Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1890.

"Drought Preferable to Rain."

DAKOTA TALKS THAT WAY—PESTS TO WHEAT AND GRASS—LIMING OUR LANDS.

What will our Valley farmers think of a state of things in agricultural economy which involves the expense of digging artesian wells for the purpose of irrigating lands and bringing about the necessary moisture essential to successful culture.—We take the following from the *Prairie* (Chicago) *Farmer* of the 24th of May, written by a correspondent from Huron, South Dakota, alluding to the wonderful artesian wells in that State :—

"A wealthy Milwauke gentleman who has loaned large sums of money in this State, and of course been compelled to take more or less lands on his hands, has given it [irrigation] much thought. Last fall he instructed his agent in this city to dig one of these gushers on his farm close to town and experiment with the same in irrigating the land which he has here. A high knoll in the middle of the farm was selected and a well sunk. To-day water was struck in sufficient quantities to cover the section. Seventy-five acres of spring wheat had been thoroughly planted to operate upon and now a large amount of land is being broken upon which to sow flax. The question of irrigation with artesian wells will now be sufficiently tested to show to the world by fall whether or not it is practical. If it is, the drouth problem in this section of country is forever solved; and as a matter of fact drouth would be preferable to rain."

The above statement involves two conditions inconsistent with healthy and prosperous farming. It appears that the original and emigrant farmers who have opened the country are ruined by the mortgages upon their property, and that the industry, if continued, must be conducted by millionaires becoming fancy cultivators of the soil. The former owners of the soil with their posterity must become mere laborers at wages of dictated value and the prey of monopolists. The acquisision of wealth and the rewards of industry are closed forever to them, and in a free land *they* are reduced to the level of the laborers in the wheat-fields of India.

Winter-wheat is the surest reliance of the world for good bread, and the belt of country growing it [illegible] in the United States the preferred of all countries. The Atlantic, Ohio, and Mississippi Valley States are the choice of all locations; with the advantages of moisture and warmth supplied to the Atlantic States and the States of the Ohio River Valley they bear the palm of successful culture under all the incidents to climate and seasons of drought and rain.—All scientific and practical tests are annually demonstrating the aforesaid facts.

When our eye fell upon the extract made above, we were thinking of the condition of much of the growing wheat and grass in our section of the Valley as well as in other parts of Virginia in which these two crops are essential for income and carrying with them in their culture soil-improvement and other advantages in thrift and profitable pursuits in farming, live-stock raising, &c. Though not entirely appropriate to the matter we proposed to discuss, yet it comes in to show some of the greater difficulties experienced in the North-west than those we occasionally realize in this section of country.

Since 1885, when an unfavorable winter shortened our yields, we have had choice crops of both wheat and grass, and the present season is the first for many years that noxious growth and insect pests have worried and harassed our farmers and disappointed their reasonable expectations.—The remedy for exterminating these evils is at our doors. It is nothing new. It is an old and never-failing remedy, and by its application, not only the enemies of fruitful culture are destroyed, but the highest degree of tilth is secured, especially upon the soil to be purged of their presence and freshened into richness and beauty.

Lime is the remedy, and no farmer who has tested its value, nor hundreds of others who have observed its effects, will gainsay the fact. In our section of country the lands most needing the fertilizing qualities of lime are the sandy and bottom soils, which, according to our observation, are now most injured by hurtful growth and insects preying upon wheat- and grass-crops. Not only is this a patent truth to all observers, but the demonstrators in agricultural chemistry have uniformly recommended the free application of lime to the soil of low lands which, from excessive culture or other causes, have become infested with objectionable vegetable or insect life. Here, where the resources exist for making the best lime for agricultural or other purposes, it is a little singular that so small a quantity is produced for the first named necessity. It is now urgently required to eradicate evils which have made their aggressive appearance to an alarming extent—evils which would not have existed if the free use of lime had been a system in our farming economy.—We have not only the limestone on nearly every farm, but marl, nearly if not quite as valuable in producing lime, at many points more easily mined than the stone which, for the cost of production, would, as a fertilizer, be almost equal to the same amount of the commercial compound of a standard brand. Lime is the best, as it is the quickest remedy for destroying the evils, the effects of which so many of our fields and crops are now suffering.

The resolution formed by a Riverheads farmer—who is not an old one, but has had good training and the advantages of a good share of experience—as he saw the daily encroachment this spring of noxious growth and pests upon his wheat and grass fields, is one worthy of being promulgated and acted upon. He proposes, as soon as what is left of the growing crops is harvested, to turn the soil down and build his lime kilns, and thus have in hand the means of destroying the enemy, and at the same time do that which has been too long delayed—secure the good tilth which lime invariably produces.

In concluding, we can more appropriately refer to the extract made above, than in the commencement.

Our section of country is not entirely free from the extremes of droughts and excessive rains. They are, however, the exceptions to good and fruitful seasons, and but seldom extend over wide districts. We are not reduced to the necessity, even if we had the means to enter upon the experiment of such an expensive plan, and under the best system of operations partial in its benefits for securing moisture for farming lands. We could wish that some of those toiling men in the North-west who have been required to surrender their homesteads had the opportunity of making an effort in our country and of experiencing the prosperity which the same amount of effort would secure here, as has been, and will be, expended there for naught. Notwithstanding the low prices that have ruled for farm products here during many years, the industrious and frugal farmers are in fairly good condition, and many of them make money. None ever lose their property because of debt contracted in legitimate farming. This cannot be said of the situation in the North-west, where, as here, the present system of taxation is enough to break the camel's back. There the untoward seasons and climate are indeed desolating in their effects. Latitudes in which frosts come in August and do not take their leave till June—where wind and heat make the soil destitute of moisture when the cereal plants most need it, is no country for their successful culture, and all the artificial appliances that the monopolist farmers may tax their resources to introduce will not change the natural condition in a general way though they may succeed to some extent in a partial and fancy manner. To such, "drought may be preferable to rain," in their attempts to overcome natural laws by artificial means, but it will be for the day only, and will have to be abandoned.

The Staunton Development Company.

Without ostentation and in an even, smooth, business manner, the Staunton Development Company is conducting its large aims forward to assured success. It will bring an immense amount of capital and large numbers of the best men of talent and energy to this favored location for investment. Investments not only in lots and surburban homes, but in many industries for which the opportunities are nowhere surpassed.

It is something worth while to consider as the situation here is viewed. To locate with all the animating life pertaining to new and stirring progress in an old and prosperous town, holding in its grasp the varied elements which have caused it to be styled "Queen City of the Valley,"—and equipped as it is with all its advantages of trade and commerce, its elegant educational institutions, and its watchful, advancing municipal government, present opportunities but seldom found.

The Staunton Development Company wisely surveyed the opening field, and confiding in its superiority [illegible] have made known the facts which will exceed the highest expectation. The immediate advantages to be utilized for the growth of a large and prosperous city are not only to invite foreign capital and population.—They are surrounded with the choicest of agricultural districts which are capable of great enlargement in fruitful production.—All the supplies in breadstuffs, meats, fruits, and the comforts of good living abound, we might say, to an unlimited extent. All these facts are made known through this Company, and the thousands seeking just such opportunities for the future realize the truth when they visit the goodly city, and not a few will fix here their permanent abode. The Company is now advancing into the second chapter of its progress. Engineering and art, in illustrating scenery, locations, and sketchin the landscape where industries will be planted, and residences and villas and resorts for the thousands who seek the freshnees of the mountain and Valley countries will rise, will soon present Staunton and its surroundings as they never were before.—Every inhabitant should give his approving support to the Staunton Development Company, not that it is necessary to success, but that its achievements may be the greater, and their interests larger and more advanced.

A New Plan to Settle the State Debt.

It is the universal desire of the people to have the State debt question settled, if it can be done upon satisfactory terms. Steps are now being taken to adopt a plan which, it is hoped, may effect that object. In reference to this plan the Rich. *Dispatch* says:—

"The plan is for the creditors to deposit their bonds and agree among themselves on a basis of settlement within the revenues of Virginia, which is to be submitted to and approved by an advisory board consisting of ex-President Cleveland, Hon. Thos. E. Bayard, Hon. E. J. Phelps, Mr. George S Coe, president of the American Exchange National Bank, and Mr. Geo. G. Williams, president of the Chemical National Bank.

After the board has approved a plan of settlement it will be submitted to the creditors for acceptance, and when accepted by them will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia. "Inasmuch as the committee will offer to surrender the bonds the moment the State accepts the proposition, it is claimed that a miscarriage of the settlement is impossible."

One very marked advantage this scheme presents is that we will know with whom we are dealing, and the proposers of the settlement will have the bonds in hand to fund when they agree upon terms with the State. Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Braithwaite when they were here trying to effect a compromise never gave to the legislative committee any satisfactory assurance of the amount of the debt they could influence or control.

The intelligent gentlemen who have undertaken to conduct this movement no doubt well know the position of the people of Virginia, iterated and reiterated in their determination to stand by the Riddleberger bill, but in the lapse of time since that settlement was first offered to the creditors questions have arisen which require legislative construction. Hence the necessity of a "plan of settlement."

The details of the scheme of Brown Shipley & Co. further than are here stated we have not seen; but proceeding upon the hypothesis that the position of this Commonwealth is clearly comprehended by them, and that their proposed settlement is meant to come "within the revenues of Virginia," there ought not to be any obstacle that conference and conciliation cannot remove.

For the present the work of Brown, Shipley & Co. and their associates in England and America will be to convince the bondholders of the advantages of their movement. The great bulk of our foreign debt is represented by the Committee of the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London, whose chief reliance to force Virginia to a settlement has been in the sale of coupons and litigation to create a market for the coupons. If they (the bondholders) are satisfied with their present situation they will be immovable; if not, they will be ready enough to sell out or to co-operate in the new plan.

At any rate a settlement never can be effected without a beginning being made. Here seems to be a start and in the right direction. In this view who in this old Commonwealth does not wish it success?"

When a southern republican thinks he has been badly treated by the republican administration he talks out in meeting. Ex-U. S. Senator Kellogg, of Lonisiana, has a grievance, and under it he tells the truth, as follows:

"When the colored man stops voting the republican ticket, where is the republican party? Three fifths of the white vote of America is democratic. Without the negro vote, the republican party is dead. The negro controls the balance of power in five northern States and twenty northern congressional districts."

A Republican clerk under the republican postmaster at St. Louis has resigned his position because a negro has been appointed to an adjoining desk.

The white Republicans don't mix with the colored Republicans except at the polls where the colored is used to subserve the purposes of the white Republicans.

[From the N. Y. Herald, June 5th.]

The Importers' Protest.

So long as commerce is not a statutable crime, so long we suppose persons engaged in this pursuit are entitled to a respectful hearing when they see an attempt made to destroy their business. It is on this theory that a large body of gentlemen engaged in lawful commerce with foreign countries yesterday made their protest to the Senate Finance Committee against the McKinley bill. What they had to say is reported elsewhere in the *Herald* this morning. We propose to say something about the bill ourselves.

This McKinley bill, passed by the all but unanimous republican vote of the House, is not a bill for the "protection" of American industries. It is a bill to lay an embargo on our own ports and prohibit commerce with foreign nations. It is a bill to create monopolies in many important branches of manufacture and by preventing importations to give these monopolies absolute control of the market of this country. That is not protection—it is prohibition. For instance:—

In the woollen schedule the rates on goods worn by the mass of the people are made absolutely prohibitive.

In this, as in all the rates of the bill, it is a fact that the highest duties are laid on the goods worn or used by the poorer people, those worn or used by the rich having a lower rate put on them. Thus in coat linings, astrakhans and plushes, the present duties range between fifty and eighty per cent. The McKinley duties range between ninety-two and two hundred and twenty-five per cent, and the heaviest increase is on the lower grades of goods.

In dress goods the present duties range between fifty-nine and eighty per cent—surely high enough. But the McKinley duties range between seventy-three and one hundred and three per cent. On all wool dress goods the present duties range between fifty-six and seventy-three per cent; the McKinley duties between seventy-two and ninety-four per cent. On black and colored cotton velvets the present duty is forty per cent. The McKinley duty ranges between fifty and eighty-one per cent. This kind of goods is worn almost entirely by the wage workers and their families.

In linen goods the heaviest increase of duties is laid on the cheaper grades, such as cheap tablecloths and handkerchiefs, on which the rate is almost doubled, while on the finer grades the duty is not increased. On silk plush for upholstery and box and album coverings the present duty is fifty per cent; the McKinley duty ranges between eighty and one hundred and thirteen—the duty on the lower grades being increased two hundred per cent from the present rate. On certain kinds of buttons the present duty is twenty-five per cent; the McKinley duties range from one hundred and forty-eight to two hundred and ten per cent.

On a certain range of china and glass ware the present duties are between thirty-five and sixty per cent; the McKinley duties range between sixty-six and two hundred and five per cent.

On pocket knives and table cutlery the duty on the lower grades is doubled; on the more costly kinds the increase is much less, though still great.

It is useless to go on—the whole McKinley bill is made up on this basis of prohibitive duties, especially upon the products used by the mass of the people.

If the bill should become a law it would not only needlessly oppress and impoverish the great mass of the people by raising greatly the prices of all they wear, cover and shelter themselves with and use as tools, but it would strike a disastrous blow at this city and at all other cities, like Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, whose people are largely engaged in commerce and depend upon this employment for their livelihood. The people of this and other cities ought to hold public meetings and protest against a measure which directly and wickedly strikes at their living.

SEVEN MEN AND FIFTEEN RACE-HORSES KILLED.—Two freight trains on the Wabash Railroad collided at Warrenton, Mo., sixty one miles west of St. Louis, at 1:25 o'clock Monday morning. Both engines and eighteen cars were wrecked.—There were eight palace horse-cars attached to one of the trains, laden with race-horses. Two of these cars were wrecked and seven men in charge of the horses were killed. Fifteen horses were crushed to death.

The race-horses were *en route* from Latonia to Kansas City, to run at the latter place. They were consigned to Bernard Corrigan, president of the Kansas City Jockey Club.

WHAT EX SENATOR JOHN F. LEWIS SAYS:—The Washington correspondent of the *Alexandria Gazette*, under date of the 9th inst., says:

"Among the strangers at the Capitol to-day was ex-Senator Lewis, of Virginia. Mr. Lewis is as much opposed to Mahonelsm now as ever, and attributes the present condition of the republican party in his State to the malign influence of Mahone. He says it will be even more useless for the republicans to run a candidate for Congress in his district next fall than it was two years ago, when the money the National Republican Committe gave Gen. Roller, the Republican candidate in the party, and the independent Democratic candidate outside of it, might just as well have been thrown into the Shenandoah river. He says he hears talk of Gen. Rosser contesting with Col. O'Ferrall for the Democratic nomfnation, but he thinks the latter too solidly fixed to be displaced."

Marriage of a Minister.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun from Charlestown, W. Va., of June 5th, says: "A pretty wedding took place yesterday at Oakland Church, near this place, the contracting parties being Rev. John O. Tackett, of Fauquier county, Va., and Miss Bettie Moore, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Moore, a prominent farmer, residing near this place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles K. Mellikan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. S. Gardner, of this place. The groom is well-known in this county and was formerly pastor of the Oakland Church. The couple started on a tour to the Eastern cities, and will make their future home in Fauquier."

At an immense and overflowing meeting of the workingmen employed in the factories at Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, Tuesday night, June 3rd, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We hereby give notice that we will not be satisfied with anything short of free raw materials and such a corresponding reduction of general tariff rates as will make living cheaper and give us a chance to enter foreign markets with our products as well as to keep and control our own, knowing full well that only by these means can the toilers secure steady work and good wages."

The republican members of Congress, in the preparation of their tariff bill, seem to have been possessed with the idea that poor, and not rich, people should bear the whole expense of the government, as the articles they must consume in order to live are the ones most heavily taxed, the rule observed throughout the whole bill being that the cheaper the article the higher the duty, and the dearer the article the lower the duty. In other words, the poor are taxed more for what they use than the rich, who are better able to stand taxation.—*Alex. Gazette.*

According to Virginia republican talk in Washington, Langston, the negro carpet-bagger from Ohio to whom the republicans in the U. S. House of Representatives have awarded the seat to which the democrats and the white republicans of the Petersburg Congressional district elected Mr. Venable, has become the boss of the republicans in Virginia, and no republican in any Congressional district in the State will stand any chance of election who shall not have his, Langston's countenance and support. To what lower depth can the Virginia republicans descend?—*Alex. Gazette.*

SHOT HIMSELF ACCIDENTALLY.—J. G. McCune, a lawyer of Woodstock, was accidentally shot Thursday morning. He was visiting his father, who lives near Middletown. He wanted to shoot some rats and attempted to draw a small rifle from a box when it was discharged, and the ball entered his left breast a short distance below the heart.

Lewisburg Female Institute.

The closing exercises of the Lewisburg Female Institute, of which Prof. Charles E. Young is the Principal, took place on the 3rd instant. On the day preceding, an exhibit was made of the work of the pupils in the Art department, of which Miss Annie Caldwell, of Wytheville, is the teacher. The *Independent* says :—

"The walls were literally covered with beautiful specimens of their work in drawing, painting, crayon portraits, &c., giving the most satisfactory evidence of the progress made by these young ladies."

From the report of the *Independent* of the closing exercises on the night of the 3rd, we copy the following :—

"The exercise in Calisthenics was one of the most enjoyable features of the program, and was loudly applauded. The figures were beautiful and the movements graceful, all executed in exact time with the music of the piano.

CERTIFICATES.

The following is a list of the certificates granted in the various schools :—

English Literature—Misses Maggie Neale, Mary Funkhouser, Ruth Mason, Rose McCleary and Maud Feamster.

Mental and Moral Philosophy—Misses Lilly Fry, Mary Funkhouser and Grace L. Clark.

History—Miss Lilly Fry.

French—Misses Jessie Bright, Emma McWhorter and Grace L. Glark.

German—Miss Dottie Mathews.

Mathematics (Calculus)—Misses Grace L. Clark and Christina Mauzy.

Latin—Miss Grace L. Clark.

Miss Grace Leigh Clark, daughter of Alvin Clark, Esq., of Hillsboro', Pocahontas county, having successfully completed the course of study prescribed in the Institute, was awarded a diploma of full graduation, the delivery of which by Prof. Young was greeted with a round of applause.

The medals awarded were as follows :—

For Scholarship in the Advanced Department to Miss Grace L. Clark; in the Intermediate Department to Miss Callie Harlow; for progress and proficiency in Music, Miss Lilly Fry; in Orthography, Miss Janie Price, and in Penmanship, Miss Jennie McWhorter. These medals were delivered by Rev. R. L. Telford in a few graceful and well chosen remarks."

Miss Mary Funkhouser, who received certificates of distinction in English Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy is the interesting daughter of Mr. M. P. Funkhouser, of this city.

The exercises were concluded with a presentation of the Crowning of the Queen of Fame, in which the interesting character, Helen of Troy, was assigned to Miss Mary Funkhouser. Miss Lilly Fry was the Goddess of Fame.

The *Independent* says :—

"Each was in costume suited to the character assumed, and we can say that, according to our knowledge of the characters, these costumes were all exceedingly appropriate and most tastefully designed.—The Goddess of Fame (as did all) performed her part most admirably, and, when all had spoken, gracefully placed the wreath upon the head of Isabella of Spain.

The session has been a successful one, and Prof. Young and his accomplished daughters have the good wishes of the entire community for the continued prosperity of this excellent institution."

We can confidently recommend this school in which the course is thorough, as is evidenced by the fact that the pupils are taught differential calculus, the highest branch of mathematics, which is not taught, to our knowledge, in any other female school. This branch is taught when the pupil desires it, though it is not necessary to graduate.

CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate, Tuesday, June 3rd, Mr. Hale proposed an amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill to carry out some of the recommendations of the Pan-American Conference. Senators Pugh and Farwell discussed the silver bill. The resolution for an investigation of the fish commissioner's office was discussed at some length, and then went over until next day. The fortification bill was further considered.

The House was engaged in considering the Alabama contested case of McDuffie vs. Turpin.

In the United States Senate Wednesday, the resolution for an inquiry into the management of the fish commissioner's office was agreed to. The Senate passed the fortification bill, with several amendments.

In the House, the contested election case from the fourth district of Alabama was disposed of by the unseating of Turpin, democrat, and the seating of McDuffie, republican.

In the United States Senate, Thursday, a favorable report was made by the committee on military affairs upon House bill to establish a national military park on the battle-field of Chicamauga. Senators Hiscock and Sherman spoke on the silver bill.

In the House the republican caucus silver bill was taken up by an almost strictly party vote. The previous question on the bill is to be ordered at three o'clock Friday afternoon.

Both houses of Congress were engaged Friday in discussing the silver question. During the debate in the Senate Mr. Plumb, republican, of Kansas, declared that the McKinley tariff bill "would prevent the United States from having any foreign commerce," and that "it would raise the price of nearly everything used by the masses of the people."

The United States Senate on Saturday passed 120 private pension bills.

In the House, before the beginning of the debate on the silver bill, Mr. Conger, in charge of the bill, at the request of Mr. Payson, modified his substitute so as to provide that the treasury notes issued in pursuance of the bill shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, striking out the following words: "Except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." Debate was then continued until 3 o'clock, when the previous question was considered as ordered. Amendments offered to the original bill by Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, and Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, were informally adopted. Mr. McComas's amendment to the substitute was also adopted. It provides that when free coinage is attained the monthly bullion purchases shall cease. The substitute as amended was then agreed to, and the question recurred upon agreeing to the bill as amended by the substitute. Mr. Bland moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report a free coinage bill not later than Tuesday next. The motion to recommit was defeated—yeas 116, nays 140. Fifteen republicans voted yea with the democrats and thirteen democrats voted with the republicans in opposition to the motion. The bill was then passed—yeas 135, nays 119. Seven republicans voted with the democrats against the bill, as follows: Anderson, of Kansas, Bartine, of Nevada, Carter, of Montana, Kelly of Kansas, Rockwell, of Massachusetts, Townsend, of Colorado, and Turner, of Kansas.

In the United States Senate Monday, Mr. Cockrell made a speech in favor of the free coinage of silver. The bill to prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries was discussed at some length.

In the House a bill was reported from the judiciary committee to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to or owning lands within the United States. An elaborate report accompanied the bill. The remainder of the session was spent on District of Columbia bills.

VIRGINIA GRADUATES OF PEABODY NORMAL COLLEGE.—The following from Virginia were graduated this year at the Peabody Normal College, at Nashville, Tenn :

Annie L. Blanton, Richmond, Bachelor of Arts; Robert M. Addington, Snowflake; Susan M. Baker, Gordonsville; George W. Coley, Estilville; Millard F. Horton, Craft; Walter S. Lawrence, Pedlar Mills; Lucy A Luxford, Richmond ; Edmonia Bell Settle, Bedford City, Licentiate of Instruction.

Rev. Sam Jones, the evangelist, commenced a series of meetings at Richmond Sunday to be continued three times daily until the 20th.

DANGER OF LIVE ELECTRIC WIRES—NARROW ESCAPE OF A CHILD OF MR. D. ALF. COOKE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

In New York City a number of horrible cases have been reported of persons being killed and burned up by coming in contact with live electric wires. A case that might have proved fatal to a child of Mr. D. Alf. Cooke of Jacksonville, Fla., a brother of Mrs. Frank Davis of this city, is this reported by the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Metropolis* of May 29th:—

"This morning at about 6 o'clock the family of D. Alf Cooke, of Springfield, were awakened by a sharp report like that of a pistol. On investigation it was found that an electric light wire had broken off near a tree in their premises on First street and lively sparks were issuing from the end. An hour later little Ashton Cooke wandered out in the yard and accidentally stepped on the wire and in a moment he uttered a piercing shriek and was thrown to the earth writhing in agony.

The child's cries attracted Mr. Cooke's attention, and, realizing the danger of his child, he dashed forward to the now insensible form and endeavored to pull the boy off, but he instantly received a terrible shock and was also thrown to the ground. Again he made an attempt and again he received a terrific electric shock. Finally, in his desperation, he made a third and successful attempt and pulled the boy off the wire.

The little fellow was tenderly carried to the house, and finally brought back to consciousness, although it was a close shave.

Reader, remember in future to look out for these live electric light wires and never touch them under any consideration."

LEXINGTON PRESBYTERY, held an adjourned meeting in Lecture Room of 1st Church to-day, Dr. McFarland, Moderator, constituted the body with prayer.

The pastoral relation between Rev. J. N. VanDevanter and Elkins Church, Randolph Co., W. Va., was dissolved. Union Church presented a call for the pastorial services of Rev. W. E. Hamilton, D. D. It was, on motion resolved, that the consideration of the call be referred to next stated meeting, and that the Church have leave to employ Dr. Hamilton as Stated Supply until that time.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Home Missions be authorized to call on the Pastors of the Presbytery for two Sabbaths each, to be spent in supplying the vacant churches of the Presbytery before the next stated meeting.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Bridgewater next October.

R. C. WALKER, S. C.

Virginia Female Institute.

The Commencement Exercises of the Virginia Female Institute, Mrs. General J. E. B. Stuart, Principal, were inaugurated with the Art Exhibition Monday and continued with Musical Soiree last evening.

The closing ceremonies take place this forenoon when the distribution of the awards in proficiency will be announced. There are several full graduates. The session has been highly successful. The distinctions will be announced next week.

The proprietor of the Columbia and Liberty iron furnaces in Shenandoah is making arrangements to put these valuable furnaces in blast. These have been considered among the most valuable iron-properties in the Valley.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—HICKS.—At the residence of the bride's parents near Mountain Grove, May 29th, Rev. Steuart Ryder officiating, Mr. James Armstrong, of Highland county, and Miss Ella J. Hicks, of Bath county.

HARUFF—LETCHEW,—June 4th, 1890, near Middlebrook, Mr. Debing H. Haruff and Miss Ann M. Letchew.

CARRICOFE—BOOTH.—June 5th, 1890, near New Hope, Mr. Lee Carricofe and Miss Lilly F. Booth, daughter of Elijah Booth.

SERETT—STEVENS.—June 3rd, 1890, in this city, by Rev. Dr. H. H. Hawes, Mr. John P. Serett and Mrs. Sarah E. Stevens, of Augusta.

SIMMONS—WHISMAN.—June 4, 1890, at Hebron Church, by Rev. J. E. Rice, Mr. Geo. W. Simmons and Miss Bettie E. Whisman.

HOFFMAN—ROOF.—At Washington city, Sunday, June 1st, Mr. Jno. Hoffman, foreman at the Staunton Shoe Factory, to Miss Addie Roof, superintendent of the woman's department at the same factory. Mr. Hoffman returned on the early train the next morning to his work here, and Mrs. H. went to Pennsylvania to visit her parents.

DEATHS.

Obituaries are charged for at advertising rat
Notices of deaths published gratuitously.

BELL.—Col. David S. Bell, of near Fishersville, died Thursday evening, June 5th, 1890, at 5 o'clock P. M., are 78 years. He leaves three sons, Frank M. Bell and David A. Bell, who lived with him, and John C. Bell, of Fort Defiance. He was buried from Tinkling Spring church, Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

CLINE.—Near Thornrose Cemetery, Sunday, June 1st, 1890, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary E. Cline, in the 44th year of her age. Interment Monday afternoon at Pleasant View church, conducted by Rev. J. D. Donovan.

MAUPIN.—At Lewiston, W. Va., June 1st, Mrs. Rebecca Maupin, aged 85 years, mother of J. T. Maupin, of Stuart's Draft.

MARTIN.—Tuesday, June 3rd, of measles, at the house of Mrs. Henry Swecey, Augusta county, her sister, Miss Alice Martin, aged 18 years.

CATLETT.—At the residence of her parents at Staunton, on the evening of June 6th, Agatha, infant daughter of Richard H. and Fanny Gay Catlett, aged 16 months.

Staunton and Richmond papers please copy

CHARLES CURRY, Attorney-at-Law,
STAUNTON, VA.
Stout's Building, in Lawyer's Row, on front floor. June 11 '90.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

Persons desiring to make profitable investments, would do well to write the

STAUNTON IMPROVEMENT CO.,

For their prospectus. Address

BOX 13,

Staunton, Va.

June 11—3t

TO WM. T. RUSH, Ex'o'r of Robt G. Bickle, dec'd., Amy King, the widow, and Nancy King, —— King, and —— King, the children of Addison King, dec'd., and Charles E. Kemper, guardian *ad litem* of the said infants, TAKE NOTICE—That on SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1890, at my office in Staunton, I shall state an account showing whether or not the debt referred to in the cause of Bickle's Exor, vs. King's Widow, &c., in the Court of Hustings for the City of Staunton as coming to McNulty, assignee, &c., was paid off by Robt. G. Bickle in his lifetime; and whether or not the property purchased by said Bickle in his lifetime as set forth in complainant's bill should be decreed to be conveyed to him; together with any other matters deemed pertinent or required. As provided by decree therein entered at the June term 1890. At which time and place you are required to attend.

A C. GORDON,
June 11 4ts Master Commissioner.

TYLER BANK COUNTERS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS; a perfect Work of Art; 450 Pages; Now ready. Books free, postage 15c.
Also 120 pp. Catalog for 1890, of Tyler Desks, Type-Writer Cabinets, Chairs, Book Cases, New Styles, Free. Postage 10c.
TYLER DESK CO., ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.
June 11—3m

WANTED.
I desire a position right away in a mercantile house of any kind, or as manager of shops or superintendent of works of any kind. Good references. Address at once.
D. McK. SMITH,
June 4—3t Middlebrook, Va.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of The Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia will be held in the Company's Office, in Staunton, Va., on the 3rd Tuesday in July, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ASHER AYERS,
June 4—3t Secretary.

W. W. PATTESON. T. A. WARDEN. CHARLES WITZ.

PATTESON, WARDEN & WITZ,

Real Estate Brokers,

No. 8 West Main St., - - - - Staunton, Va.

Valuable property for sale in the City and country. Parties will find it to their interest to call on us before buying. All property left in our hands for sale will have our best attention and will be well advertised.
June 11—tf

The friends of Congressman Tucker propose to start his canvass for re-election off with a big barbecue on the day the nominating convention is held. This is a practical application of the "boom" idea to politics that will open the campaign in the Tenth district in fine style. "Harry" will get there beyond a doubt. He has made a good record and deserves a re-election.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Deafness Can't Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sufferers

FROM Stomach and Liver derangements—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, and Constipation—find a safe and certain relief in **Ayer's Pills.** In all cases where a cathartic is needed, these Pills are recommended by leading physicians.

Dr. T. E. Hastings, of Baltimore, says: "Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic and aperient within the reach of my profession."

Dr. John W. Brown, of Oceana, W. Va., writes: "I have prescribed Ayer's Pills in my practice, and find them excellent. I urge their general use in families."

"For a number of years I was afflicted with biliousness which almost destroyed my health. A trial various remedies, but nothing afforded me any relief until I began to take Ayer's Pills."—G. S. Wanderlich, Scranton, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years, and am satisfied I should not be alive to-day if it had not been for them. They cured me of dyspepsia when all other remedies failed, and their occasional use has kept me in a healthy condition ever since."—T. P. Brown, Chester, Pa.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills, and deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these Pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afforded me greater relief than any medicine I ever tried."—Thomas F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

WHEN YOU WANT

Nice Shoes!

—AT—

MODERATE PRICES,

—GO TO—

BERRY'S,

21 West Main St.,

NEAR NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

A LARGE STOCK OF NICE

LOW SHOES, NEWPORTS, OXFORDS

AND LOW BUTTON SHOES,

From 75 cents to the Very Finest.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine and Coarse Shoes.

A MAN'S GOOD WHOLE-STOCK BROGAN AT 90 cts.

Straw Hats, Trunks and Valises.

CHAS. C. BERRY,

21 West Main Street, Weller's Old Stand, near New Y. M. C. A. Building.

apr 23—3m

BAKER & BROWN

SELL

Buckeye Mower and Droppers
Buckeye and Osborne Binders,
Eureka (centre draft) Mowers,
Manny [chain power] Mowers,
Osborne Binders.
Binder Twine,
Tiger Hay-Rakes---best on the market.
Double and Single Shovel Cultivators. [Plows.
"Old Hickory" Wagons.
Road Carts.
Repairs for Mowers, Binders, and Reapers.
Best Binder Twine, sold by
BAKER & BROWN,
Staunton, Va.
Call on us. June 11-4t

MOORE & HIBBERT,
Mining and Iron Ore Experts.

Mines and Mineral Lands Examined and Reported on.

MINES AND MINERAL LANDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Assays of all Minerals made by a competent and skilled assayer.

Office and Labratory over Post Office, Main St., Staunton, Va.

REFERENCES.—A. S. Upson, President Upson Nut and Bolt Co., Unionville, Conn.; G. H. Gile, Treasurer Northern Chief Iron Company, Oshkosh, Wis.; Thomas Bardon, Real Estate Ashland, Wis; W. C. Silverthorn, Secretary Northern Chief Iron Company, Wausau, Wis.; C. F. Rand, Secretary Aurora Iron Mining Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Maj. S M. Yost, Staunton, Va; Hon. John S. Haggart, Post Master Gen'l, Ottowa, Ont. may 28—tf

Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1890.

Local Department.

The dry goods, clothing and shoe merchants will close their stores at 7½ p. m., from the 15th of June to the 15th of September.

Chance for a Bargain.

NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CHEAP.

Those wishing a bargain in a new Domestic Sewing Machine should call at the SPECTATOR office. This machine is just from the factory and has never been used. The owner having no use for it will sell it cheap for cash. A bargain can be had.

We are indebted to Hon. H. St. G. Tucker for his speech on the tariff, and to Senator John W. Daniel for his speech on the Bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion.

THE STAUNTON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY is in the field with their prospectus for investments in a company based on 400 acres of land adjoining the city on the northeast side. By an advertisement the company solicits correspondence in the commencement of operations.

The destroyer of Catarrh and Bronchitis, but life to the victim is A. B. C. Tonic and Expectorant.

To Bankers and Merchants.

THE TYLER DESK CO. OF ST. LOUIS, MO., have just published, in colors, a great work of art on Bank Counters, Fine Desks and Office Furniture generally. Big cut in prices, with increased cash discounts. The Banker's Catalogue, 150 pages, in colors, free, postage 15c.

Catalogue of Desks and Office Furniture, 130 pages, free, postage 10c. These books should interest every business man in the country.

"For a long time I had no appetite, was restless at night, and very much debilitated. After taking two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my strength and appetite returned, and my health was completely restored,"—D. M. Fisher, Oswego, N. Y.

Cheap Papers,

Newspapers, besides the reading matter they contain, are valuable for many other purposes in the family,—for putting under carpets, cleaning lamps and windows, polishing stoves, starting fires, &c—and at the price we sell them—25 cents per hundred—are the cheapest things that can be bought.

At this low price we will furnish good, unclipped papers. Call at the SPECTATOR office and get one or more hundred of them as they are all sold.

Are you nervous or debilitated? A. B. C. Tonic guarante