# Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1887.


## LOCAL OPTION.

NO CHANGE IN THE LAW SHOULD NOW BE MADE—HOW THE TEMPERANCE PARTY IS INJURED—A NEW AND SEPARATE PARTY —A GREAT MISTAKE.

It is a matter of surprise to us that any friend of temperance should, at this time, desire any change in the present law affecting that question. The present law giving the people the right to determine by their votes whether or not there should be traffic in spirituous liquors in their locality is the wisest and best that could be adopted. "Local-option is the strongest form for the cause of temperance that can be presented. Upon that basis the friends of temperance can succeed, if they act wisely, and where they win, they will have a guarantee that the prohibition of the sale of spirits will be enforced, for they will have the sentiment of the people in favor of its enforcement, and will not have the law brought into disrepute by the failure to have it enforced—and the argument cannot be used against it that "prohibition does not prohibit." It is worse than useless to have a law that public sentiment will not sustain, for it will not be enforced and will be made odious, and will cause the people to have less respect and regard for all law, and without a proper regard for law, there can be no security for peace and order in society. Where the majority of the people are opposed to the liquor-traffic, they can have it abolished under the present Local-option law, and where there is not a majority so opposed, it would be of but little avail to prohibit it, for it would not, and could not, be enforced, and then the argument that "prohibition does not prohibit" would be used with telling effect.

The friends of temperance who are wise and do not allow their zeal to outrun their discretion, are opposed to any steps at this time towards a change of the *status quo*.—They know that the cause of temperance can be better advanced under the present local-option law than by any change that may be advocated. Under that law, they get the support at the polls of every man who is opposed to the continuance of the liquor-traffic. The local-option elections taking place when there is no political election within a month, every man—Republican or Democrat—who is opposed to the liquor-traffic will so vote. To have this question of temperance in any of its phases brought before the public to be voted upon at the time of political elections, when both the great political parties are in a struggle for supremacy, and looking wholly to other questions, is to do great injustice to the temperance cause, and cannot fail to weaken it in popular estimation, for the great mass of the temperance men in each of the political parties will vote with their respective parties, and leave but a few, who are willing to desert their political parties, to vote solely on the temperance issue, and they thus produce the impression that the friends of temperance are few, when such is by no means the case, as would be clearly demonstrated if they should be allowed to vote upon that question at a time when that would be the true and only issue; and the friends of temperance should never allow a vote upon that question under any other circumstances. They should aim to get the votes of every man who favors their policy on that question whatever may be his views on other matters, and this they cannot do if they insist on a vote on it when the great mass of the voters are concerned about and going to vote on other matters.

To do this is not to advance, but to impede, the progress of the temperance cause. It will alienate friends in both political parties, and do great injury to the temperance party. As a friend of the temperance cause, and entertaining these views, we experienced great surprise and deep regret when we learned on Tuesday of last week that a small party of temperance men, who had not consulted the wishes of the great mass of the temperance people who knew nothing of such a purpose, had held a meeting and nominated two persons for the House of Delegates as temperance candidates. We were surprised, because we knew not before that such a meeting was to be held at that time, and we deeply regretted the action of the meeting, because we felt that it was inflicting a heavy blow on the cause of temperance; for the effect will be to alienate many in both of the great political parties who are now its friends, and would vote for the abolition of the traffic in spiritous liquors if that were the issue in an election under the local-option law.

The friends of temperance could not possibly have done a more unwise thing than was done by that meeting, and we feel assured that the liquor-dealers are rejoicing at their action. Instead of presenting an issue on that question when they could get the support of all the temperance men in both political parties, and doing all they could by conciliation, persuasion, and argument, to get the support of Democrats and Republicans, they have been guilty of the folly—the suicidal folly—of organizing a separate party—requiring those who act with them to renounce their political parties, and that too in the midst of a political canvass. Is it not plainly evident that the effect of this course will be to make the impression that the temperance party is a very weak one, when, in fact, it is a very strong one; for neither Democrats nor Republicans, to any considerable number, will renounce their party to become members of this new and separate party, that, under the present circumstances, can do no good, whilst it will do harm to the temperance cause. This separate party, that will have neither Democrats nor Republicans as its members, but only such as will renounce all allegiance to their political parties and swear fealty to it, will be ground to powder beneath the upper and nether mill stones of the two great political parties. We do not question the motives of those who have taken the action we so much deprecate, for we believe they thought they were doing right, but we do have the most positive conviction that their judgment was greatly at fault, and we feel sure that the result will vindicate the correctness of the views we entertain and have expressed. They aim to advance the cause of temperance, but, in our judgment, have made a great mistake as to the time, mode, and means of accomplishing it.

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The nominees of the Democratic County Convention of Albemarle for the House of Delegates are Hon. W. D. Dabney and Mr. John S. Harris.

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Charles M. Kenny committed suicide at Point Pleasant Wednesday 7th instant Deceased was a son of Prof. W. J. Kenny, late Principal of Marshall College at Huntington.

## A Small Party, Though it May do Much Harm.

When the question of license or anti-license for the sale of intoxicants is so presented, as under our Local-option law, as that Democrats as Democrats and Republicans as Republicans can vote on it, a large vote against license will be cast, and, as has been shown in this and other States, in a majority of cases the license party will be defeated; but when that, or any other question, is so presented that neither Democrats nor Republicans can vote for it without ceasing to be Democrats or Republicans, then it must needs receive but a small vote. Neither Democrats nor Republicans can become members of the Prohibition party as organized in this county without renouncing their respective parties, and consequently that party is very small, and their candidates will receive but a very small vote. The great mass of the temperance and anti-license men will not vote for them, because they regard the organization of a third party of that exclusive character as the worst thing possible for the success of the temperance cause, and will feel it to be their duty to ignore it, and to let it die a peaceful death in its feeble infancy. The Republicans would be glad to see Democrats voting for the Prohibition candidates, but, with very few exceptions, they will take special care not to do so themselves. The Republicans that will vote that ticket may be counted on the fingers, and it is not to be expected that many Democrats will throw away their votes, and thus aid the Republicans.—Should a sufficient number of Democrats vote for the candidates of this third party to ensure the election of the Republican candidates, what would then become of the hopes of the temperance party in this county? Would they not be blasted? Would it not determine hundreds of Democrats in the county not to vote with the temperance party on any occasion, and would it not thus destroy all hopes of carrying the county in an election under the Local-option law? The friends of Local-option,—and we think it probable that a majority of the voters of this county are such,—should give no countenance, encouragement, or support to the candidates of the Prohibition party, for by so doing, they would be indirectly, but effectively, injuring the cause of local-option, and the cause of prohibition under that law, for it is a prohibitory law to the extent that it prohibits where the majority vote to prohibit.

If the temperance cause be prostituted to the use of office-seekers—making it merely a stalkinghorse for them to ride into office upon,—even though they have never done anything for the cause,—then many men, who are now good friends of the cause, will have nothing to do with it. If the friends of such a policy are to be considered as the friends of temperance, then well might Temperance exclaim: "Save me from my friends!" That the gentlemen who engaged in organizing this third party in this county are friends, and zealous friends, of the temperance cause we know very well, and believe that they think they are adopting the right policy to advance it; but that they are mistaken, and that their judgment is greatly at fault, seems to us so nearly self evident as scarcely to need any argument.

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DEFEAT OF PROHIBITION IN TEXAS.—The canvass of the returns of the election in Texas on the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution shows that the amendment was defeated by the large majority of 92,354 in a total vote of 350,900—the vote being for amendment 129,273, and against it 221,627. Local-option is the right mode and the most popular, and through that mode success is attainable. How unwise then where a local-option law exists, as in this State, to agitate for a change. That temperance men should do so is a matter of wonder—that the friends of liquor-license should do so, would not be a matter of wonder; for the temperance men have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a course, whereas the license men would have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Stand by the present law which is the best for the temperance cause.

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MAHONE'S PARAMOUNT ISSUE.—That Mahone is resolved to make paramount to everything else the issue whether Mahone or Barbour shall be elected to succeed Riddleberger in the U. S. Senate is manifest from the fact that he has gone to the labor of preparing and publishing an assault upon Mr. Barbour that occupies about six columns of a newspaper of ordinary size. Mahone insists on this being the issue, and he will persist in it, though it may cause, as the *Valley Virginian* says, "the woods to be full of kickers and bolters." What use has Mahone for the Republican party other than to put him back into the United States Senate? If it will not do that, he has no use for it, and would gladly see it, like the apothecary's physic, "cast to the dogs."

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A GOOD EXCHANGE—ELAM FOR BUTTON.—Mr. Wm. C. Elam has retired from the position of editor of the Roanoke *Leader*, and the services in that capacity of Mr. Chas. W. Button have been secured for the campaign. This will make quite a change in the political character of its editorials. Elam is friendly to Mahone, Button is not—"on the contrary, quite the reverse." Mr. Button, for many years the editor and proprietor of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, is a Democrat, and is one of the best writers in the press of the State.—He will make the *Leader* an able and interesting journal, and enable it to do good service in the present canvass.

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MAHONE HAS THEM BY THE "UMBILICUS"—The *Valley Virginian* says that if the Republicans allow the issue to be "Mahone and Mahoneism," they will "deserve public contempt and condemnation," and yet that is just what Mahone is determined shall be the issue; and, as the late Col. Billy Gilmer of Albemarle used to say, Mahone has got the Republican party of this State by the "umbilicus," and so he will hold them, even though, as the *Valley Virginian* says, "the woods will be full of kickers and bolters." Mahone will rule or ruin.

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DEMOCRATS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Richmond *State* says that the "Democratic Legislature have demonstrated through their wise and liberal policy beyond quibble or contradiction their intelligent interest, their fostering care of the schools of the Commonwealth. In three years, from July 31, 1883, to July 31, 1886, the number of schools has been increased by 789, the number of teachers by 788, and the number of pupils by 39,936."

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The West Virginia Teachers' Association at a recent meeting unanimously passed a resolution favoring a prohibition amendment to the State constitution.

## Centennial Celebration of the Adoption of the United States Constitution—President Cleveland's Address.

The Centennial celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution at Philadelphia on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, was a great and interesting occasion. Such a display and such an imposing demonstration were never made in this country before. The civic display on Thursday and the military on Friday, when 30,000 uniformed soldiers were in line, excelled any ever made in this country before, and the ceremonies on the last, or memorial day, Sept. 17th, the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, were very interesting and impressive. These ceremonies were held in Independence Square, under the shadow of the honored "Liberty Bell," which proclaimed liberty throughout all the land a hundred years ago.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Bishop Potter; then after a hymn had been rendered by the chorus, Hon. John A. Kasson, President of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, delivered the introductory address of the day.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kasson's address the chorus sang "Appeal to Truth," by Schiller Mendelssohn, with beautiful effect. At the conclusion of the song ex-Minister Kasson escorted the President to the speakers' rostrum, and at 11:55 o'clock he commenced a ten minutes' address, which was received with tremendous applause. His enunciation was clear and perfect, and his voice rang out audibly to the thousands of ears.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

I deem it a very great honor and pleasure to participate in these impressive exercises. Every American citizen should on this centennial day rejoice in his citizenship. He will not find the cause of his rejoicing in the antiquity of his country, for among the nations of the earth his stands with the youngest. He will not find it in the glitter and pomp that bedeck the monarch and dazzle abject and servile subjects, for in his country the people themselves are rulers.—He will not find it in the story of bloody foreign conquest—for his Government has been content to care for its own domain and people. He should rejoice because the work of framing our Constitution was completed one hundred years ago, and also because when completed it established free government. He should rejoice because this Constitution and Government have survived so long, and also because they have survived with so many blessings and demonstrated so fully the strength and value of popular rule. He should rejoice in the wondrous growth and achievements of the past one hundred years, and also in the glorious promise of the Constitution through centuries to come. We shall fail to be duly thankful for all that was done for us one hundred years ago unless we realize the difficulties of the work then in hand and the dangers avoided in the task of forming the more perfect union between disjointed and unharmonious States with interests and opinions radically diverse and stubbornly maintained.

EARNEST WORDS.

The perplexities of the convention which undertook the labor of preparing our Constitution are apparent in these earnest words of one of the most illustrious of its members: "The small progress we have made after four or five weeks of close attendance and continued reasonings with each other, our different sentiments on almost every question—several of the last producing as many noes as yeas—is, methinks, a melancholy proof of the imperfection of human understanding. We, indeed, seem to feel our own want of political wisdom since we have been running about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of government and examined the different forms of those republics which, having been formed with seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist. In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not heretofore once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Light to illuminate our understanding?"

And this wise man, proposing to his fellows that the aid and blessing of God should be invoked in their extremity, declared: "I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of the truth that God governs in the affairs of men; and if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid? We have been assured, sir, in sacred writings that except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it. I firmly believe this, and I also believe that without His concurring we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel. We shall be divided by our little partial local interests, our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and byword down to future ages; and what is worse, mankind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance despair of establishing governments by human wisdom and leave it to chance, war, and conquest."

In the face of all discouragements the fathers of the republic labored on for four long weary months in alternate hope and fear, but always with rugged resolve never faltering in the sturdy endeavor sanctified by a prophetic sense of the value to posterity of their success, and always with unflinching faith in the principles which make the foundation of government by the people.

THE TASK FINISHED.

At last their task was done. It is related that upon the back of the chair occupied by Washington as president of the convention the sun was painted, and that as the delegates were signing the completed Constitution one of them said: "I have often and often, in the course of the session and in solicitude of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting, but now at length I know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

We stand to-day on the spot where this rising sun emerged from political night and darkness and in its own bright meridian light we mark its glorious way. Clouds have sometimes obscured its rays and dreadful storms have made us fear, but God has held it in its course, and through its life-giving warmth has performed this latest miracle in creating this wondrous land and people. As we look down the past century to the origin of our Constitution; as we contemplate its trials and its triumphs; as we realize how completely the principles upon which it is based have met every national peril and every national need, how devoutly should we confess with Franklin, "God governs in the affairs of men," and how solemn should be the reflection, that to our hands is committed this ark of the people's covenant and that ours is the duty to shield it from impious hands. We receive it sealed with the tests of a century. It has been found sufficient in the past, and in all future years it will be found sufficient if the American people are true to their sacred trust. Another centennial day will come, and millions yet unborn will inquire concerning our stewardship and the safety of their Constitution. God grant that they may find it unimpaired, and as we rejoice in the patriotism and devotion of those who lived a hundred years ago, so may others who follow us rejoice in our fidelity and in our jealous love for constitutional liberty.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

When the President was in the middle of his remarks the soft, mellow sound of the bell in the cupola of the old State House rang the hour of 12, and at each stroke a rousing cheer went up from the chorus. The President was obliged to stop talking for a few seconds, and he surveyed the scene about him, which was indeed an impressive one; and that it might be preserved in the lines of history a large corps of photographers busied themselves by recording each incident as it occurred. It was just 12:05 when the President uttered his last word. Before the echo of his words had died away there was cheering which was deafening. While the applause was still going on the cheers broke into a patriotic air and the din was terrific. As far as the eye could reach there was one solid, surging mass of humanity, and when their throats opened in unison they filled the air and made an inspiring scene.

THE MEMORIAL ORATION.

When quiet once more reigned Justice S. F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, appeared, and, stepping quickly to the front of the stand and facing the assembled dignitaries, began the delivery of his memorial oration.

It was just twenty minutes past 1 o'clock when the memorial address was concluded, having occupied just one hour and ten minutes.

THE NEW "HAIL COLUMBIA."

Just as Justice Miller was seated the band struck up "Hail Columbia" as an accompaniment to the chorus, two thousand strong. The new words contributed by Oliver Wendell Holmes were used, and as the popular air floated into space it was caught up by many of the crowd, and this, with the beating of time by thousands of feet on the stand, produced an effect that will linger long in the memories of those who witnessed the scene. The new national hymn, which was contributed by F. Marion Crawford, was then recited by Prof. Murdock with a chorus of two hundred men's voices. There was absolute quiet as Prof. Murdock, in a clear, ringing voice, read the six stanzas composing the hymn, and as he concluded each one of them the chorus and the Marine Band started up with the chorus, producing a novel effect.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PRAYS.

At forty minutes past 1 President Kasson, of the commission, took the arm of Cardinal Gibbons, who looked his best and was the recipient of much attention. After walking to the front of the stand and paying his respects to the thousands of people who surged in and around the square, with a bow he turned and facing the President and within hearing of all who occupied seats around the circle offered prayer to the Almighty. He was listened to with the closest attention, and upon the conclusion of the prayer sweet strains of the patriotic "Star-Spangled Banner" broke upon the crowd in volumes from the voices of the grand chorus, accompanied by the Marine Band. It was rendered with an inspiring effect.

THE BENEDICTION.

An impressive benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Jere Witherspoon, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of Nashville, Tenn., this being the only alteration made in the programme as arranged some time ago. The benediction was to have been said by Rev. Edmund De Schneinitz, but the change was decided upon at the last moment, and the honor of closing the impressive and interesting ceremonies was given to Mr. Witherspoon, whose portion of the programme occupied but a moment or two.

Just as he concluded Prof. Sousa, of the Marine Band, raised his shining baton as a signal for his musicians to end the event by rendering a march of their own composition.

AN IMPROMPTU PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION.

Just as the band struck up the President and Mrs. Cleveland, arm-in-arm, walked to the front of the stand and bowed again and again in acknowledgment of the thundering applause from those who had stood in the square for hours to get a glimpse and a nod of recognition from the Chief Magistrate. When the occupants of the stand noticed the pair standing a wild rush was made over the chairs and railings to the place where they stood, and the President gave a short involuntary reception to those who succeeded in reaching him.

The large police force soon cleared a passage way for the distinguished party, and at five minutes before 2 they started for their carriages, which were awaiting them in front of the main entrance of Independence Hall.

As they passed out they walked directly underneath the old liberty bell, and a solid mass of people on either side of the footway cheered and waved their hats, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas until they had passed out of sight. When they reached the street another ovation awaited them, and as far as the eye could reach there was seen nothing but a fluttering mass of handkerchiefs, hats, &c., and a cheer was taken up along the line until it looked as [illegible]emed as though pandemonium reigned from one end of the street to the other.

President and Mrs. Cleveland rode on the back seat of the handsome barouche; he with uncovered head, and both smiling to the throng as they rode swiftly by. They were at once driven to their hotel, the President to prepare for the dinner given him by the Hibernian Society at 3 o'clock, and she to attend a *fete* given in her honor by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs at their country-seat at Wootton.

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"WHITEHEAD'S DEMOCRAT."—Thomas Whitehead, Esq., we are pleased to see, has again gotten into editorial harness. He has established a paper at Amherst C. H., entitled *Whitehead's Democrat*, and it will be an effective and influential journal, for he is not only an experienced journalist, but one of the most vigorous writers in the State—one who has "the courage of his convictions," and who calls "a spade a spade." We have not as yet seen a copy of his new paper, but hope to receive it regularly in the future.

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NOMINATIONS IN VIRGINIA — Recent Democratic nominations in Virginia are as follows:—

Pittsylvania county, for the Senate, John L. Hunt; for the House of Delegates, Daniel Coleman, Dryden Wright and S. T. Mustain; Washington county, for the House, Capt. John Roberts and John Preston; Rappahannock county, Basil B. Gordon; Culpeper, Hon. Jas. Barbour.

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SALE OF THE WHITE SULPHUR.—The Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs' property was purchased at the recent sale by Mr. Wm. A. Stuart, of Russell county, Va., at the following prices:—

For lands with buildings, springs, &c., $325,700; for two acres at depot with water privileges, $25,000; for furniture, $30,000, making a total of $380,700 for the whole property.

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ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—On Monday night of last week three prisoners made their escape from the jail in Lewisburg, West Virginia. They were Jim Tincher, white, on a charge of robbery; George Rain, colored, on a similar charge; Hugh Fisher, colored, on a charge of murder.

On several previous occasions prisoners have made their escape from that jail which, it was supposed, was made sufficiently strong to hold them securely.

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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES IN ALBEMARLE.—The Republican Convention which met at Charlottesville Saturday nominated Capt. A. M. Lawson and John Hattisly for the House of Delegates. Capt. Lawson is a well-known citizen, and Mr. Hattisly is a New Yorker, recently settled in that county.

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Miss Georgie Shafer, daughter of George Shafer, deceased, visiting near the Natural Bridge, was fatally burned last Wednesday night. While kindling a fire with coal-oil the can exploded, literally covering her with the lighted oil, burning her so badly that she died in great agony.

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Henry R. Burger, formerly treasurer of Botetourt county, Va., has been indicted by the grand jury of that county on the charge of grand larceny.

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J. C. Ford, a well-known citizen of Martinsville, Henry county, Va., dropped dead in Lynchburg Friday while going to the depot.

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Governor Foraker, of Ohio, says, "the people of the South want truth," and he might have said that they will never apply to him for it.

## Death of Capt. Jas. Barron Hope.

CLASSIC SCHOLAR, FINE POET, BRILLIANT EDITOR, CHIVALROUS GENTLEMAN.

It is with most unfeigned sorrow that we announce the death of Capt. Jas. Barron Hope, the chivalric gentleman, classic scholar, genuine poet, and brilliant editor of the Norfolk *Landmark*, which occurred suddenly, of heart-disease, at his residence in Norfolk at 6:20 o'clock last Thursday evening. We deplore the death of no one more than that of Capt. Hope. He was one of nature's nobleman, cast in the finest mold. He was brave, tender, courteous, self-sacrificing, and magnanimous. How we admired his patriotic and conservative sentiments, and the grace of style in which they were expressed, has been shown by the frequency with which we have published them. He was the brighest star in the editorial galaxy of Virginia, and whatever he touched, he adorned, such was his good taste and classic style.

During the day on which he died, he was cheerful and in as good health as usual, and performed his usual editorial labors, and the number of his paper which announced his death and was robed in the habiliments of mourning, contained a column of editorial matter written by him that day.

When the attack came on he placed his hand upon his heart, and, without uttering a word, walked to the bed and attempted to open his collar, and fell over and expired.

The day before his death, he finished the poem he had been selected to write and deliver at the laying of the corner-stone of the Lee Monument in Richmond next month, and had placed the manuscript in the hands of the copyist. This seemed to give him great satisfaction, and he expressed himself as much relieved that the work was done, and said to a friend in his office:—

"I am now ready to go to Richmond, and I wish it was at once, instead of more than a month off."

He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Annie Beverly Whiting, of Hampton, Va., and two children, one the wife of Mr. R. H. Baker, Jr., of Norfolk, and the other the wife of Mr. R. A. Marr, of the United States Coast Survey.

The funeral took place Saturday afternoon at four o'clock from St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The City Hall bell tolled and the flag on the dome was half-masted all day. The funeral was quiet, the Masonic order not participating by request of the family, but notwithstanding, the church was filled with sympathizing friends. Pickett-Buchanan and Stonewall Camps, Confederate Veterans; Norfolk Typographical Union, the public school board and public school teachers attended in a body. Friends were present from various parts of Virginia. The services were conducted by the rector, Rev. B. D. Tucker. At the close of the services the remains were taken to Elmwood Cemetery and interred, the following friends acting as pall-bearers: Hon. John Goode, Judge James E. Heath, Col. L. D. Starke, Dr. Thomas H. Barnes, of Nansemond; Capt. John Vermillion, Major R. C. Taylor, Capt. W. A. S. Taylor, Major Baker C. Lee, Wm. H. Peters, B. F. Tebault and Col. Wm. H. Ward.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

James Barron Hope was born on the 23d day of March, 1829, at the residence of his maternal grandfather, at that time commandant of the Gosport navy-yard, and was consequently in the 59th year of his age at the time of his death.

He was the son of the late Wilton Hope, youngest son of George Hope, of Bethel, Elizabeth City county, Va., and of Jane A., eldest daughter of the late Commodore James Barron, whose father organized the Virginia Colonial Navy, of which he was the commander-in-chief during the Revolution.

The founder of the family on the paternal side was George Hope, who accumulated a large estate, and on the maternal side was Samuel Barron, a captain in the British Navy, who, during England's supremacy in America, commanded Fort George, which occupied the present site of Fortress Monroe.

Captain Hope received his earlier education at Germantown, Penn., and at the Hampton Academy, and was graduated from William and Mary College in July, 1847, with the degree of A. B.

After a year spent at Williamsburg in the practice of law, he accepted the position of secretary to his uncle, Commodore Samuel Barron, of the navy. Being transferred to the United States sloop-of-war Cyanne he made a cruise in the West Indies.

In 1856 he was elected Commonwealth's attorney of Elizabeth City county.

On the 18th of May, 1857, Captain Hope delivered the poem at Jamestown on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Virginia.

At the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington by Crawford on Capitol square in Richmond, in 1858, he pronounced the memorial ode.

Upon the occasion of the Yorktown Centennial Capt. Hope was chosen by the Commissioners as the poet of the great event, and did honor to himself, his State and the country by the work that he accomplished there. So that his being selected to deliver a poem at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to be erected to the memory of Gen. Robt. E. Lee in October next, at Richmond, was but a fitting recognition of the magnificent work in that line done by him in the past.

He entered the service of the Confederate States early in the struggle and served throughout the war, attaining the rank of captain. He was paroled at the capitulation of Johnston's army at Greensboro, North Carolina.

After the war he made Norfolk his home, and successfully edited the Norfolk Day Book, under its Democratic auspices, the Norfolk Virginian, and in October, 1873, founded the Norfolk *Landmark*, of which journal he was the head at the time of his death.

Captain Hope has published a number of prose and political writings of the most decided merit, and while he has won an unenviable distinction as a poet and *litterateur*, his mind has been marked for its analytical and logical power.

He had been connected with the Public Schools of the city as Superintendent since April, 1885, and under his energetic and conscientious administration these institutions have attained the largest enrollment of pupils and the highest standard of excellence shown since their opening in 1857. In his death the cause of popular education loses an earnest friend and vigorous champion.

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### Death of Jefferson's Granddaughter.

Mrs. Septima Randolph Meikelham, the last surviving grand child of Thomas Jefferson, died Wednesday, the 14th inst, at her late residence, 1429 Q. St., northwest, in Washington, in the 74th year of her age. She was the widow of David Scott Meikelham, a prominent Scotch physician. Mrs. Meikelham was, in spite of her age, tall and erect, and bore a striking resemblance to her illustrous grand father. She leaves three children, one son and two daughters. Miss Alice, the eldest daughter, holds a position in the patent office. Funeral services were held at the house Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, after which the remains were sent to New York for interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

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MARRIAGE OF WILLIE CLUVERIUS.—A letter to the Richmond *Dispatch* from West Point, Va., says:—

"Willie Cluverius, who won a wide reputation by his devoted attention to his brother, Thomas J. Cluverius, during the long trial and imprisonment of the latter, was married on the 11th instant to Miss Bessie Hurst, of Baltimore."

## Fatal Railroad Accidents.

On Saturday, a sad accident occurred at the Bellaire bridge, four miles below Wheeling, W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. While Foreman Ed. Duffy and his gang of workmen were repairing the bridge, a yard engine crossing from Benwood to Bellaire came swiftly upon them and knocked Duffy and two of his men into the river-bed below. All three were instantly killed. Duffy resided in Bellaire. The names of the others are James Barrett and William Harding, who were also residents of Bellaire. Duffy and Barrett were married and leave families.

On Monday morning last, 2 miles North of Dubuque, Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, a collision occurred between the North- and South-bound passenger trains in which five persons were killed and many injured.

On the same morning, at Foster, a few miles East of Springfield, Ohio, two sections of a freight-train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad collided and the cars immediately took fire. In one of the cars was a can of dynamite which exploded with terrible force killing the fireman—Edward Bache—the Engineer whose name is not learned, and three tramps who were stealing a ride. The wreck is complete.

In a collision on the Midland Railway in England last Friday between an express and excursion train 26 were killed and 60 injured. The danger signals were up, but were unheeded.

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## A Virginia Boy at the Head.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* has the following pleasing words in regard to Mr. R. L. Hays, who left Richmond about two years ago for the South:

"Mr. R. L. Hays, who has been connected with the Western Union Telegraph office in Macon for the past year and a half and who leaves in a day or so for the North, was the first man to receive telegraphic messages on a type-writer in Georgia and in the South, with the exception of Nashville. About fourteen months ago he was affected with writers' cramp in the wrist, and it was necessary for him to find relief for his arm or give up his business. He began on the type-writer and mastered it in a short while, though it was a difficult task, because he had to learn the use of both hands, and also to keep separate in his mind the noise of the instrument and that of the type-writer. He has learned to take messages and 'press' as rapidly as any man in the business, and with the greatest ease.

"The office at Macon is the only office in Georgia where the type-writer is used for this purpose. Mr. Hays has been a most faithful operator, and he goes away with the best wishes of all who were associated with him, and also of the *Telegraph*, for which he has taken hundreds of thousands of pages of press."

Mr. R. L. Hays is a son of Captain John S. Hays, formerly of Richmond, but now residing at Afton, Va., whither his son goes to rest and recuperate for a short time before again resuming his business."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

This expert telegraphic operator and type-writer, Rob't Lee Hays, is a son of Mr. John S. Hays, of Afton, Nelson Co., Va., which place he left last Friday for the city of New York, where he will take "press" despatches. He has many friends and acquaintances along the line of the C. & O. Railway, who will be pleased to learn of his skill and success in the line of his profession. He was in the employ of the C. & O. for about three years at the following stations:—Ivy, Greenwood, Staunton, Swoope's, Goshen, Millboro', and Clifton Forge.

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### Precisely.

Mr. Powderly declares that the republican scheme is to protect the manufactured article and let the working man protect himself as best he can.

Oh, ho, Mr. Powderly! you have "caught on," have you? You are the possessor of an extremely level head and you have got the biggest humbug of the time by the throat.

The word "protection" is a cobweb to catch flies with. Well mouthed, it has an exquisite sound, a very captivating sound. But when you look at the facts of the case you find that the working men have had mighty little of this protection—not enough to leave any taste in the mouth.

What do all the strikes in the country mean? That the republicans have protected the wage-earner? Hardly. On the other hand, that workingmen have judged it necessary to protect themselves? Exactly.

Protection would be a magnificent thing if it could only protect once in awhile. But when the pinch comes you will find out that it protects "the other fellow."—*New York Herald.*

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The Republican nominees in Rockingham are: For the Senate, John Acker; for the House of Delegates, Dr. J. B. Webb and John E. Henger.

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RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE.—This session opens quite encouragingly, there being there already 125 students, which is 40 per cent more than last session at same date. The prospect is that there will be 150 or more.


## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. James G. Patterson, James W. Wallace, David Kunkle, Robt W. Moffett, Geo. M. Cochran, Jr., J. W. Todd, G. B. Coiner and others, Gentlemen,

In response to your call through the *Vindicator* of 20th, I have to say I am sensible of the confidence you express, and believing that it is a matter neither to be lightly accepted nor rejected, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the House of Delegates subject to the Democratic Primary soon to be held.

Very Respectfully,
J. W. Churchman.

"August 30th, 1887.

Sept 7 Vindicator please copy.

We are authorized to announce Col. John H. Crawford as a candidate for the House of Delegates, subject to a Primary or Convention.
aug 17—tf.

We are authorized to announce A. B. Lightner as a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary. aug 31

We respectfully request Mr. W. H. H. LYNN to announce himself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the voice of Democratic primary.
MANY MECHANICS.

WE are authorized to announce Edward Echols as a candidate for election to the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—The District School Boards of Augusta County will meet for the purpose of appointing teachers for the ensuing term as follows:

North River District, at Moscow, Oct 15th.
Beverly Manor District, at Staunton, Oct 1st
South River District, at Waynesboro Sep 24
Middle River District, at New Hope, Oct. 3rd
Pastures District, at Buffalo Gap, Oct 8th.
Riverheads District, at Middlebrook, Sep 30.

☞ Applications for schools must in all cases be made to the District Boards AS THEY ALONE HAVE THE POWER TO APPOINT TEACHERS.
C. T. JORDAN,
V. and VV. c. 2t Supt. Schools Augusta co.

OPERA HOUSE.

3 Nights and Saturday 3 Matinee.
COMMENCING
Thursday, Sept. 22nd., '87,
BELL'S original
ROYAL MARIONETTES,
☞ From the Crystal Palace, London, ☜
GIVING MINSTRELS AND HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Together with ELLIS & BURKE'S
GRAND GIFT CARNIVAL.
100—ELEGANT PRESENTS—100
100— GIVEN AWAY AT —100
100— EACH SHOW —100
Admission: Orchestra & Orchestra Circle 50c
Balcony, 35c
Gallery, 25c
Reserved seats for sale at Olivier's Bookstore
Sept 21—1t.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

My brother, Thos. C. Kinney, has this day been admitted to an interest in my Coal and Wood business, which will hereafter be conducted in the name of

KINNEY BROS.

I respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of my friends and the public for the new firm that has been so liberally bestowed upon me. Respectfully,
Sept. 21, '87 W. G. KINNEY.

DR. CHAS. T. LINDSEY,
Surgeon Dentist,
STAUNTON, VA.
☞ OFFICE:—Post Office Building.
sept. 21—6m

OLIVIER'S BOOK STORE,
102 E. Main St., Staunton, Va.
With the opening of the scholastic year, the attention of parents, guardians and pupils, teachers, and all other purchasers of
SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL STATIONERY,
—AND—
General School Supplies,
is invited to the fact that with increased facilities and greatly ENLARGED STOCK, we are offering unequaled inducements to our customers and the public generally to make their purchases of us. In his recent trip to the North our buyer saw many opportunities to cut corners and save money, and being convinced that a careful serving of the public not only serves them, but himself as well, grasped at them each and all.
THE RESULT is laid before you in the shape of the best and largest assortment of Second Hand School Books at the most unprecedentedly low figures. The finest line of Blank Books, Tablets, Pens, Pencils, Slates, Inks, Note Books, Portfolios, etc. Our job lot of Scholars' Companions drives everything before it. Come early, they are going rapidly. A full line of all books used in Academies, Colleges, Seminaries, High Schools, Primary and Public Schools.
Jobbers' discount to dealers.
Save money by buying at
Olivier's Popular Book Store,
sept 21 [102 East Main Street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

By virtue of decrees rendered by the Circuit Court of Augusta county in the case of Bumgardner vs. Hanna, I will proceed, on

*Monday, October 24th, 1887, (Court day,)*

in front of the Court-house, in the city of Staunton, to sell at public auction, the following LOTS situated in Mt. Solon, viz:

The lot purchased of F. Stitzer, under former decree in said case of Bumgardner vs. Hanna; the lot purchased by Charles M. Anderson under former decree in said cause, and the lot purchased by John Dinkle, under former decree in said cause.

TERMS:—Cash in hand to pay the costs of the suits in said cause and the costs of sale, and the remainder upon a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months from day of sale with interest from day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security and the title retained as ultimate security.
JAMES BUMGARDNER, JR.,
Comm'r.

I, J. N. Ryan, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, do certify that James Bumgardner, jr., the Commissioner aforesaid, has duly executed the bond required in the foregoing cause according to law.
Given under my hand this 20th day of Sept., 1887. J. N. RYAN,
sept 21—tds Clerk.

B. F. HUGHES. A. G. ROBINSON.
HUGHES & ROBINSON
NO. 6 SOUTH AUGUSTA ST.
Druggists & Pharmacists,
DEALERS IN
—PURE—
DRUGS, CHEMICALS
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES
Lamp Goods.
☞ Artists' Material, ☜
MINERAL WATERS, &c.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. sept 14

EXECUTOR'S SALE of REAL ESTATE

As executor of the will of Robert G. Bickle, dec'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 Bever