCE AGENCY
STAUNTON, VA.
A FEW ADVANTAGES OF INSURING IN THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Pays for damage done by Lightning whether fire ensues or not.
Pays for Live Stock killed by Lightning in field or elsewhere.
The use of Steam Power for Threshing is permitted.
The long record of fair-dealing is a guaranty of full protection under its policy in case of loss. The history of the Company's growth is the best evidence of its sound management. The large assets of the Company enables it to issue a policy requiring no watchfulness by its policy holders to ascertain the condition of the Company.
The net surplus of a fire insurance company is most significant of its strength. THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY has the largest net surplus of any fire insurance company in the world.
The adjustment of fire losses is based upon cash market prices prevailing at the day of settlement. The Royal Insurance Company pays all claims as soon as adjusted, without deduction or discount. This enables its policy holders to reinstate themselves at the adjustment figures, and not be compelled to run the risk of the fluctuations of the market for sixty or ninety days. The importance of this feature will commend the company to Merchants, Farmers, Trustees, Mortgagees, Banking Institutions, and all having property to insure.
The Royal Insurance Company is a world's Company. It gains its average from the world's business. It is not even forced to rely upon the experience of the business of a continent. Its risks are scattered over the globe, and this, with other features of its organization makes the Company absolutely indestructible by great conflagrations. Its principle is to localize itself in every section. For the protection of its policy holders the Royal Insurance Company has
A CAPITAL OF TEN MILLION DOLLARS
NET SURPLUS OVER TEN MILLION DOLLARS,
CASH ASSETS OVER THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS,
And in addition to the security offered by these vast resources, all of the stockholders of the Royal Insurance Company are individually responsible to the full extent of their fortunes for liabilities. Your patronage is solicited.
Adjusts and Pays Losses direct from this office, promptly and without the usual discount. ARISTA HOGE, AGENT.
jul27—3mos.

The Liverpool and London
—AND—
Globe Insurance Co.
The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire or Lightning all classes of Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, and Farm Property.
Assets in Gold over..................$36,000,000
Invested in the U. S. over.............5,500,000
Policies issued in Currency, Gold or Sterling. All claims paid on proof of loss without deduction for interest.
ARISTA HOGE, Agent, Office Atlas Insurance Agency,
jan26 87-ly STAUNTON, VA.

B. F. HUGHES. A. G. ROBINSON, Late of Geo. S. Walker & Co.
Hughes & Robinson,
Druggists & Pharmacists,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Varnishes,
☞ Artists' Material, ☜
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES
NO. 6 SOUTH AUGUSTA ST.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
LONGMAN & MARTINEZ'
PURE PAINTS,
JNO. WYETH'S PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
☞ MOORE'S PREPARED KALSOMINE.
ALL THE POPULAR MINERAL WATERS,
Such as Buffalo Lithia, Bear Lithia, Rockbridge Alum, Deep Rock, Bromine Arsenic, Hungadi, Janos, Apolinaris, Natrolithic, Freidichshall, &c, for sale by
HUGHES & ROBINSON,
july 20 6 S. Augusta St., Staunton, Va.

LOOK! LOOK!!
BAKER BROS.
Wishing to make some change in our business, we have decided to sell our stock of
HARDWARE
SO LOW FOR CASH that the prices will ASTONISH you, so DON'T FAIL to see us before buying. It will pay you well, for we mean to sell it at a sacrifice
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Choice Groceries,
ROUND TOP CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, COAL OIL, and FERTILIZERS.
Crystal, Sea-Foam, and Lily FLOUR.
We guarantee every barrel and deliver in the city free.
NAILS, IRON, AND HORSE-SHOES,
Doors, Blinds, and Sash.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!!
NEW AND IMPROVED
TENNESSEE WAGONS,
HAY RAKES,
BISSELL CHILLED PLOWS, LIVINGSTON PLOWS,
OLIVER-CHILLED, ROLAND-CHILLED, and LIVINGSTON PLOW POINTS, on hand, and for sale CHEAP, by
july14 BAKER BROS.

Important to the Public.
Charles Burschell
having purchased the stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., at Paul A. Mix's old stand, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the trade in general, that he is prepared to furnish the trade anything in the line of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, ROGERS'S KNIVES, FORKS, and SPOONS, &c., &c. I make a specialty of—
WATCH- AND CLOCK-REPAIRING,
and guarantee the best work in the Valley, and promptest attention. All goods bought of me engraved free of charge. Fine MONOGRAM ENGRAVING a specialty.
CHAS. BURSCHELL, Mix's Old Stand, Staunton, Va.
jy14-tf

PATENTS!
Franklin H. Hough,
SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
925 F Street, N. W., (Near U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C.
Personal attention given to the preparation and prosecution of applications. All business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to for moderate fees.
When patent is granted, a drawing of your invention, with claims, your name and address, will be published in the United States Patent Office *Gazette*, a paper of immense circulation, and the only paper that publishes this free.
NO AGENCY IN THE UNITED STATES POSSESSES SUPERIOR FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING PATENTS.
or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.
Copies of patents furnished for 25 cents each. Correspondence invited.

THOROUGHBRED SOUTHDOWN BUCKS FOR SALE.
I have for sale a limited number of THOROUGHBRED SOUTHDOWN BUCKS—yearlings and lambs. First premium awarded me for yearling ewes at B. D. Fair last Fall. For prices, &c., address A. H. McCUE, Fishersville,
apr27-6m Augusta Co., Va.

COWS FOR SALE.
Fresh, High-grade Shorthorns, with Holstein calves, half breeds, can be had at ABSOLOM KOINER'S,
july 13—2w Fishersville, Va.

HE WAS GREATLY MISTAKEN.

A Maryland Chemist Reckoned Without His Host.

I live in the midst of the malarial districts of Maryland, near the city of Washington, and am exposed to all the dangerous influences of the impure air and water of that region.

Being naturally of a strong constitution, I had frequently boasted that no chills and fever or other malarious complaint would ever trouble me.

This was my experience and the condition in which I found myself six months ago. I first noticed that I did not feel so sprightly and vigorous as was my wont to do. I felt tired and enervated. Soon I noticed a distinct and distressing back ache which would make its appearance in the afternoon, increasing in severity if the exercise was more than usually violent. Then a stretchy feeling with profuse gaping made its appearance. Then my head, always clear as a bell, would feel heavy and I began to have headaches.

The cold stage was marked with chattering of the teeth, severe rigors passed over me, and no amount of clothing could keep me warm. The chill was succeeded in turn by the fever, in which I seemed to be burning up, the congestion in my head produced a violent pain in the frontal portion and a heated sensation of the eyelids, with an indescribable aching of the lower limbs. Nausea and vomiting occurred with severe retchings, and when the paroxysms passed off I was thoroughly prostrated by a weakness that was felt in every part of me.

I drugged myself with quinine, and obtained some relief. But my respite was of brief duration. I was now so much reduced that I could hardly walk or stand upright. My disease soon culminated in a continued malarial fever which kept me closely confined for about a week. I became exceedingly depressed and melancholy, so much so that I lost interest in my work, and, indeed, scarcely cared what happened to me.

During all this time, it must be understood that I did not neglect medical treatment. All the most powerful remedies were tried, such as liquid arsenate of potash, valeriante of iron, mercury, bromide of potassium, chloride of bismuth, chinoidine, chinchonidia, quinine and several others. All this I did under the advice of eminent physicians.

It was while I was in this deplorable condition that the claims made for Kaskine, the new quinine, as a specific for malaria, were first brought to my attention. I knew nothing of its value to justify my having any confidence in it, but as everything else had failed I deemed it my duty to try it, so I began its use, and its prompt and radical effects were of the nature of a revelation to me. Many people may think the statement scarcely credible, but it is a fact that after only a few days' use of Kaskine all the leading symptoms in my case were decidedly abated or ceased altogether; and in a few weeks from the time I took the first dose I was cured.

This was about the first of January, and since then I have experienced no recurrence of the malarial symptoms in any form. A remedy of such exceptional virtue for the cure of malaria ought to be commended and universally made known. I have therefore urged it upon the attention of my friends, several of whom have used it with like good results in every case, and it is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity that I commend Kaskine to sufferers from malaria everywhere.

Respectfully yours,
J. D. HIRD, B. A.,
Assistant Chemist Maryland Agricultural College.

P. S.—Should any one wish to address me as to the genuineness of the above letter, I will cheerfully respond.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application. Price $1.00, or six bottles, $5.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Kaskine Company, 54 Warren St., New York, and 35 Farringdon Road, London.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS'
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
I respectfully invite the attention of my customers and friends and all in want of first-class Gentlemen's SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING to my new stock, which has been received.
In VARIETY OF STYLES and ELEGANT GOODS, I have never been able to make a finer display than now.
SUITS or PIECE ARTICLES OF CLOTHING made up in the most approved styles, and warranted to give satisfaction. Goods also sold to be made elsewhere, if desired.
All I ask is a call, knowing that any taste can be pleased.
J. A. HUTCHESON,
feb23 No. 113 E Main Street.

AGENTS WANTED for LIFE OF BEECHER. By Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Rev. L. B. Halliday, Pastor of Plymouth Church. Dr. Abbott is editor of the *Christian Union*. Mr. Beecher's old paper. Mr. Beecher aided him in this book. He was selected for and preached Mr. Beecher's funeral sermon. This is the only proper book that contains any of Mr. Beecher's own narratives.
A. GORTON & CO., Publishers,
feb16-ly* Philadelphia, Pa.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work.—Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. de8-ly*

G. G. CHILD,
Druggist and Pharmacist,
19 East Main Street,
jan12 '87 STAUNTON, VA.

"PREACHING AND EXHORTATION."

THE RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE OF THE FUTURE WILL BE SHORT.

WARNING TO MINISTERS AGAINST PROLIXITY.

CHRIST'S SERMON ON THE MOUNT THE MODEL SERMON.

DENOMINATIONS ECLESIASTICAL MUMMIES.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON, SUNDAY, JULY 24.

THE HAMPTONS, July 24.—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's subject this morning was: "Preaching, Teaching and Exhortation," and his text, Romans, xii., 7th and 8th verses—"Or ministry, let us wait on our ministering; or he that teacheth, on teaching; or he that exhorteth, on exhortation."

Before the world is converted the style of religious discourse will have to be converted or you might as well go into the modern Sedan or Gettysburg with bows and arrows instead of rifles and bombshells and parks of artillery, as to expect to conquer this world for God by the old styles of exhortation and sermonology. Jonathan Edwards preached the sermons most adapted to the age in which he lived, but if those sermons were preached now they would divide an audience into two classes—those sound asleep and those wanting to go home.

But there is a religious discourse of the future—who will preach it I have no idea, in what part of the earth it will be born I have no idea, in which denomination of Christians it will be delivered I cannot guess. That discourse or exhortation may be born in the country meeting-house on the banks of the St. Lawrence, or the Oregon, or the Ohio, or the Tombigbee, or the Alabama. The person who shall deliver it may this moment be in a cradle under the shadow of the Sierra Nevada, or in a New England farm-house, or amid the rice fields of Southern savannas. Or this moment there may be some young man in some of our theological seminaries, in the junior or middle or senior class, shaping that weapon of power. Or there may be coming some new baptism of the Holy Ghost on the churches, so that some of us who now stand in the watch-towers of Zion, waking to a realization of our present inefficiency, may preach it ourselves. That coming discourse may not be fifty years off. And let us pray God that its arrival may be hastened, while I announce to you what I think will be the chief characteristics of that discourse or exhortation when it does arrive, and I want to make the remarks of the morning appropriate and suggestive to all classes of Christian workers.

First of all, I remark, that that future religious discourse will be full of a living Christ in contradistinction to didacite technicalities. A discourse may be full of Christ though hardly mentioning. His name, and a sermon may be empty of Christ while every sentence is repetitious of His titles. The world wants a living Christ, not a Christ standing at the head of a formal system of theology, but a Christ who means pardon and sympathy and condolence, and brotherhood and life, and heaven. A poor man's Christ. A rich man's Christ. An overworked man's Christ. An invalid's Christ. A farmer's Christ. A merchant's Christ. An artisan's Christ. An every man's Christ.

A symmetrical and fine-worded system of theology is well enough for theological classes, but it has no more business in a pulpit than have the technical phrases of an anatomist, or a psychologist, or a physician in the sick room of a patient. The world wants help, immediate and world uplifting, and it will come through a discourse in which Christ shall walk right down into the immortal soul and take everlasting possession of it, filling it as full of light as is this noonday firmament.

The sermon of exhortation of the future will not deal with men in the threadbare illustrations of Jesus Christ. In that coming address there will be instances of vicarious suffering taken right out of everyday life, for there is not a day sombody is not dying for others. As the physician saving his diphthertic patient by sacrificing his own life; as the ship captain going down with his vessel, while he is getting his passengers into the life-boat; as the fireman consuming in the burning building while he is taking a child out of a fourth-story window; as in summer the strong swimmer at East Hampton, or Long Branch, or Cape May, Lake George, himself perished trying to rescue the drowning; as the newspaper boy one summer, supporting his mother for some years, his invalid mother, when offered by a gentleman fifty cents to get some especial paper, and he got it, and rushed up in his anxiety to deliver it, and was crushed under the wheels of the train, and lay on the grass with only strength enough to say: "Oh, what will become of my poor sick mother, now?"

Vicarious suffering. The world is full of it. An engineer said to me on a locomotive in Dakota: "We men seem to be coming to better appreciation than we nsed to. Did you see that account the other day of an engineer who to save his passengers stuck to his place, and when he was fonnd dead in the locomotive, which was upside down, he was found still smiling, his hand on the air-brake?" And as the engineer said it to me he put his hand on the air-brake to illustrate his meaning, and I looked at him and thought: "You would be just as much of a hero in the same crisis."

Oh, in that religious discourse of the future there will be living illustrations taken out from everyday life of vicarious suffering—illustrations that will bring to mind the ghastlier sacrifice of Him who in the high places of the field, on the cross fought our battles, and wept our griefs, and endured our struggle and died our death.

A German sculptor made an image of Christ, and he asked his little child two years old who it was, and she said, "That must be some very great man." The sculptor was displeased with the criticism, so he got another block of marble, and chiseled away on it two or three years, and then he brought in his little child, four or five years of age, and he said to her, "Who do you think that is?" She said, "That must be the One who took little children in his arms and blessed them." Then the sculptor was satisfied. Oh, my friends, what the world wants is not a cold Christ, not an intellectual Christ, not a severely magisterial Christ, but a loving Christ, spreading out His arms of sympathy to press the whole world to His loving heart.

But, I remark again, that the religious discourse of the future will be short. Condensation is demanded by the age in which we live. No more need of long introductions and long applications, and so many divisions to a discourse that it may be said to be hydra-headed. In other days men got all their information from the pulpit. There were few books and there were no newspapers, and there was little travel from place to place, and people would sit and listen two and a half hours to a religious discourse, and "seventeenthly" would find them fresh and chipper. In those days there was enough time for a man to take an hour to warm himself unto the subject and an hour to cool off. But what was a necessity then is a superfluity now. Congregations are full of knowledge from books, from newspapers, from rapid and continuous intercommunication, and long disquisitions of what they know already will not be abided. If a religious teacher cannot compress what he wishes to say to the people in the space of forty-five minutes, better adjourn it to some other day. The trouble is we preach audiences into a Christian frame, and then we preach them out of it. We forget that every auditor has so much capacity of attentson, and when that is exhausted he is restless. That accident on the Long Island railroad some years ago came from the fact that the brakes were out of order, and when they wanted to stop the train they could not stop, and hence the casualty was terrific.—In all religious discourse we want locomotive power and propulsion. We want at the same time stout brakes to let down at the right instant. It is a dismal thing after a hearer has comprehended the whole subject to hear a man say, "Now to recapitulate," and "a few words by way of application," and "once more," and "finally," and "now to conclude."

Paul preached until midnight, and Eutychus got sound asleep and fell out of a window and broke his neck. Some would say: "Good for him." I would rather be sympathetic like Paul and resuscitate him. That accident is often quoted now in religious circles as a warning against somnolence in church. It is just as much a warning to ministers against prolixity. Eutychus was wrong in his somnolence, but Paul made a mistake when he kept on until midnight. He ought to have stopped at 11 o'clock, and there would have been no accident. If Paul might have gone on to too great length, let all those of us who are now preaching the gospel remember that there is a limit to religious discourse, or ought to be, and that in our time we have no apostolic power of miracles.

Napoleon in an address of seven minutes thrilled his army, and thrilled Europe. Christ's sermon on the Mount, the model sermon, was less than eighteen minutes long at ordinary mode of delivery. It is not electricity scattered all over the sky that strikes, but electricity gathered into a thunderbolt and hurled, and it is not religious truth scattered over, spread out over a vast reach of time, but religious truth projected in compact form that flashes light upon the soul and rives its indifference.

When the religious discourse of the future arrives in this land and in the Christian Church, the discourse which is to arouse the world and startle the nations, and usher in the kingdom, it will be a brief discourse. Hear it all theological students, all ye just entering upon religious work, all ye men and women who in Sabbath-schools and other departments are toiling for Christ and the salvation of immortals. Brevity! Brevity!

But I remark, also, that the religious discourse of the future of which I speak will be a popular discourse. There are those in these times who speak of a popular sermon as through there must be something wrong about it. As these critics are dull themselves the world gets the impression that a sermon is good improportion as it is stupid. Christ was the most popular preacher the world ever saw, and considering the small number of the world's population had the largest audiences ever gathered. He never preached anywhere without making a great sensation. People rushed out in the wilderness to hear Him, reckless of their physical necessities. So great was their anxiety to hear Christ that, taking no food with them, they would have fainted and starved had not Christ performed a miracle and fed them.

Why did so many people take the truth at Christ's hands? Because they all understood it. He illustrated his subject by a hen and her chickens, by a bushel measure, by a handful of salt, by a bird's flight and by a lily's aroma. All the people knew what He meant and they flocked to Him. And when the religious discourse of the future appears, it will not be Princetonian, not Rochesterian, not Andoverian, not Middletonian, but Olivetic—plain, practical, unique, earnest, comprehensive of all the woes, wants, sins, sorrows, and necessities of an auditory.

But when that exhortation or discourse does come there will be a thousand gleaming scimetars to charge on it. There are in so many theological seminaries professors telling young men how to preach, themselves not knowing how, and I am told that if a young man in some of our theological seminaries says anything quaint or thrilling or unique, faculty and students fly at him and set him right, and straighten him out, and smooth him down, and chop him off, until he says everything just as every—body else says it.

Oh, when the future religious discourse of the Christian Church arrives, all the churches of Christ in our great cities will be thronged. The world wants spiritual help. All who have buried their dead want comfort. All know themselves to be mortal and to be immortal, and they want to hear about the great future. I tell you, my friends, if the people of our great cities who have had trouble only thought they could get practical and sympathetic help in the Christian Church, there would not be a street in New York, or Brooklyn, or Chicago, or Charleston, or Philadelphia, or Boston, which would be passable on the Sabbath day if there were a church on it; for all the people would press to that asylum of mercy, that great house of comfort and consolation.

A mother with a dead babe in her arms came to the God Veda, and asked to have her child restored to life. The God Veda said to her: "You go and get a handful of mustard seed from a house in which there has been no sorrow, and in which there has been no death, and I will restore your child to life." So the mother went out, and she went from house to house, and from home to home, looking for a place where there had been no sorrow and where there had been no death, but she found none. She went back to the God Veda and said: "My mission is a failure; you see I haven't brought the mustard seed; I can't find a place where there has been no sorrow and no death." "Oh," says the God Veda, "understand your sorrows are no worse than the sorrows of others; we all have our griefs, and all have our heart-breaks."

Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone;
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own.

We hear a great deal of discussion now all over the land about why people do not go to church. Some say it is because Christianity is dying out, and because people do not believe in the truth of God's Word, and all that. They are false reasons. The reason is because our sermons and exhortations are not interesting, and practical and helpful. Some one might as well tell the whole truth on this subject, and so I will tell it. The religious discourse of the future, the Gospel sermon to come forth and shake the nations and lift the people out of darkness, will be a popular sermon, just for the simple reason that it will meet the woes and the wants and the anxieties of the people.

There are in all our denominations ecclesiastical mummies sitting around to frown upon the fresh young pulpits of America, to try to awe them down, to cry out, "Tut! tut! tut! Sensational!" They stand to-day preaching in churches that hold a thousand people, and there are a hundred persons present, and if they cannot have the world saved in their way, it seems as if they do not want it saved at all.

I do not know but the old way of making ministers of the Gospel is better—a collegiate education and an apprenticeship under the care and home attention of some earnest, aged Christian minister, the young man getting the patriarch's spirit and assisting him in his religious service. Young lawyers study with old lawyers, young physicians with old physicians, and I believe it would be a great help if every young man studying for the Gospel ministry could put himself in the home, and heart, and sympathy, and under the benediction and perpetual presence of a Christian minister.

But I remark again, the religious discourse of the future will be an awakening sermon. From altar rail to the front door step, under that sermon, an audience will get up and start for heaven. There will be in it many a staccato passage. It will not be a lullaby; it will be a battle charge.—Men will drop their sins, for they will feel the hot breath of pursuing retribution on the back of their necks. It will be sympathetic with all the physical distresses as well as the spiritual distresses of the world. Christ not only preached, but He healed paralysis, and He healed epilepsy, and He healed the dumb and the blind and ten lepers.

That religious discourse of the future will be an every-day sermon, going right down into every man's life, and it will teach him how to vote, how to bargain, how to plough, how to do any work he is called to, how to wield trowel and pen and pencil and yardstick and plane. And it will teach women how to preside over their households, and how to educate their children, and how to imitate Miriam and Esther and Vashti and Eunice, the mother of Timothy, and Mary, the mother of Christ; and those women who on northern and southern battlefields were mistaken by the wounded for angels of mercy fresh from the throne of God.

Yes, I have to tell you the religious discourse of the future will be a reported sermon. If you have any idea that printing was invented simply to print secular books, and stenography and phonography were contrived merely to set forth secular ideas, you are mistaken. The printing-press is to be the great agency of gospel proclamation. It is high time that good men, instead of denouncing the press, employ it to scatter forth the gospel of Jesus Christ. The vast majority of people in our cities do not come to church, and nothing but the printed sermon can reach them and call them to pardon, and life, and peace and heaven.

So I cannot understand the nervousness of some of my brethren of the ministry.—When they see a newspaper man coming in they say: "Alas, there is a reporter?" Every added reporter is ten thousand, fifty thousand, a hundred thousand immortal souls added to the auditory. The time will come when all the village, town and city newspapers will reproduce the gospel of Jesus Christ, and sermons preached on the Sabbath will reverberate all around the world, and some by type, and some by voice, all nations will be evangelized.

The practical bearing of this is upon those who are engaged in Christian work, not only upon theological students and young ministers, but upon all who preach the gospel, and all who exhort in meetings, and that is all of you, if you are doing your duty. Do you exhort in prayer-meetings? Be short and be spirited. Do you teach in Bible-class? Though you have to study every night to be interesting. Do you accost people on the subject of religion in their homes or in public places? Study adroitness and use common-sense. The most graceful and most beautiful thing on earth is the religion of Jesus Christ, and if you awkwardly present it, it is defamation. We must do our work rapidly, and we must do it effectively. Soon our time for work will be gone.

A dying Christian took out his watch and gave it to a friend and said: "Take that watch, I have no more use for it; time is ended for me and eternity begins." Oh, my friends, when our watch has ticked away for us the last moment, and our clock has struck for us the last hour, may it be found we did our work well, that we did it in the very best way, and whether we preached the Gospel in pulpits or taught Sabbath-school classes, or administered to the sick as physicians, or bargained as merchants, or plead the law as attorneys, or were busy as artisans, or as husbandmen, or as mechanics, or were like Martha, called to give a meal to a hungry Christ, or like Hannah, to make a coat for a prophet, or like Deborah to rouse the courage of some timid Barak in the Lord's conflict, we did our work in such a way that it will stand the test of the judgment. And in the long procession of the redeemed that march around the throne, may it be found there are many there brought to God through our instrumentality and in whose rescue we are exultant.

But, O you unsaved, wait not for that religious discourse of the future. It may come after your obsequies. It may come after the stonecutter has chiselled our name on the slab, fifty years before. Do not wait for a great steamer of the Cunard or White Star line to take you off the wreck, but hail the first craft with however low a mast and however small a hulk, and however poor a rudder, and however weak a captain. Better a disabled schooner that comes up in time than a full-rigged brig that comes up after you have sunken.

Instead of waiting for that religious discourse of the future—it may be forty, fifty years off—take this plain invitation of a man who, to have given you spiritual eyesight, would be glad to be called the spittle by the hand of Christ put on the eyes of a blind man, and who would consider the highest compliment of this service, if at the close, five hundred men should start from these doors, saying: "Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not. This one thing I know, whereas I was blind, now I see."

Swifter than shadows over the plain, quicker than birds in their autumnal flight, hastier than eagles to their prey, hie you to a sympathetic Christ. The orchestras of heaven have already strung their instruments to celebrate your rescue.

"And many were the voices around the throne:
Rejoice, for the Lord brings back his own."

Gen. John G. Walker, who was on the 15th instant appointed consul general and secretary of legation at Bogota, had a very distinguished record in the Confederate army, and is well-known throughout the South. Mr. Walker entered the regular army in 1846 from Missouri, where he was born, and served as first lieutenant and brevet captain during the Mexican war. He retained his position in the United States army until 1861, when he resigned his captaincy in the Mounted Riflemen, now Third Cavalry, and entered the Confederate service as colonel under Gen. Homes. He served for two years in the Army of Northern Virginia under Lee, and was promoted to major-general in the latter part of 1862, after the Sharpsburg campaign, where he commanded a division. He was then transferred to the Transatlantic division under Gen. Kirby Smith, and put in command of the military division of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. When the war closed Gen. Walker settled in Texas, living in Austin and Dallas, and connected himself with Tom Scott and the Texas Pacific railroad. At the end of six or seven years he quit the raiload business and went to Mexico, where he was engaged for awhile in mining operations. Recently he has been living in Winchester, Va.

AN ATLANTA MAN AT THE SEASHORE.—An Atlanta man walked up to the clerk of the hotel at Tybee on Saturday and wanted a key to a bathhouse, as the dressing booths are called, and in exchange for his quarter received it and a bathing dress. The attendant on the beach showed him to one of the little dressing-rooms. About half an hour after, the occupant opened the door a little and called the attendant to him, and inquired when the water would be up, and was told that it did not come up to the houses, and if he wanted to bathe he would have to go out there, pointing to the surf, which was rolling in in good style. The gentleman from the capital replied that he was not going out there, and if they wanted him to bathe, the water must be brought to the bathhouse. He was told that that could not be done, and so he put on his clothes and left the island, much disgusted with its bathing facilities.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

They strolled along the broad parade,
John Jones and pretty Miss Maria.
"Your teeth are awful, John, she said;
"Why don't you by the beautifier?
See mine! How white! Yes 'tis my wont
To polish them with SOZODONT."

Love Turns His Back
on slovenliness, as regards the teeth. Keep them pure, all ye who wish to be beloved and caressed. SOZODONT is unequaled as a means of whitening, polishing, and preserving them.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," Cheap, Convenient and Useful. Mends everything.

Injurious insects demand attention throughout the summer months. Look for the borers near the base of young fruit trees, if sawdust is seen to drop from a hole in the bark, or if a portion of the bark is seen to be depressed, cut out the borer.

OPENING THE GATE.

BY A. B.

The glow of the sunrise tints the sky,
The grass is heavy with morning dew,
When Robin lifts the pasture bars
And lets the home-bound cattle through.

Up they pass through the long, green lane,
And Robin, whistling, follows them home,
When down from the farm-house on the hill
He sees the farmer's daughter come.

Sweet Katrine, with the raven hair,
And cheeks as bright as a rose in June,
Bearing a basket of linen to bleach,
Comes gaily singing an old folk tune.

The lark soars high, and his silvery note
Is borne on the blossom-scented breeze,
And the wild birds' joyous matin song
Rings out from the grove of maple trees.

And Robin opens the gate for her:
"Thank you," she says, in her sweet, low tone,
And they stop for a little while to chat
While the cows go on to the yard alone.

They talk for a little of this and that—
Will the day be clear or will it rain;
Then Katrine goes on with her linen to bleach,
And Robin follows the cows again.

But the little love-god was watching near,
And into each bosom he sent a dart;
And he stole the hearts of the youth and maid,
And linked them fast with his magic art.

Katrine spreads the linen to bleach
In the sunny field, on the sweet, high grass,
And dreaming stands, till, the milking o'er,
Up the long, green lane the cattle pass.

But many days must the linen bleach
In the morning dew and summer sun;
And Robin will drive the cattle home
At early dawn and when day is done.

And before the cloth on the grass is white
His heart will tell him what to say;
And the love-god laughs, for a promised bride
Will carry the whitened linen away.

The Queen's Jubilee Naval Review.

PORTSMOUTH, July 24.—Portsmouth and South Sea were thronged for five days in anticipation of the jubilee naval review, which took place yesterday afternoon at Spithead. Innumerable visitors, including many Americans, arrived yesterday morning. Minister Phelps traveled in a special saloon coach. He was accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Loomis. In the same coach with the American minister were Mr. Robert M. McLane, United States Minister to France; Mr. Jabez L. M. Curry, United States minister to Spain; Mr. Henry White, second secretary of the American legation at London, and his wife; Lieut. Chadwick, naval attache of the American legation at London, and Mrs. Chadwick; Lieut. Buckingham, naval attache of the American legation at Paris, and Mrs. Buckingham; Hon. Thos. M. Waller, United States consul-general at London; Gen. Jos R. Hawley, Senator Frye, and Mr. A. J. Hopkins, member of Congress from Aurora, Ill, Augustus Jay, second secretary of the American legation at Paris; Chester A. Arthur, Mrs. Frank Leslie and Mr. Logan Roots were afloat aboard different crafts. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Alva, was conspicuous in the marine procession to Spithead, and was beautifully decorated with flags. The scene at Portsmouth was one of extreme animation, hundreds of private craft of every description, all handsomely decorated and well freighted with gaily-dressed people; being anchored here. The vessels participating in the pageant as paraders numbered 128 pennants, and included three squadrons of ironclads and cruisers, aggregating 34 vessels, 75 torpedo boats, gunboats and iron defense ships, divided into 5 flotillas, 6 training brigs and 13 troop ships. Beside these 128 ships under drill, there were the imperial and Indian troop ships appointed to carry the distinguished visitors, and the small vessels and dockyard craft allotted to the corporation of Portsmouth, all of which were well laden and briskly used. The war ships drawn up in four lines, facing up channel, the starboard column being opposite the Isle of Wight, the port column being off Portsmouth. The ships were stationed two cables apart, the lines being three cables between; the flotillas were ranged in double columns between the port column of ironclad and the main land, and the troop ships were placed in single column between the starboard line and the Isle of Wight.—This made four lines of vessels on one side of the channel and three on the other, extending from South Sea Castle to the Rye middle shoal, a distance of over two miles. The private craft carrying sightseers must have numbered several hundred. Probably no such fleet was ever seen before in time of peace. Every class of the British navy was presented. The review of the Crimean fleet by the Queen and the Prince Consort thirty-one years ago would suffer by comparison with this. Some of the stout wooden ships which figured in that review were visible in Portsmouth harbor yesterday, decked bravely out for the occasion. Nelson's old ship, the Victory, was also a conspicuous object. The Queen left Osborne House a few minutes before 3 o'clock and went aboard the royal yacht Victoria, the attendant vessels passed between the lines, leaving the coast defense ships, gunboats and torpedo boats on the port hand. After proceeding as far as the Horse Elbow buoy the Victoria and Albert turned to starboard, passed between the two columns of large ships forming A, B and C squadrons, and then between the lines of foreign ships of war. As her Majesty passed through the lines of these endless war ships, each yard being manned with brawny tars, deafening cheer after cheer was sent up from the lusty crews to greet their sovereign, but it was not until the Queen had gone through the double lines that the great cannon of the big ships began to thunder forth the royal salute with a roar that caused the great vessels to roll and the sea to increase its heaving as shot after came booming over the water. The Queen returned to Osborne before 6 o'clock. Taken altogether, the vessels which were drawn up in line when the Queen passed extended over four miles, and even this length was added to by the great troop ship, laden with spectators, also falling into line and saluting the Queen as she made her progress. Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night all the ships along the lines were illuminated. On Monday next all the vessels comprising the squadrons will put to sea to their several stations, carrying instructions for making sham attacks on various undefended portions of the British coasts in order to test the efficacy of the English land defensive arrangements.

A Terrible Fire.
arouses the apprehensions of a whole city. And yet the wild havoc of disease startles no one. Sad to relate, women suffer from year to year with chronic diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, knowing that they are growing worse with every day, and still take no measures for their own relief. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the result of life-long and learned study of female complaints. It is guaranteed to cure.

I have no more pleasure in a hearing a man attempting wit, and failing, than in seeing a man trying to leap over a ditch, and tumbling into it.—*Johnson.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and makes a seeming impossibility give way.

* * * * Premature decline of manly powers, nervous debility and kindred diseases, radically cured. Consultation free. Book 10 cents in stamps. Address, confidentially, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Government mitigates the inequality of power, and makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a match for the mightiest of his fellow subjects.—*Addison.*