Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1887.

Two Able Addresses by Hon. J. R. Tucker.

We are indebted to the author for two able addresses delivered by Hon. J. R. Tucker—one, the Baccalaureate Address before the South Carolina College at the Commencement of 1887, the subject of which is, "The Old and the New South;" and the other an address before the graduating classes at the 63rd anniversary of the Yale Law School on June, 28th, 1887, the theme of which is, "The History of the Federal Convention of 1887 and of its work."

These addresses are not only worthy of the occasions and the subjects they present, but of the fame and reputation of the distinguished scholar, orator, and statesman who delivered them.

The first is not only an able, but profound, philosophical discussion of the fundamental principles of free government—showing the origin of liberty and of government, and that liberty is conserved by the proper relations of right and power—"the hand that holds right should wield power." "Power and right thus wedded make a government in which liberty is secure.—When divorced, liberty is lost, and a despotic tyranny is inevitable."

To man should be given the maximum of liberty, and to government the minimum of power consistent with the security of the peace and order of society.

After showing what a glorious record was that of the Old South he said:—

"This work of the Old South, so grand and noble, is the heritage of the New South, which it cannot throw away without a base barter of a precious jewel in its crown for the attainment of fancied material benefits at the expense of the principles of honor and right."

He shows very clearly and forcibly the fallacy of the idea that there is no connection between the Old and New South, and maintains that "the seeds of truth cherished by the Old South have survived in the flower and fruitage of a later polity, free only from what was hurtful or unnecessary to the better order which it will assume under new conditions and with new surroundings," and that "the child is father to the man, is true in case of a nation as of the individual."

He admonishes the young men of South Carolina to cherish the memories of the past glory of their State and of its splendid historic characters, and "to press forward in the race of progress with courage and persistent zeal, undaunted by difficulties, undismayed by past misfortune, and deaf to the seductive allurements of false principles to leave the path of truth and honor for the devious policies which promise peace and preferment at the expense of justice and right."

The second, marked with equal ability, after giving a philosophical discussion of liberty, and tracing the development of the germ of free institutions from the earliest ages till they were established in this country, gives in detail, with great clearness, the history and character of the Articles of Confederation, and that of the Federal Government which succeeded, and the steps taken in the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States,—the objects aimed to be accomplished and the means adopted for that purpose—the main objects being the preservation of liberty and the protection of right, which can only be secured when "right is wedded to power."

"If," says this address, "the political science wrought out by Anglo-American experience means anything, it means this: That liberty is only safe in its own hands, and can only be preserved under self-government. Without this, liberty must die; under it, liberty will live, or can only perish by political suicide."

"General power of all over general interests, and local power over local interests.—This is self-government. This secures liberty and peace and prosperity."

He not only gives a true history of the great work of our wise forefathers in framing the Constitution of the United States, which that great man of England, Gladstone, "the old man eloquent," declares to be "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," but he gives a clear analysis of its principles, which enables the reader to comprehend its character, and to appreciate its merits. Having done this, he refers to the dangers which threaten, the chief of which is that of centralization of power, to which there is a tendency at this day of a two-fold character—social and political.

We wish we had the space to publish numerous extracts, but not having it, we give only the concluding paragraphs as follows:—

"Our ship of state must be steered with steady helm between the Scylla of anarchy and the Charybodis of centralism—dissolution and despotism. *In medio tutissimus ibis!* By the law of our political life, the decree of our fathers in 1787, and of all the American peoples in 1887, should be proclaimed as fixed, final, and unalterable.—The States cannot destroy the Union; the Union must not destroy the States; liberty and Union, under this *magna charta* of the United States, must be one and inseparable, now and forever!

Mr. Madison, at the close of his invaluable reports of the debates of this convention (which are at once evidence of his industry, care, ability and patriotism) states that as the last members were signing the constitution, Dr. Franklin, looking at a painting of the sun behind the chair of the President, remarked on the difficulty in art of distinguishing a rising from a setting sun. "My hopes and fears," said he, "have so conflicted as to the issue of this convention, that I could not tell whether that was a rising or a setting sun; but now I am happy to know, *"It is a rising sun!"*

If, with this prediction a century ago, I may dare to speak to-day, for my native commonwealth, first in age, and second to none in the glory of duty well and nobly done, whose pen and sword, of well-matched might, declared and led the way to win American independence—for that dear Old Dominion, whose Washington, Madison, Mason, and Randolph, in council with your Sherman, Ellsworth, and Johnson, united to construct this federative republic by a solemn compact between thirteen commonwealths, who through a common peril had achieved a common safety—I would in the venerable name of Virginia adjure the old and the young men of Connecticut, these sons of Yale, some with matured fame, and others aspirants for life's honors, to join with the old and young men of my once rich and powerful mother State, now rent in twain and wasted and worn by the misfortunes of war, in one solemn vow, as solemn as when the delegates of the two States, on the 17th of September, 1787, signed the federal bond; that we will defend and uphold this constitution in all the integrity of its granted powers, and in the full autonomy of the States composing the Union, with our minds, our hearts, our lives—as our only assurance of peace among the States and of peace with the world; as our guaranty of free thought, free conscience, free commerce, free men, and a free continent! And as the prophetic eye of the Father of American Science greeted it in its rising, on that memorable day, so, now in its zenith and power, let us vow to perpetuate it, as the hope of mankind in every clime and to all generations,—as the true and everlasting monument of "Liberty enlightening the world!"

Ex-Treasurer D. R. Reveley's Letter Renouncing the Republican Party.

We announced, by a special telegram from Lexington last week, that Mr. D. R. Reveley, of Rockbridge, who was State Treasurer under the Mahone *regime*, had renounced the Republican party and declared his purpose to act in future with the Democratic party.

The following is his letter addressed to the voters of Rockbridge county as it appeared in the Lexington *Gazette* of the 8th instant:—

LEXINGTON, VA., Sept. 6th, '87.

To the Voters of Rockbridge County:

After the fullest deliberation, I am forced by a sense of duty and self-respect to sever my connection with the Republican party; and I deem it due to myself and to you that I should simply state the reasons which impel me to this course. The purposes which induced me, with thousands of as good men as there are in Virginia, to act with the Republican party, have been accomplished; and we have seen the Democratic party of the State squarely accept the readjustment of the State debt, upon the basis and amount of the Riddleberger bill. The declaration of principles adopted by the Democratic party at Roanoke, meets my entire approval. Every Virginian can stand upon that platform. But there is a question of immensely more importance to Virginia than any other in my judgment; that is shall the white people of this State dominate its affairs. Recognizing this as the most important issue rising above all others, I am convinced that as parties are at present constituted, the true interests of the people of Virginia are with the Democratic party.

The interests of the colored as well as the white people of the State require that intelligence and virtue shall control. And impressed with this truth I cannot longer act with a party, three-fourths of the rank and file of which is made up of the elements which control the Republican party in this State.

Conscientiously believing that the interests of our people will be promoted by the success of the Democratic party, I deem it my duty to give in my adhesion to that party and do all I can to place it in power.

I might refer to the personal character of the management of the Republican party in this county, which is, and has been distasteful to all independent men in the party. But the public issues involved sink all other considerations; and they alone compel me to pursue the course which I have now adopted.

I feel sure that my action will be criticized, and will be censured by some of those with whom I have lately acted. But conscious of the rectitude of my motives, I shall receive the criticism of friends and the censure of enemies with like indifference.

D. R. REVELEY.

The Greenbrier (W. Va.) Independent

Col. B. F. Harlow, who has been the editor of the *Greenbrier (W. Va.) Independent* for twenty-one years, with whom has been associated for a number of years Mr. Geo. T. Argabright as a partner in the proprietorship, has sold his interest in that favorite journal to Thos. H. Dennis, Esq., of Lewisburg, who becomes its editor and an equal partner in the ownership with Mr. Geo. T. Argabright. The last number of the *Independent* contains the valedictory of Col. Harlow and the salutatory of Mr. Dennis, both of which are appropriate and well written. Whilst we regret to lose Col. Harlow from the editorial fraternity, we welcome his successor, who is well qualified in every respect for the responsible position he has assumed as editor of one of the leading Democratic journals of that young, but prosperous State. We congratulate the retiring editor on his good fortune in that he is relieved, to use his own language, "from the perplexing duties which have engaged the best years of his life," and can now "find rest amid the congenial surroundings of pastoral pursuits."

It is stated that Mr. Powderly will positively decline a re-election to his present position as head of the Knights of Labor, and that in next year's national campaign he will take an active part as a supporter of the low tariff ticket, as from a careful study of the tariff question he has become satisfied that its real object is the impressed wages of the labor employed in the manufacture of those products.

We hope that Mr. Powderly will at least adhere to the latter part of his programme and help push a "low tariff," which is the only thing that can protect the great mass of American labor and industries from the grinding monopolists that now swallow up all that the farmer, planter and laborer make in the world.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

If what the Democrats say be true, Gen. Mahone's recent publication of a part of his Congressional record will result in more harm than good to him, as it has induced them to institute a careful examination of his every word and act during the six years of his Senatorship, and the result, they say, when published, will be anything else than advantageous to his cause. They say such an examination as they are making will demonstrate the fact that Gen. Mahone, by his one single vote, defeated the proposition to repeal the statute prohibiting ex-Confederates from holding positions in the U. S. army, and exhibit various other things not calculated to benefit him among right-thinking Virginians.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette*, writing under date of the 6th instant, says: "People here, even Republicans, say they cannot understand why a man with the reputation for worldly wisdom possessed by Gen. Mahone should have prosecuted his suit against Senator Riddleberger for a small sum of money, which if he gains he cannot collect, and the trial of which has necessarily exposed a great deal of party dirty linen."

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Kanawha (W. Va.) *Gazette* says that "the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties in reference to taxation is this: The Democratic party desires to prevent a surplus in the treasury by reducing taxation and thus leave the money in the hands of the people who earn it. The Republican party wants to go on collecting the money and to get rid of it after it goes into the treasury by distributing it among the G. A. R. men in the shape of pensions."

The Episcopal Church Congress meets at Louisville October 18-21. The topics are: 1. The Function and Power of the Christian Preacher to-day. 2. The Higher Education of Woman. 3. The Proposal to change the name of the Church. 4. The Historic Episcopate and Apostolic Succession. 5. Lay Co-operation in Church Work. 6. The Basis of Representation in the General Convention. 7. Prayer Meeting.

SUICIDE.—Benjamin Cave, a brother in-law of ex-Governor Kemper, of Madison county, committed suicide at Culpeper last Saturday night about 7 o'clock by taking morphine. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

On last Saturday, the Democratic convention at Campbell Courthouse nominated for the Senate Edward J. Folkes, and for the House of Delegates Thomas Fauntleroy and R. Palmer Hunter—an excellent ticket.

Railroad Accidents.

On Saturday last, near Timberville, Rockingham county, the Northbound passenger train on the Valley Railroad jumped the track. The tender, express, postal and baggage were thrown from the track, and part of the smoker was derailed. The other passenger cars, as well as the engine, remained on the track. It is supposed the accident was caused by the giving way of a truck under the tender. Wrecking trains were sent from Sandy Hook and Harrisonburg to repair damages and put the derailed cars on the track. No person was hurt, but the train was delayed six hours.

About 4 o'clock last Friday afternoon, a serious railroad accident occurred at Holsey's Switch, on the N. and W., three miles west of Lynchburg. Freight No. 12 was running in two sections, the first of which was stopped by bridgemen who were putting in a new bridge over Joy creek. The brakes of the second section failed to hold and it crashed into the rear of the first, breaking up a number of cars. The coal stove got in its work immediately and eight cars were destroyed by fire. One of the engines was also badly damaged. The cars were loaded with coal and produce and the loss will be considerable.

In a collision Wednesday night on the B. and O. Railroad at Harford Station, Harford county, Maryland, the engineer and fireman of a freight train from Philadelphia were seriously injured.

The approaching train was signalled, and the brakes were used, when within a half mile, but were of no avail as the wheels slid on the track. James Wragg, the fireman, seeing that a collision was inevitable, got down on the step of the engine and jumped off. His head struck one of the large driving-wheels and his foot was caught under one of the wheels and badly crushed. The engineman, W. W. Tichemell, stood at his post until the engines were about to come together and then jumped, but fell down an embankment, broke his arm, and received several minor cuts and bruises. The engineman and fireman of the other train were not injured as they got off and stood aside.

URBANA, OHIO, September 12.—The east-bound passenger and west-bound freight on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio road, under full headway, collided eighteen miles east of here at 3 o'clock this morning. Engineer Craig, of the passenger, was killed, and Engineer Kelly, of the freight, horribly mangled.

Report of Department of Agriculture for September.

The statistical report of the Department of Agriculture for September presents a heavy reduction in the condition of cotton, corn, and potatoes with little change in the status of wheat and other small grains. The high promise of the cotton crop has been reduced over ten points from 93.33 to 82.8—the effect of excessive rains in the Atlantic coast and the drought in the Gulf States.

In the seven corn surplus States the average of last month was 74, now 64 per cent. The figures are: Ohio 68, Indiana 61, Illinois 57, Iowa 78, Missouri 67, Kansas 42 and Nebraska 72 per cent. The average o New York and Pennsylvania is 96, of Georgia 94, of Texas 88, of Tennessee 80, and o Kentucky 60 per cent. The average condition of winter and spring wheat, when harvested, is 82 per cent. Last year it was 87 and 88 per cent.; in 1885 72 per cent. In the spring wheat region Dakota returns 89 in small grain, Minnesota and Wisconsin 72, Iowa 71, and Nebraska 76. A slight reduction from the past month. The increase of acreage will make a difference still less between the present crop and that of 1886. The average for rye is 82.2 per cent. That of oats 83.4 per cent., against 85.6 per cent. last month, showing a slight decline. The average for barley is 83 per cent. against 86.2 per cent. last month. The reduction in buckwheat has occurred from 99 last month to 89 per cent. The average of the condition for potatoes is very much reduced from 80.8 last month to 67.3. This is four points lower than 1881, and the lowest record for September that the department has ever recorded. The reduction is mainly in the West. The Maine average is 78, that of New York 81, and of Pennsylvania 75, the Michigan average is 39, that of Illinois 40, Indiana 43, Ohio 52, Iowa 57, Missouri 77, Kansas 62, Nebraska 68. The condition of cigar tobacco is high in New York and Pennsylvania, but depressed slightly in Connecticut and Wisconsin. There is a slight improvement in eastern shipping tobacco, and further depression in western. The condition in Virginia is 87, North Carolina 89, Tennessee 60, Kentucky 55, Ohio 55, Indiana 48, Illinois 52, Missouri 59.

DEATH OF REV. PEYTON HARRISON OF VIRGINIA.—For some years, Rev. Peyton Harrison, D. D., of Virginia, has resided in Baltimore where he died on the 10th instant, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Harrison was widely known and beloved by a large circle of acquaintances in Virginia. In the ministry of the Presbyterian Church he was a contemporary and intimate friend of Rev. Dr. Plumer, Rev. Dr. Theoderick Pryor, and other distinguished men of that generation. His remains were taken to the family burying-ground at Clifton, his birth place and former residence, in Cumberland county, Va.

A nine-year-old boy, who disappeared from his home in Wilmington, Ohio, some thirteen months ago, has written to his father, Hiram Taylor, from Cape Town, Africa, explaining that, having saved $30, he had resolved to "go around the world." He had left Wilmington on a freight train, stolen his way to Columbus, paid his fare to Philadelphia and beat his passage to New York, where he found no difficulty in getting on board a ship. He said he was in fine health, had been well treated and was about to sail for Hong Kong. Thence he would go to San Francisco, then come home.

A gentleman who shot with a rifle the other day in the Shenandoah river, near Woodstock, what he thought was an otter, was surprised to find he had killed a fish which weighed twenty pounds and measured three feet ten inches in length. It was a salmon, the first found in those waters.

It is said that Mahone's motive for suing Riddleberger for money claimed to have been loaned the latter was to break down his influence in the Valley and show how ungrateful he had been to his former colleague.

The primary election in Richmond has been postponed from Sept. 10th to October 6th, at the request of the organized Democratic clubs of that city.

The centennial celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States will be held Thursday, Friday and aturday of this week.

Maj. James Law Hoff, President of the County Court of Jefferson county, was stricken with paralysis a few days ago and is not expected to recover.

Berlin is to be the place for the next meeting of the International Medical Congress in 1890.

Mahone's Campaign.

The campaign to be made by Gen. Mahone this Fall is a fight on one simple idea. Mahone does not relish being out in the cold. After his term in the United States Senate, which was simply the result of the excitement on the question of the State debt, (or a political accident,) he desires to be returned to that body, and this is all the concern that he has in the coming campaign, or in the politics of Virginia. His vaulting ambition and greed of gain will carry him to any lengths in obtaining the ends he has in view, and he will scruple at nothing in order that he may defeat the democracy and gain a further lease of power for himself and the dupes that hang around him for the sake of the crumbs that may fall from their master's table.

But we are inclined to the opinion that the people of Virginia, the thinking men, who have opinions of their own and dare maintain those opinions under any and all circumstances, have become sufficiently acquainted with Mahone's plans and objects to see through the flimsy veil with which he is trying to cover "tricks that are dark."—When Mahone first came before the people many good men were deceived by his specious pleading, and really thought he was the Joshua who would eventually lead the State out of all its troubles, especially those connected with the debt question; but experience has taught them that it is self—"the big I"—and not the good of the State or people that Mahone is looking out for, and working to advance.

Knowing these facts, which we have learned by sad experience, let us profit by that knowledge, and let the press and leaders of the democracy in the State everywhere arouse the people to the duty of *thorough and complete organization!* The time for bushwhacking and fighting in details or small detachments has passed. Let the great democratic party—the party of the people and for the people—be carried into this fight under true and trusted men, marshaled by those who are willing to be found in the fore-front, fighting for Virginia and her rights, and not for self-aggrandizement, and the result will not be doubtful. Mahone and his crew will be buried too deep for political resurrection. But if we sit down supinely, and act simply as "lookers-on," we may see our proud flag trail in the dust, and victory perched upon the black banner of malignity and hate.—This, of all times in our history, is the period when the democracy of Virginia should assert their power and show to the world that they are masters of the situation. Let the war-cry be "victory," and to that end let all the energies of the ever-glorious old democratic party be brought into requisition.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

The Farmers and their Duty.

We confess our utter astonishment when we see intelligent farmers in some sections of our State and country talking about nominating and electing "independent candidates" to represent their particular interests in the legislative halls. It is one of the most Utopian ideas that ever entered into business or politics, and cannot fail to prove a dead and damaging failure wherever attempted. As a class the farmers have a large majority of the popular vote, especially in every state in the South and West, and consequently can control all party nominations, if they will only attend the primaries and county conventions. If they fail to do so then it is gross neglect of duty on their part, and if improper candidates are nominated, it is simply their own fault, and they will have none but themselves to blame for the result.

What, then, are farmers to make by having "independent" candidates of their own? They will simply divide the democratic party, to which nine-tenths of them belong, and permit republicans and other candidates of far less worth come in. Are any discreet farmers in Virginia prepared to engage in such dangerous scramble as that for public office in order to secure the control of the Legislature in their favor? Plain common sense would teach a different line of policy.

A house divided against itself is bound to fall; and when farmers pull yoke with the democrats in nomination and election, it will result in the defeat of all the best interests of themselves and country. Whatever the farmers need or desire can be best accomplished by co-operation with and through the democratic party.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

The Second Term.

It seems to be universally conceded that unless "the situation" changes unprecedentedly Mr. Cleveland will next year be renominated for the office he now holds. Under these circumstances all persons must feel more or less interest in knowing how the President himself feels in regard to a renomination. This can be learned only from himself; and he has vouchsafed the information. To a reporter for the New York World he said on Tuesday:

"It seems to be the universal belief that a president must desire a renomination. I cannot understand how any man who has served one term as President could have a personal ambition in securing a second term, with all its solemn responsibility, its harassing duties, and its constant and grievous exactions upon his mental and physical strength. His consent, it seems to me, to accept a second term should only rest upon his sense of solemn obligation as a citizen and in appreciation of his duty when called upon to bear his particular part of the burden of citizenship.

"Thus the office can have—at least it can have for me no personal allurements. I hope my present term may be concluded with profit to the country, and with as few mistakes on my own part as are incident to fallible human nature."

Surely this is a candid statement. It bears the marks of absolute truthfulness.

Mr. Cleveland is one man out of a million. He is going to be renominated. Then he is going to be elected, let the mugwumps, the gore-heads, and the Blaineites of New York do what they will.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A HEROINE.—On 25th ult., Miss Amanda E. Wickline, daughter of Mr. A. J. Wickline, living about four miles east of Gap Mills, while sitting on a pile of planks and leaning against a higher pile behind her, felt something pluck or pull at her dress on one side and near the waist. Looking to see what it could be, she saw a large copperhead snake in one of the interstices between the planks behind her. Nothing daunted, she proceeded to dispatch the reptile, and then it was discovered that there was a brood of young ones. After slaying the old one, she pulled down the pile of plank and found and killed twenty young copperheads. They were all large enough to show fight, and they showed it.

The Greenbrier *Independent* and the Staunton *Spectator* will please bring on their snakes. X. Y.—*Correspondent of Monroe County Watchman.*

The SPECTATOR has no snakes, and the snake-editor of the *Independent* has vacated the editorial tripod to "find rest amid the congenial surroundings of pastoral pursuits," and, we suppose, the snakes will also "have a rest."

JEFF DAVIS AND LOCAL OPTION.—BOONEVILLE, MO., Sept. 9.—In a letter to Wallace Williams, editor of the Booneville *Advertiser*, in response to an inquiry as to his position respecting local option and prohibition, Jefferson Davis writes that he is in favor of the exercise of the power of local option. He compends it because the adoption of the rule would depend upon the consent of the governed, and being supported by public opinion could be peacefully and efficiently executed. Mr. Davis says that his position is very far short of what is demanded by the prohibitionists.

THE SENSENEY HAND-BRAKE.—The Lexington *Gazette* says:—

"Mr. Emory Senseney, one of our younger citizens possessing an inventive mind of no small value, recently devised a hand-brake for railroad cars that commands more than a passing notice, in that, it is superior in every way and a new idea in braking apparatus over the present application in use."

Representative Wise, of Virginia, who is now in California, writes that he will return about the 20th instant, and will at once enter actively upon the work of the Democratic campaign in Virginia.

The Annual Effects of a Rattlesnake's Bite.

A Williamsport (Penn.) special says, on August 29, 1883, a five-year-old son of George Putnam, who lives at Stony Ford, Tioga county, was bitten by a rattlesnake, by which he was made terribly sick, and suffered agony for three days, after which the swelling decreased, and in a week he was able to go about, and in a month's time he was seemingly perfectly well. The strange part of the story is,—and it is such as to stagger credulity—that on each anniversary of the day on which he was bitten, August 29th, the same symptoms appear,—pain, swelling, spots on the leg and body resembling those on a rattlesnake. The same letter says:—

"It is said that there are three similar cases on record, one of a girl who was bitten by a rattlesnake in Livingston county, N. Y., thirty years ago, and who for twenty-five years, on the anniversary of the day on which she was bitten, was subject to the same symptoms as attended the original poisoning. She died in great agony on the twenty-fifth recurrence of the terrible symptoms."

This is certainly very strange, if true, and reminds us of what an old woman told us some years ago. "Old Mrs. Hudnall," as she is called, who, though very old, is still living on the farm of Capt. Henry C. Dunn, on the Kanawha River, about a mile below Cannelton and Coal Valley, told us some years since that many years ago she had been bitten by a snake, and that, at the same season every year since, she felt the effects of it. In her case, however, the suffering is not very great. We do not remember, if she told us, the kind of snake by which she was bitten, but it was not a rattlesnake.

That the venom communicated by a snake-bite should lie dormant for a period, and then arouse to action and renew its effects, would be very, very strange, and that the length of that period should be just one year,—a mere arbitrary division of time,—would be stranger still; in fact, so "passing strange," that it would require the most indubitable evidence to convince us of its truth.

Canvassers at Large.

STATE DEMOCRATIC EX. COM.
ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 6th, 1887.

The following gentlemen are announced as canvassers at large for the pending campaign:

First District.—Hon. H. R. Pollard, Hon. John Nesly and T. B. R. Wright, Esq.

Second District.—Hon. John Goode, Dr. M. Q. Holt and Thomas Tabb, Esq.

Third District.—Hon. James K. Dunlop, Col. W. R. Aylett and Col. Richard F. Beirne.

Fourth District.—Hon. P. W. McKinney and Hon. Mann Page.

Fifth District.—(To be announced hereafter.)

Sixth District,—Hon. Waller R. Staples, M. M. Martin, Esq., and Hon. W. W. Berry.

Seventh District.—Hon. Holmes Conrad, Hon. John E. Massey and Hon. John T. Harris.

Eighth District.—Hon. R. Taylor Scott, Hon. E. E. Meredith and Hon. Charles E. Stuart.

Ninth District.—Hon. John B. Buchanan, Hon. James W. Marshall and Hon. Samuel W. Williams.

Tenth District.—Col. Samuel F. Coleman, Hon. Taylor Berry and Hon. W. A. Anderson.

The Virginia Democratic delegation in the United States Congress.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN S. BARBOUR, Chairman.
W. W. Scott, Secretary.

UTTERING A FORGERY AND VIOLATING U. S. LAWS.—One day last week H. R. Boyd, of the firm of contractors under the name and style of Boyd & Ryals, took from the post office a letter addressed to his partner, Ryals, broke open the same, and appropriated to his own use a check drawn by Bartlett Balling, Esq., to the order of said Ryals, he (Boyd) endorsing the check with Ryals' name. He received the money at the People's National Bank. Very soon thereafter Boyd disappeared, and the forgery becoming known, a warrant was issued for his arrest and on Wednesday evening last he was arrested and incarcerated. There lie two charges against him—one for uttering a forged check, and the other for breaking open his partner's private letter. Boyd is a widower, having several children, and, Dame Rumor says, was to have been married one day last week; but some fortuitous incident prevented the young lady from making a sacrifice of herself.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Washington correspondent of the Alex. *Gazette* says:—

"It is understood that Dr. J. D. Pendleton, one of the clerks of the Senate of Virginia, has been appointed assistant secretary of the democratic executive committee of Virginia, and will soon enter upon the discharge of his duties as such at the headquarters of that committee in Alexandria."

SIXTY-SIX COFFINS AT ONE FUNERAL.—*Exeter*, Sept. 7.—The public funeral of the victims of the Theatre Royal fire took place to-day. There were 52 coffins, containing the identified bodies, and 14 coffins containing remains which were out of all human shape. The streets through which the funeral procession passed were lined by silent crowds.

Henry Irving, the actor, has contributed $100 to the roll of fund for the Exeter sufferers.

Fatal Accident to a Minister.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Sept. 8.—Last evening, while ascending a flight of stairs in the hotel at Hurricane, a small town in Putnam county, Rev. Wm. Tully fell and was fatally shot by the discharge of a pistol which he had in his left coat pocket. The bullet entered his body in the region of the heart. He lived but a few minutes. He was thirty years of age.

DEMOCRATIC CANVASSERS FOR THIS DISTRICT.—The following have been appointed Democratic canvassers-at-large for this Congressional District:—

Col. Samuel F. Coleman, of Cumberland, Taylor Berry, of Amherst, and W. A. Anderson, of Rockbridge.

Mr. J. N. Brenaman has been elected Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Shenandoah. The *Shenandoah Valley* says:—

"He acted as a member of the County Committee for a number of years with great tact and efficiency, and as precinct chairman at New Market. The sky is clear, and the prospects encouraging."

R. J. Walker, the late republican candidate for Commonwealth's attorney, who was defeated through his influence of Senator Riddleberger, has announced himself a candidate for State Senator in the district composed of Shenandoah and Page counties.

The Democratic convention held at Lovingston on the 6th instant, on the 4th ballot, nominated Dr. Wm. L. Williams as a candidate for the House of Delegates for Nelson county.

HAILSTORM IN FAYETTE CO., W. VA.—The Fayette *Democrat* says:—

"The hail-storm of Wednesday night last damaged considerable tobacco in this section of the county. We are informed that Mr. Joseph Sanger's crop was damaged to the extent of about three or four hundred dollars."

Mr. Ernest H. Chalkley has resolved, much to the regret of citizens of Lexington, to remove the plant of his large tannery there to the city of Manchester.

Two Classes of Negroes and the Canvass.

The colored people of Virginia are divided into two classes, one aggressive, ignorant, and ready to do anything that their white (political) masters order, the other, mild, intelligent, and anxious for good relations with all their neighbors. The latter class has a large and growing number of colored citizens in this town, and they are daily making friends by their good behavior. But the whole State is cursed by the idle, boisterous and aggressive darkies who love excitement, and in their ignorance fall an easy prey to their white taskmasters, who make them do the voting while they (the white Republican "bosses") appropriate the spoils. Petersburg seems to be afflicted by a large number of such negroes as we have here described, and it is a significant fact that as soon as General Mahone unfurled his banner they should have made themselves conspicuous by their lawless acts and lawless utterances. It is a fact, that cannot be truthfully denied, that wherever Gen. Mahone organizes his forces his Negro partisans become insolent and aggressive; and in Petersburg we have just had a conspicuous illustration of this. It seems that the class of Negroes of whom we speak understand that the General is *against* the white people, which is about the fact, as he is supported only by a small minority of whites, and acting on this they are always ready for aggressive actions when a political campaign approaches, or begins. This peculiarity of theirs is well known to all observers, and it is now a matter of record in many parts of the country that when political contests begin, the turbulent Negroes become more boisterous, more aggressive, and more lawless in their behavior. The Petersburg affair promised to be a tragic matter; and no doubt would have been but for the prompt and energetic action of Mr. Jarrett, the Mayor. There is no doubt in our mind that at any other time the case out of which the trouble grew would have passed without notice; but the aggressive negroes saw their chance to foment trouble, to add excitement to the canvass, and to array class against class, black against white, and they seized it. We by no means charge or intimate that Gen. Mahone personally had anything to do with the matter, but we do mean to say that his ignorant followers always feel stimulated, in times of public excitement, by the knowledge that he is their leader, the head of their party, and the master whose strong hand they respect and fear. We mean, furthermore, to say that we do not think there can ever be the peace and good feeling between the races which ought to prevail as long as the General shows a spirit or is understood to be likely to return to power; and for this reason, if for no other, all good citizens should unite in retiring him once and for all from public life. We say "all good citizens," and include in this blacks as well as whites. The better class of Negroes (Virginians like ourselves by birth) have no interest in common with Gen. Mahone. He designs to use them for his own purposes, and for these alone; and they know it as well as we do. But have they the pluck and manliness to act on this conviction? This is a question for them to answer. If they vote with Mahone they vote against peace and order; if they refrain from voting they half oppose him; but if they vote like free men for the best men up for the Legislature then and then only will they do their duty and show that they have a political as well as personal emancipation day.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

[For the SPECTATOR.]

Wanted.—Statesmen who understand the constitutions and laws under which we live; the genius and spirit of our system of government as projected by its founders. Men who will be governed by principles and lead public opinion, rather than cringe and cater to every ebullition of popular passion and fanaticism. Men capable of grasping the vexed debt question; of understanding the intricate points decided by the courts; of adopting legislation to the necessities of the situation and bring out the best possible results. Men of broad, cultivated, common sense, capable of understanding the true interests of the whole people, in all their avocations, and possessed of incorruptible integrity and energy in the discharge of the high public trust.

Appeals, for support, made to classes and occupations, increasing their discontent and inflaming their passions, are the surest indication of the demagogue and flatterer. Class legislation should be discountenanced. Will the people act and *bring out the best men?* Napoleon the I, on one occasion, when calling for reinforcements, ordered his war department to send him *men*, and not boys who incumber the hospitals. So, let all true men unite in bringing out men who will command the confidence and support of every true patriot and democrat.

No government can command respect that is floated on the turbulent waves of mobocracy. Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty. Let it be exercised without delay. VOTER.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.—Governor Lee will attend the Centennial celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution which takes place 17th instant, at Philadelphia.

The Virginia troops ordered there on the occasion are Company E, Captain Binford, Portsmouth; Company F, Captain Nulton, Winchester; Company F., Captain Mushback, Alexandria; and Company B., Captain Jones Richmond.

The battalion will be commanded by Colonel Wertenbaker, of Charlottesville, or by the senior Captain Jones, of Richmond.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—BY A LADY—A SITUATION to teach small children. Terms moderate. References given and required. Address "EVA," Andrews, Spotsylvania county, Va. sept 14—4t

NOTICE. Pursuant to authority granted by the By Laws of the Virginia and Kansas Land Company, and being required to do, by seven of the Stockholders thereof, a meeting of the Stockholders of the said Virginia and Kansas Land Co., will be held at the Law Offices of Messrs. Sheffey & Bumgardner, New Street, Staunton, Va., September 28th, 1887, at 11 A. M.
M. P. FUNKHOUSER, Pre't.
W. P. TAMS, Sec'y.
sept 14 2t

W. C. Eskridge's Adm'r. vs. W. P. Eskridge.—All parties interested in the above styled cause pending in the Court of Hustings for the city of Staunton, are hereby notified that I have fixed upon *Saturday, October 8th, 1887*, at my office, in the city of Staunton, to take, state and settle the following accounts required by decree entered on the 10th day of September, 1887, viz.;

1st. The assets in the hands, or to come into the hands of Wm. D. Runnels, Sergeant, &c., and as such admr of W. C. Eskridge, dec'd.

2d. The debts against the estate of W. C. Eskridge, dec'd., in their order of priority; and

3rd. Any other matters which may be deemed pertinent, or which any party in interest may require to be stated.

At which time and place you are required to be present, and especially creditors of said estate are required to prove their claims.

Given under my hand, this 13th day of September, 1887.
A. C. GORDON, Comm'r.
sept 14—4w

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—As executor of the will of Robert G. Bickle, d'c'd. I will, in front of the court-house, in the city of Staunton, on

Tuesday, the 4th day of October next, 1887,

sell at public auction, the following real estate in the city of Staunton:

1st. That large and handsome lot with the buildings thereon, on the corner of Lewis and West Beverly Streets, known as the Donaghe property, and now occupied by Mrs. E. E. Bayly as a boarding house. This lot fronts on Beverly about 132 feet, and on Lewis Street about 165 feet, and has on it a substantial brick dwelling, stuccoed, fronting to Beverly, or Main Street 51½ feet by 35½ feet wide two stories and cellar, also a good kitchen in rear and near said dwelling. This is very desirable property either for a private residence or a boarding house, being well situated as to the surface of the lot, and the surroundings, in the heart of the city.

2nd. A house and lot on the west side of Coalter Street, now occupied by Sam'l Payne, south of and near the residence of Wm. J. Nelson. This lot fronts on Coalter street about 45 feet and runs back about 260 feet.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase price cash, and the residue in one, two, and three years of equal instalments, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser to give bonds, with approved personal security, and the title retained as ultimate security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.
WM. T. RUSH, Executor.
E. M. Cushing & Son, Auctioneers.
sept 14 3t

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, policies non-forfeitable, incontestable and without restrictions as to travel after three years.
Sept1-3m. J. E. GUY, Agt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

HATS, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL and WINTER GOODS consisting of

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

These Goods I GUARANTEE to be as CHEAP and as GOOD as any house in the Valley. All I ask is a cal l No trouble to show goods. I have also a full line of samples to order from.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER.

BE SURE YOU FIND THE PLACE.

LOU F. ALBY,
Main St. Clothing House, oppo. Nat. Valley Bank.

James M. Watson &c. vs. M. M. Tisdale. In pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court for Augusta county, entered in this cause, May 14th, 1887, I shall proceed, at my office, in Staunton, on *Tuesday, September 27th, 1887*, to take an account of the real estate of M. M. Tisdale and the liens binding the same.
JOS. A. WADDELL, Comm'r.
aug 31—4t

John M. Hanger's Creditors vs. John M. Hanger.—All parties interested in the above styled cause pending in the Circuit Court of Augusta county, are hereby notified that I have fixed upon *Saturday, October 1st, 1887*, at my office, in the city of Staunton, to take an account: 1st. of the real estate of defendant subject to liens of complainants' judgments. 2nd. Of the real estate subject to said liens allened by said defendant, and to whom, and by whom now held. 3rd. Of the liens binding the real estate of defendant in the order of priority. 4th. Any other matter deemed pertinent as required by decree of March, 1879. At which time and place you are required to attend.
JOHN W. STUTT, Commissioner.
sept 7—4t

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and Mineral Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, entered at the May term, 1887, in the chancery cause of Bell's Ex'r vs. Turner and als, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the court house, in the city of Staunton, on *Monday, September 26th, 1887, at 11 oclock A. M.*, that valuable tract of MINERAL LAND, containing 700 ACRES, MORE OR L