Tri-Weekly Edition
Staunton Spectator.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

Baldwin District Fair.

The general spirit for development and improvement which exists in the community is in the highest degree commendable. Whether much or little results now from the prospective, inviting and assuring the accomplishment of large benefits, he fact that the people are astir will not be without substantial realizations to reward well-directed energies in the future.

We are not wholly dependent on something new turning up, at least for a good share of effort in developing enterprizes.—We have some good things already on the "trestle board," that are far behind in completion of the designs well mapped out, and to which our faith is pledged for the earliest practical consummation.

Culture is a pretty and comprehensive word. In applying its force to the interests of the Baldwin District Fair, and through that institution to Staunton and a wide section of country with which the city is identified in trade and social intercourse, we have at once presented to view a wide field of work in which almost every person can take a hand. It will be, too, with the consciousness of complying with plighted faith resulting in the assured building up of material interests and setting forward the work so often pronounced worthy of the past and so full of fruitfulness in time to come.

The cost of timely and judicious effort in behalf of the Fair is no more than, if as much, as late and spasmodic aid, too slow in showing itself for working out any real benefit. United with the efforts of the Board of Directors, there must be co-operation on the part of the people. Popular aid, all concede, is the right thing to obtain, and there is no backwardness by the people if the channels in which their services are to be contributed are timely made known to them. In a word, to obtain a live, active, beneficial exhibit to all the interests concerned, plans must be devised at an early day, and then their execution vigorously prosecuted.

Whilst to the speculative or general observer, the benefits of the Fair show themselves for but a few days once a year, that conclusion is far, very far from being entirely correct as a whole. Development of our material interests go on all the time, every day in the year, and the influences and benefits of the annual exhibit are so many cultured and nourished plants that bring forth fruit through their seasons.

If all that is worthy of a place at the exhibit, in the eleven counties united in the Fair corporation, is secured for it, and that assurance early made known to the public, then more than half the work to be done to insure a larger popular attendance than ever before, is accomplished. But we are fortunate both in location and in opportunity for attracting the very best attendance of breeders of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine from the Western and other States, and in the superior outfits, so to speak, that their special industries give us. we at once spring from a local or district organization into the importance of an inter-states, progressive, demonstrative institution. And just here we enter this statement in connection with that fact—that right here in Augusta and adjoining counties we have breeders in all these departments not inferior to any, and some of them can challenge the entire field for superiority in plans, accommodations, and growing development.

We are not writing after consultation or as the result of an interview with any member of the Board of Directors of the Fair. It is evident that the Board is in need of the very thing which has been really pledged to it—co-operation on the part of the people. This they partly receive, but generally too long deferred for effective work. Timely and active assistance in associated effort is the thing to be done. The plan we suggest is not new nor original. It is practiced wherever expositions and fairs are successfully run, and always with good effect, where there is such or similar institutions to aid. Staunton has one of these institutions—the Chamber of Commerce. It is an incorporated body, having sixty members who represent every business class in the city, as well as the professions. The functions of the body relate more directly to commercial interests as represented by mercantile and the manufacturing industries, but at the same time it is suggestive and pledged to aid in all matters tending to the development of our resources to promote the common welfare and increase the general prosperity.

If the needs of the Fair had been directly laid before the members of the Chamber of Commerce awaiting an answer of co-operative assurance, it could not have been more distinctly made than has been done in their declaration of purpose when creating the organization, and for just such occasions as the present condition of the Fair.

The business relations and interests of the members of the Chamber give them an excellent opportunity to promote the Fair as well as the general well-being of the city, and all of them will take pleasure in doing so, but then apart from that consideration there is a committee ready to take up just such work of communicating information and securing active efforts in the country through plain and concerted efforts—efforts that will not continue only for a week or month, but throughout the season, and not stop short of securing all which shall be assigned to it. Let the Board of Directors of the Fair call upon the Chamber of Commerce, as they have a right to do for this co-operative work, and it will be cordially, and effectively contributed. The effect will extend outside of the Chamber, and run through all the business channels of the city, and be a chief and desirable aid to the Secretary of the Fair in working up the many details of interest pertaining to it, which he always has to do.

A large and varied exhibit and overflowing numbers of people, coming from far and near, is what we want. To secure them, the Fair management must have the co-operation to which it is entitled, and in this we are sure the Chamber of Commerce will lead the way by generous action. It is done elsewhere and why not in Staunton?

We can add other considerations than those immediately associated with the Fair, suggesting early efforts in its behalf, believing such efforts essential to good success. Augusta county was not represented at the State Exposition to the extent desired. If we manage the occasion in the right way, we can draw to it scores, if not hundreds of persons, principally from Western States, prospecting in Virginia with the view of making changes of residence. That consideration alone should cause us to put forth our best efforts.

We have much to commend our section to moneyed and enterprising men looking for new homes. Our progress in spanning, with elegant iron bridges, streams that at times are dangeous, and the assured inauguration of a superior system of road-improvement, are evidences of sound progress which of themselves go a long way in fixing in the mind of the stranger, looking for a new location, that Augusta county is the place for him.

The Baldwin District Fair has accomplished a great deal of good, and is capable, if properly sustained, of quadrupling in the future the benefits of the past. We can point to many individual and co-operative enterprises in industries and development it was the direct agency in calling into action. Much more for it, and, as a consequence, much more for the public benefit, has yet to be done. Now that we have time and opportunity to engage with every assurance of a proud success in that work, let us be up and about it!

The Panama Canal.

The present time is seemingly unpropitious for the early completion of the Panama Canal. Nevertheless, it is not the only case in history in which the darkest day preceded the brightest. The misfortunes of de Lesseps reveal the great old man in splendid proportions before his countrymen who do not intend that he shall ultimately fail.

Commerce and practical statesmanship have and will settle in a beneficial way to all nations much that was suspended through complications to be worked out afterwards under theories. When de Lesseps importuned the moneyed and commercial power of the United States through their greatest organizations as New York represented the central sources of influence, to unite with him, leading his countrymen in the purpose of connecting two Oceans by cutting a channel through the Isthmus of Central America, it was a superior illustration of attachments and the interests between his and our country commenced in the days of the suffering, struggling colonies. The proposition was received with proper respect, and its consideration commenced under favorable auspices. The concentrated ability, as represented in money and commercial progress, sent their Commissioner to Panama with unlimited authority to investigate and recommend in his report the policy to be pursued by that representative body of the resources of wealth and progress of the country. The investigation was made, thorough and complete, and under the circumstances, the report was all that could be desired by men who felt a great responsibility resting upon them in view of the future interests of the commerce of the country. The report was, however, laid aside and then New York turned to its more agreeable occupation of stock speculation. Whatever of enterprise existed in the country, and to which the moral support of the government, if no more, should have been willingly conceded, was suffered to die out so far as the Panama sea-level route was concerned, to be substituted by the larger line and complicated Nicarauga scheme.

The American support asked for was not given, but the French people encouraged their eminent countryman with more aid, but which was not sufficient, and now the government of that country is awakening to the full consideration of the problem, and it only requires some concerted efforts to cause it to sustain the scheme in resources sufficient for its completion. At this stage of its progress, it is proposed that our government shall object to the active participation of the French government in this affair. This is to maintain the Monroe doctrine. Will that violate the Monroe doctrine? If so, has it not been already done through organized French capital and French interests; for if a pretext is wanted to authorize the French government to interfere in an impartial and just administration of its affairs, the fact that it is owned by citizens of France would avail for that purpose just as much as if a government directory controlled. If it is no violation of the Monroe doctrine to allow the Canadian Pacific railroad, owned really by the British government, to absorb other lines within and chartered under laws of a State in the Union, where is the violation of it in either the French people or their government becoming shareholders in the Panama Canal Company which holds a charter that contains nothing in violation of the Monroe doctrine.

The controlling interests of commerce will always guard the Panama Canal, which virtually becomes a part of the high seas. The more the channel is employed, the greater its security for the simple purpose of its construction. Our country should be deeply interested in its completion, for to none other will its benefits be so great.

As a commencement of its benefits to the United States, the lowest estimate placed upon the first year's operation amount to the passage of three thousand ships, carrying three million, five hundred thousand tons of merchandise. The estimate of benefit to the United States stands first, England second, and France third.

The Gulf and Atlantic Coast States would be the principal beneficiaries in the longitudinal traffic that would then receive a most powerful aid. The longitudinal railroads would then realize new sources of income as they would carry a new commerce not before known in our country except in a small way through a limited number of ships trading along the coast to the West Indias.

These are a few, and only a few, of the practical questions which will enlarge greatly the interests of our country through the completion of the Panama Canal that cannot be controlled for any other than the great purposes for which it will be constructed.

MAHONE DELEGATION VISIT HARRISON.—Last week a delegation of Mahoneites visited Harrison to induce him to put Mahone in his Cabinet. It cousisted of Judge Waddil, chairman, and Messrs. Brown Allen, Asa Rogers, State Senator Gree, ex-collector of internal revenue Craig, ex-postmasters Windsor of Alexandria and Lindsay of Portsmouth, ex collector of the Newport News customs district Clay, and Messrs! Proffet, Dickinson, Owens, Berkeley, Zirkle, Webb, Broyles, Brown, McCaull and Newman. They wrote a letter to Mr. Harrison asking if he would grant them an audience, andreceived a favorable reply. The republican committee of every Congressional district in the State is represented by at least one member in the delegation. When this delegation shall return, the republican Presidential electors of the State will go to Indianapolis on the same business.—*Wash. Cor. Alex. Gazette.*

The New York *Herald* says the great problem to settle now is, will Mr. Blaine be in the Cabinet or will he be in the soup? Well, we cannot answer that, but it is pretty certain that if he is not in the Cabinet, General Harrison will be in the soup.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

Over fifty sheep of the fold of Andrew Fudge, of Alleghany county, were killed by dogs last week.

R. A. Patterson, a brakeman on the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad, was knocked off a freight car in the yard in Richmond last Friday night and killed.

The wife of the Rev. W. E. Judkins, of the Virginia M. E. Conference, died in Richmond Friday last. She was a niece of the Hon. Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria.

Rev. Harrison McNemar, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, died Saturday night at his late residence, near Odenton, Anne Arundel county, Md., aged about 70 years.

GOING BACK ON MAHONE.—On Thursday evening the caucus of the Republicans members of the N. C. Legislature adopted a resolution endorsing Mahone for a cabinet position, and on Friday evening they reconsidered and rescinded it,

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.—Mr. W. T. Hartsook, from Green Forest, Rockbridge county, a brakeman on the C & O railroad slipped and fell under the cars at Clifton Forge on Wednesday and was instantly killed. His ramains were taken to Green Forest for interment by his brother.

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS PERISHED.—A dispatch from London last Saturday says that a large steamer, name unknown, has been wrecked near Sisaraga, an island twenty-three miles west of Corunna, Spain. It is supposed that one hundred persons perished. Thirty survivors have arrived at Corunna.

THE MURDERER OF POLICEMAN SEAL OF CHARLOTTESVILLE.—Thomas Jordan, the negro who killed Policeman Seal in Charlottesville, and who was taken to Richmond to avoid being lynched, was returned on Sunday to Charlottesville for trial. The grand-jury was summoned to meet on Monday.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP AN ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.—A dispatch from Madrid, Spain, under date of the 12th inst., says that "an attempt has been make to blow up the palace of the archbishop of Valencia. The weapon used was a dynamite petard. The damage caused by the explosion was trivial."

WALKER BLAINE HAD HIS LEG BROKEN.—In Washington, last Friday evening, as Walker Blaine, son of Jas. G. Blaine, was alighting from a cab at the Hotel Normandie he fell and broke both bones of his right leg about three inches above the ankle. Drs. Lincoln and Magruder were immetiately called and set the leg and put it in a plaster case.

HOW WANAMAKER MAKES HIS MONEY.—Mr. John Wanamaker says: "I spend $5,000 a week in advertising and pay a skilful man—a former newspaper editor and a good one—$1,000 a month to do it for me. I make money by it. Advertising is the leverage with which my store has been raised up." The most successful merchants, as a rule, are those who advertise.

ON Monday, the 31st ultimo, Mr. Lawrence Stanard, of Nicholas county, was killed on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, near St. Albans, Kanawha county. He was crossing a trestle going toward Charleston when a train overtaking him, he was struck on the head by a box car making a terrible hole in his skull. He was a well known citizen of Nicholas county, and was about 75 years of age.

The Alex. *Gazette* says "it is supposed that in consequence of the recent exposure of the disgraceful actions of Messrs. Dudley, Clarkson and Quay, in the matter of the theft and purchase of the mailing list of the *Voice*, a prohibition organ in New York, Mr. Harrison cannot afford to make either one of the two former beneficiaries of his election, or to allow Mr. Quay to have much influence in the selection of his Cabinet."

THE CORN CROP.—The December report of the Agricultural Department, issued last Saturday, says: The present corn crop is worth $31,000,000 more than the previous one; wheat, $74,000,000 more, and oats, $5,000,000 less. The corn crop on the Atlantic coast south of the Potomac river averages 11.2 bushels per acre of comparatively poor quality. The average yield of seven corn surplus States is 33.2 bushels per acre.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF JAY GOULD.—Mrs. Jay Gould died last Sunday night at her home on Fifth Avenue, New York city. Mrs. Gould was before her marriage a Miss Miller. Her father was a successful grocer of New York. She was brought up in a well-appointed home, and, as a girl, was accustomed to all that wealth and refinement could bring. Jay Gould was a partner of Mr. Leupp in the leather business at the time he married Miss Miller, and she brought him a considerable fortune.

BENEFIT OF GOOD ROADS.—On Wednesday last a gentleman from Alexandria county told the Washington correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette* that "he believed that if that county had good roads, land there would be as valuable as the land north of Washington city, in Montgomery county, Md."

The simple truth is, that the benefit of good roads to a county is incalculable. No more judicious and profitable expenditure could be made than in the improvement, to a high degree, of the county roads.

HON. JOHN S. WISE DINES WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT HARRISON—BAD NEWS FOR THE MAHONE DELEGATION.—The Mahone delegation in full force and great formality waited upon Mr. Harrison on Saturday, and, lo and behold, John S. Wise, the *bete noir* of Mahone, called upon him the next day—Sunday—just at lunch time, and he broke bread with the dispenser of official spoils, and probably spoiled the anticipated feast of the Mahone delegation by putting a spider into Mahone's dumpling. The feelings of Haman at seeing Mordacai at the king's gate were mild as compared with those of Mahone at seeing John S. Wise eating lunch with Harrison at his table.

HARRISON'S SUPERSERVICEABLE ADVISERS.—What is the matter with Harrison that the Republicans think he is incapable of appointing his own Cabinet, and are sending delegation after delegation to him to advise him as to whom he should select; and these delegations are not looking to the interests of either Harrison or the country, but to the interests of the ambitious politicians whom they represent, and without reference to their merits as statesmen or honest men, or any distinguished service they have rendered the country or are capable of rendering it. If Harrison would elevate some of these superserviceable advisers with the toe of his boot, he will elevate himself in public esteem.

Technical Education.

The importance of technical education is not appreciated in this country as it should be, for, as the Norfolk *Landmark* says, "the young man or woman forced to seek employment for subsistence, without some technical education, is like a bird without wings, or a locomotive minus the power of applying the steam to the wheels. The market for general service, that sort which demands only untrained legs, hands, eyes and ears, is glutted, it is full to overflowing, but that which requires special knowledge, skill, technical training of some one or all the human faculties and functions, is never supplied, never full. There is and ever will be a sharp demand for men and women who know how to do something, and do it well and such knowledge is security from want.

In England, where the civilization is older than ours, and where the population is many times denser, there is constant discussion of this subject of technical education, among men of high authority. Sir Lion Playfair, a great ability—a member of Parliament—is one of its warmest advocates. His contention is that the public schools should train the faculities of the working classes, exercising hand, ear and eye, by the employment of an extended system of teaching with tools, drawing, practical lessons in arithmetic, and popular scientific lectures. This would form a foundation in the child for a proper technical education, he argues; an education which gives an intelligent knowledge of the sciences and arts, which are the basis of all industries.

It is said that in London, at the Finsbury School, instruction is given in evening classes to young men actually engaged during the day in trades or manufactures, and science and art are applied to the explanation of their own special industries. Tens of thousands of young working men in London give up their evenings to acquire this knowledge, and the large and busy manufacturing towns throughout Great Britain one after the other are establishing local technical schools. Weaving and dyeing, bricklaying, tailoring, watchmaking and many other industries are thus being taught, so that the workman may be the master of the whole of his trade and not merely of some one small division of it.

The results are visible on all sides. While Coventry and Spitalfields were losing their silk industries, Crefeld, in Germany, spent over a million dollars on its lower schools and nearly a quarter of a million on a special weaving school, doubled its population, quadrupled its trade, and now sends to England the silks which were once such a profitable branch of employment for its own weavers. France has schools for apprentices, Germany for foremen, Munich has spent a million of dollars, Berlin two and a quarter millions on great polytechnic institutions, and we are glad to note that the United States is rapidly establishing them throughout the country."

MAHONE DELEGATION AT INDIANAPOLIS.—At a meeting of the Mahone Republican State Committee held on the 13th of December it was resolved to send a delegation in behalf of the appointment of Mahone as a member of Harrison's Cabinet to wait upon the President elect at his home in Indianapolis, and at the same time the address to be presented to him was formulated. An last Saturday, this delegation waited upon Harrison, and the address was presented by W. E. Craig of this city. The delegation is composed of H. De B. Clay, Asa Rogers, J. M. Stubbs, Edmund Waddill, Jr., O. D. Foster, A. H. Lindsay, J. C. Smith, B. Taylor McCue, J. S. Bittrell, A. B. Buckley, J. P. Proffitt, D. H. Parnell, P. H. McCaull, J. B. Webb, J. G. Newman, E. T. Brayley, S. M. Zirkle, D. A. Windsor, A. M. Dickerson, S. Brown Allen, and W. E. Craig.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says:—

After the delegation had its talk Harrison replied in a pleasant speech of glittering generalities, in which he did not commit himself to anything, concluding with the remark: "Now, gentlemen, none of this must go to the press."

Your correspondent, however, corralled one of the party and asked him, "Did Harrison say anything about the Cabinet?"

"No."

"Did he say anything about Mahone?"

"No; there was not a d—d thing in his speech from beginning to ending. We only expected to put forth our views to him, and if possible to make an impression on him favosable to Mahone."

The whole delegation left Saturday night for Cincinnati. The visitors will be followed in the near future by other committees and delegations, and it appears that there is an organization back of the boom that is pretty sure to give it great importance. It is understood that Mahone has already received the endorsement of many of the prominent Republicans of the country outside of Virginia, while in his own State the Republican members of the Legislature and the representatives of the party organization have unanimously united in urging recognition of him by the President-elect."

The associated press despatch says:—

"They came as a delegation appointed by the Republican Committee of Virginia at its last meeting on Dec. 13th to present to President-elect Harrison certain resolutions adopted at that meeting in the interest of the appointment of Mahone. They also brought a memorial signed by the Republican members-elect of the Virginia Legislature to the same effect. The delegation appointed Judge Waddill as chairman and W. E Craig, of Staunton, to present the resolution of the State Committee with an appropriate speech to the President-elect, and Dr J B. Webb, one of the members of the Legislature from Rockingham county, to present the memorial from the Legislature."

ANOTHER HORRIBLE CRIME AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—A despatch from Birminghamt Ala., under date of Saturday last, says that, at Pratt mines, five miles from tha city, on that day, Mrs. J. S. Kellan, the wife of a mechanic, and her son Willie, nine years old, were murdered by a negro. The woman and boy had gone into the woods a short distance to drive up their cows. They met the negro, who told them he could show them where the cows were. They followed him a short distance, when he turned and struck Mrs. Kellan with a heavy club. The boy screamed for help, and was immediately brained by the negro brute. The boy died instantly. Mrs. Kellan was removed to her home, and lived long enough to deseribe the murderer and the particulars of the crime as given above The negro fled, but is being pursued by a *posse* with bloodhounds, and will be lynched if caught. So far as known there was no motive for the brutal crime.

SUICIDE OF A MINISTER.—Rev, Fielder Israel, whom we knew well personally thirty-odd years ago when, as a Methodest Minister, he was stationed at Lewisburg, W. Va, on the 4th inst, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He connected himself with the Unitarian Church about 12 years since, and was minister at Salem, Mass. He was born in Baltimore in 1827. He was an intelligent, well educated, and pleasant gentlemen. It is supposed he committed the act in a state of mental aberration. He leaves a widow, but no children.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—STATE CONVENTION TO MEET IN JULY.

The State and Executive committees of the Democratic party, at the call of their chairman, Hon. John S. Barbour, met in the Ballard House in Richmond last Thursday night.

The following members of the State Committee were present:

First District: W. A. Jones, of Richmond county; Dr. Fletcher, of Northampton; T. P. B. Wright, of Essex, by proxy (W. A. Jones).

Second District: Joseph T. Duke, of Portsmouth; R. R. Prentis, of Nansemond; W. H. E. Morecock, of James City.

Third District: J. D. Odell, of New Kent; Conway R. Sands, of Henrico; Louis Rawlings, of Richmond city.

Fourth District: Alexander Hamilton, of Petersburg; R. G. Southall, of Amelia; N. S. Turnbull, of Brunswick; Thomas N. Williams, of Mecklenburg, by proxy (William Ryan, of Richmond city).

Sixth District: Miles Martin, of Charlotte; Wood Bouldin, of Halifax. W. M. Ellis, of Montgomery.

Seventh District: Thomas Martin, of Albemarle; P. H. O'Bannon, of Rappahannock.

Eighth District: Henry Heaton, of Loudoun; G. S. Shackleford, of Orange, by proxy (W. W. Scott.)

Ninth District: Samuel W. Williams, of Bland; R. A. Ayers, of Scott.

Tenth District: Edward Echols, of Staunton; W. M. McAllister, of Bath; Samuel F. Coleman, of Cumberland; J. T. Coleman, of Nelson.

John S. Barbour, chairman; W. W. Scott, secretary.

Executive Committee: John S. Barbour and Bassil B Gordon. of Charlottesville; James D Patton. of Richmond: Robert W. Burke, of Staunton; and Edward C. Venable, of Petersburg, congressman-elect from the Fourth district.

Mr Barbour stated the object of calling the meetings at such an early day was to organize thoroughly for the approaching campaign. He said that he had seen something in the newspapers about his tendering his resignation at this meeting, but as he was elected by the State Convention he would continue to serve until the meeting of that body, when an entirely new committee will be chosen. He desired, however, to say now that he will not consent to serve as chairman again, and suggested that the members look about for the best man to take the place and lead the party to a triumphant victory in the fall. This announcement that Mr. Barbour would not resign at once was received with great pleasure.

The proposition to amend the election laws was only briefly referred to in the general and somewhat informal discussion, and while several changes that might be made for the better were suggested, some thought it would perhaps be better to leave these statutes as they were now.

Several motions and amendments were submitted and finally the following, offered by Mr. Scott, was adopted as a substitute for them all:

Resolved. That the Chairman appoint a committee of ten members to take into consideration the questions properly coming before this committee and report to an adjourned meeting at 11 o'clock Friday morning at the Powhatan Club rooms.

The following committee was appointed: First district, W. A. Jones (chairman); Second district, R. R. Prentis; Third district, Louis Rawlings; Fourth district, N. S. Turnbull; Sixth district, W. M. Ellis; Seventh district, Thomas Martin; Eighth district, W. W. Scott; Ninth district, R. A. Ayers; Tenth district, S. F. Coleman.

For the Fifth district Hon. J. W. Daniel was named, as no representative was present.

On Assembling at the Powhatan Club Rooms on Thursday, Attorney-General Ayers presented the following report:

The Committee of Ten appointed to consider an order of business for the General Committee, after deliberation, beg to submit the following report:

1st. They see no occasion to recommend a called session of the Legislature.

2d. They recommend the calling of the State Convention of the city of Richmond about the last of June or the first of July on the basis of one delegate to each 100 Democratic votes, or fractions over fifty, cast in the last presidential election.

3d. They submit the following resolution and unanimously recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That we recommend that the State Committee authorize the chairman of the State Executive Committee to appoint a secretary to be removable at his pleasure, whose duty it shall be, under his direction, to keep open an office in Richmond the year round and to attend to all matters of party organization.

2d. That the salary and other expenses of the secretary be $3,000 per annum, payable monthly, the same to be raised by assessments upon and contributions from the counties and cities.

Mr. Ayers made a very brief speech in presenting the report, stating the result of the interview with the Governor.

A lengthy discussion on the question of an extra session ensued.

The Attorney General admitted that a contingency might arise which would call for an extra session, but, as at present advised, such a contingency did not now exist.

Mr. E C. Venable thought it would be out of place for this committee to take any action in the matter of an extra session one way or the other.

At length Mr. Venable moved to lay the question of holding an extra session on the table, and the motion prevailed, very few, if any, voting against it

After a short discussion on the second clause of the report, Mr. Conway R. Sands moved that it be amended so that the Executive Committee would be requested to call the convention at such time in July as it might elect. The clause, as amended, was adopted.

The basis of representation will make this year's convention the largest perhaps ever held in this State. It will be entitled to 1,520 members.

The last clause of the report, providing the employment of a secretary all the year round, was discussed at some length. Secretary Scott urged the importance of such an office, stating that he could do so with perfect propriety, as he would leave the committee with the chairman at the next convention.

Mr. Barbour said he would be glad to see a secretary employed as suggested if the money could be secured. He was willing to head the list of subscribers to this fund with $100, and Major Daniel said he would gladly give the same amount.

The discussion, which lasted for some time, showed that the only objection to a regularly salaried secretary was the expense.

Finally it was decided best not to determine the question now, but to leave it to the State Central Committee to be passed upon at some future meeting.

The sub committee called upon the Governor Friday morning and had a very pleasant interview with his Excellency. The object of this conference was not for the purpose, as many supposed, of obtaining the Governor's views as to the necessity or expediency of calling an extra session, but to make a careful examination of the data which he had in his possession bearing upon this all engrossing subject. Neither he nor any member of the delegation that called on him expressed an opinion as to whether the law-makers should now be called to meet. The Governor simply said that if any good reason can be presented to him that will justify him in doing so he is ready to call the Legislature together; unless some such necessity is shown to exist, he will of course not take any steps in the premises.

The irrepressible coupon is giving the financial officers of the State great concern, and they were hopeful that some means might be devised whereby the Legislature, if called together, could check if not extirpate it. The influx of these "cut-worms of the treasury" during the past year was unprecedentedly great, and the fear is entertained that they may be used almost entirely in the payment of the license-taxes this year.

TERRIFIC STORM—MUCH PROPERTY AND MANY LIVES LOST, AND MANY MORE INJURED.—The storm of Wednesday, the 9th instant, was one of the most violent and destructive that ever visited the Eastern States. It prevailed in the West and Northwest and also swept with terrific fury over some of the Eastern States, doing much damage, and particularly in Pennsylvania where buildings were prostrated and many lives were lost and many persons injured, some of whom will die. At Reading, Pa., about 40 were killed and many more wounded, and at Pittsburg, Pa., about the same number. The suspension bridge nearest Niagara Falls was blown down. In Lancaster county, Pa, the United Brethren Church, near New Holland, was almost completely wrecked. Many houses and bridges were unroofed, fences and out-buildings were blown away, and in some cases whole orchards were uprooted. No persons are reported injured.

Dispatches received from many points in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin indicate that Wednesday's storm was general throughout the Northwest, although the most severe in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan. In upper Michigan the fall of snow ranges from eight inches to a foot. In Wisconsin the snowfall was from four inches to three feet. The snow belt started in the southwestern part of the State, and extends diagonally across to Cheyboygan. The heaviest fall was below Chippewa Falls. Every Wisconsin road is affected more or less, but all are running trains. All through the Northwest the telegraph and telephone lines suffered severe damages. The lumbermen in Michigan and Wisconsin are greatly pleased with the snowfall.

An old soldier, a veteran of many battles, says the proposition to establish a company of cavalry at the V. M. I. for the training of the graduating class in cavalry manœuvres is a plan, which, if consummated, would be of incalculable advantage to the school and give it a thorough course in military training it does not now enjoy—the cavalry feature not being taught. Another great advantage, he says, would be artillery drill with horses, which could be used when not in cavalry service.—*Lexington Gazette.*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Augusta Perpetual Building and Loan Company for the election of officers, will take place in the City Council Chamber to-morrow, (Thursday night, January 17th,) at 8 o'clock.

W. T. McCUE, Cashier.

jan 16—1t

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday, Jan. 16th.

Appearance of the Popular Comedian,

Mr. Sol. Smith Russell,

In his new Farcical Scream,

"BEWITCHED,"

By Edward E. Kidder.

During the play Mr. Russell will introduce his original Character Impersonations: The Owls and the Mice; There You Are, There You Ain't; He She and the Postman; They Never Returned; The Howling Swell; The Good Tempered Man; Little Tommy Green; Whitcomb Riley's "Nothing 't all to say.

A Grand Double Bill. An Evening of Refined Comedy!

ADMISSION:

Orchestra and Orchestra Circle,.....75c
Balcony,.....50c
Gallery,.....35c

Reserved Seats now on sale at Olivier's Bookstore. jan 16—1t

ROBERT ELSMERE,

We have just received a limited number which we will sell

FOR CASH.

BOUND IN

FULL CLOTH,

AT THE LOW PRICE

50c.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, AT

Olivier's Bookstore.

Jan 16

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
STAUNTON, VA., January 14, 1889.

Caleb Crons's Ex'r for &c.
vs.
Lucas's Adm'r and als:

All parties interested in the foregoing cause, pending in the Circuit Court of Augusta County, are hereby notified, that I have fixed upon the 15th *day of February* 1889 to take an account of the costs in this cause, and to whom the several items thereof are due and payable. An account showing who are entitled to the fund in this cause, and the priorities of the claimants, and other accounts as required by decree entered in said cause on the 5th day of June, 1888.

JNO. M. KINNEY, Commissioner.

Jan16—4 ts

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

Wednesday, February 6th, 1889,

sell at public auction, that certain Brick House and lot, on the west side of Water St., known as

The Morris Property,

and now occupied by Mrs. Virginia P. Woodhouse. This lot fronts on Water Street 85¼ ft. and runs back 131½ ft to the Lutheran Church lot; this is valuable property, lying in the heart of the city.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase price cash, and the residue in one, two and three years of equal installments, 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 11 o'clock a. m.

WM. T. RUSH, Ex'r.

E. M. Cushing, Auctioneer.

jan 16—tds

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of Augusta Perpetual Building & Loan Company, December 31st, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$43,760 66
Cash,	1,646 35
Bills receivable,	3,734 00
Office furniture,	155 00
	$49,296 01

LIABILITIES.

Stock dues	$47,271 74
Surplus,	122 02
Profit and Losses,	1,902 25
	$49,296 01

Augusta County to-wit:

This day Wm. T. McCue, Cashier of the Augusta Perpetual Building and Loan Company, personally appeared before me a Notary Public, and made oath that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. Given under my hand this 10th day of Jan'y, 1889. JOS. B. WOODWARD, N. P.

Jan 16—1t

VIRGINIA—In the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the city of Staunton, January 14th, 1889.

Hugh A. Brady and Wm. W. Pomp, co-partners, trading as Hugh A. Brady & Co., Pl'ffs,
vs.
John B. Fry and William F. Byrd, partners trading as J. B. Fry & Co., and the said Wm. F. Fry in his own right, and the Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY ON AN ATTACHMENT.

The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant, Wm. F. Byrd, the sum of $67 25, with interest thereon from Sept. 29, '85, and $1 95 costs, and $75 00 with interest thereon from Sept. 29, 1885, and $1 95 costs, and to this end to attach any estate, debts or effects found within the city of Staunton or State of Virginia, belonging, or due, or to become due, to said defendant Byrd, and especially to attach the funds or debts due or to become due from the said Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia, to said defendant, Wm. F. Byrd, to satisfy the said plaintiff's debt, interest and costs.

It appearing by affidavit filed that Wm. F. Byrd, defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this notice and do what is necessary to protect his interest. Teste,

NEWTON ARGENBRIGHT, Clerk.

A. C. Braxton, p. q.

jan 16—4t

GOOD CHANCE.

We have a larger stock than we wish to carry over. To reduce it and make room for our

SPRING STOCK,

we will sell from

NOW TO MARCH 1st.

Our present stock of Black and Colored Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Silk Braids for Trimmings, Buttons, Drap de Almas, Henriettas, Plaids, Flannels, Woolen Underwear, Hosiery, Cloaks and Jackets, Mourning Goods, Veilings, Plush and Damask Table Covers, Blankets, and all goods usually kept in a first-class —Winter stock of Merchandise—

BELOW ACTUAL COST.

But we must sell these goods at such a price for

CASH ONLY.

We cannot afford to charge to account at such prices.

COME TRY US AND GET REAL BARGAINS

FOR THE MONEY.

Some things you shall have at your own price rather than miss a sale.

HENRY, YOUNG & CO.,

No. 23 East Main Street.

Jan 16—4t

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION. Over a Million Distributed

L. S. L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

ITS MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Famed for Twenty Years

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes,

Attested as follows:

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat Bank
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, [Tuesday, February 12th, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$ 300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to—

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to—

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, whose are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the T