Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD MAUZY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Staunton Spectator.

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Staunton Spectator.

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

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F. F. V.

(Fast Flying Virginian.)

VESTIBULE LIMITED,

Solid, with Dining Car, between New York, Washington and Cincinnati.

VESTIBULE SLEEPER BETWEEN WASHINGTON and LOUISVILLE,

—AND—

OLD POINT and CINCINNATI

Schedule in Effect May 18th, 1890.

WESTWARD.	No. 3. F. F. V. Vestib'le Daily	No. 1. Cincin Express Daily.
Lv New York	5 00 p m	12 15 n'gt
Lv Philadelphia	7 40 p m	7 20 a m
Lv Baltimore	10 00 p m	9 45 a m
Lv Washington	11 10 p m	11 24 a m
Ar Charlottesville	2 55 a m	3 20 p m
Lv Norfolk	4 20 p m	7 45 a m
Lv Old Point	4 45 p m	8 10 a m
Lv Newport News	5 15 p m	8 45 a m
Ar Richmond	7 45 p m	11 20 a m
	No. 5.	
Lv Richmond	8 15 p m	11 30 a m
Lv Charlottesville	4 00 p m	3 35 p m
Lv Basic City	5 06 p m	4 32 p m
Lv Waynesboro' J	5 08 p m	4 36 a m
Lv Staunton	5 38 p m	5 05 p m
Lv Goshen	7 00 p m	6 15 p m
Lv Clifton Forge	8 00 p m	7 15 p m
Lv Covington		6 45 p m
Lv White Sulphur	6 62 a m	7 37 p m
Lv Ronceverte	7 12 a m	8 01 p m
Lv Hinton	8 20 a m	9 25 p m
Lv Charleston	11 25 a m	12 50 a m
Ar Huntington	12 55 p m	2 30 a m
Ar Maysville	4 00 p m	5 33 a m
Ar Cincinnati	6 00 p m	7 30 a m
Ar Indianapolis	11 15 p m	11 05 a m
Ar Chicago	7 30 a m	5 00 p m
Ar St Louis	7 30 a m	6 10 p m
Ar Lexington	5 35 p m	
Ar Louisville	9 03 p m	11 35 a m
Ar Nashville	6 50 a m	5 40 p m
Ar Memphis	2 40 p m	6 20 a m
Ar New Orleans	7 00 a m	2 15 p m

NOTE.—The arrival at Louisville and South for train No. 1 is via Cincinnati (Newport).

Trains from Lynchburg, Lexington, Va., Danville, Va., etc. connect at Clifton Forge.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME: West of Clifton Forge.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME: East of Clifton Forge.

EASTWARD	No. 4 F. F. V. Vestib'le	No. 2. Wash., & Old Pt Express.
Lv Louisville	2 45 p m	
Lv Cincinnati	6 30 p m	7 35 a m
Lv Huntington	11 25 p m	1 25 p m
Ar Charleston	12 50 a m	3 22 p m
Ar Hinton	3 55 a m	7 00 p m
Ar Ronceverte	5 07 a m	8 30 p m
Ar White Sulphur	5 30 a m	8 55 p m
	No. 6.	
Ar Covington		9 46 p m
Ar Clifton Forge	6 30 a m	6 33 a m 10 15 p m
Ar Staunton	9 00 a m	9 36 a m 1 30 a m
Ar Waynesboro Ju	9 28 a m	10 02 a m 2 00 a m
Ar Charlottesville	10 35 am	10 55 a m 3 00 a m
Ar Washington		2 48 p m 6 53 a m
Ar Baltimore		3 50 p m 8 20 a m
Ar Philadelphia		6 15 p m 10 47 a m
Ar New York		9 20 p m 1 20 p m
Lv Charlottesville		11 10 a m 4 00 a m
Ar Gordonsville		12 04 n'n 4 57 a m
Lv Richmond		3 20 p m 8 30 a m
Ar Newport News		5 55 p m 11 05 a m
Ar Old Point Com		6 30 p m 11 40 a m
Ar Norfolk		6 55 p m 12 05 n'n
Arr Lexington, Va		12 01 n'n
Ar Lynchburg		11 55 a m
Ar Danville		8 20 p m
Ar Greensboro		10 37 p m

Nos. 3 and 4, daily, F.F.V. Limited, run solid between New York and Cincinnati with Vestibule Sleeper between Washington and Louisville and Old Point and Hinton.

Nos. 1 and 2 have Pullman Sleepers between Cincinnati and Washington. Solid train between Cincinnati and Old Point daily.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

RICHMOND DIVISION.—No. 7, daily except Sunday, leave Richmond 5 00 p. m. No. 8 except Sunday, leave Bothwell 6 25 p m. Arrive Richmond 7 25 p m.

HUNTINGTON DIVISION.—No. 13, leaves Clifton Forge daily 8 30 a m., arrive at Huntington 6 30 pm.; No. 14, daily except Sunday, leave Huntington 7 00 a m. arrive Clifton Forge 4 30 p m. No. 15, daily, except Sunday, leave East Sewell at 5 00 a m., arrive at Huntington 10 00 am. No. 16, daily, except Sunday, leave Huntington at 2 00 pm, arrive East Sewell 8 05 p m.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.—No. 17 daily except Sunday, leave Russell (Ironton) 6 a m, arrive Cincinnati 11 30 a m. No. 18 daily except Sunday, leave Cincinnati 3 00 p m., arrive at Russell 8 30 p m. No. 19, daily except Sunday, leave Maysville 5 45 a m, arrive at Cincinnati 9 20 a m. No. 20 daily except Sunday, leave Cincinnati 5 15 p m, arrive at Maysville 7 45 p. m.

Trains at short intervals between Cincinnati and Dayton.

Through tickets and baggage checked to any destination. Apply to any C. & O. Ticket Agt for full information and tickets.

GEO. W. STEVENS, Gen. Supt. H. W. FULLER, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Time Table in effect May 11th, 1890, until further notice.

NORTHWARD.	416* Mail.	418.* Ex'p	442. mix.	444‡ mix.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M	P. M.
Lv. Lexington	5 30	2 00		
" Staunton	7 17	3 29	3 45	4 45
" Harrisonburg	8 24	4 26	5 55	6 45
" New Market	9 06	5 02		
" Mt. Jackson	9 22	5 15		
" Woodstock	9 51	5 38		
" Strasburg	10 20	6 02		
" Capon Road	10 29	6 10		
" Winchester	11 09	6 42		
" Stephenson	11 23	6 54		
" Charlestown	11 50	7 26		
Ar. Harper's Ferry	12 21	7 46		
" Washington	2 05	9 40		
" Baltimore	3 10	10 45		
" Philadelphia	5 50	2 35		
" New York	8 25	6 55		
	P. M.	A. M		

SOUTHWARD.	413* Mail	417* Ex'p	441* mix.	443* mix.
	A. M	A. M		
Lv. New York		12 00		
Lv. Philadelphia		8 15		
" Wilmington		8 40		
" Baltimore	4 00	9 20		
" Washington		10 30		A. M
" Harper's Ferry	7 50	1 15		2 00
" Charlestown	8 08	1 39		2 55
" Stephenson	8 50	2 15		3 32
" Winchester	9 05	2 28		4 17
" Capon Road	9 46	3 04		5 29
" Strasburg	9 57	3 12		5 39
" Woodstock	10 45	3 47		6 41
" Mt. Jackson	11 16	4 20		7 27
" New Market	11 35	4 13	A. M	7 54
" Harrisonburg	12 23	4 55	5 00	9 50
" Staunton	1 32	5 58	6 45	11 50
Ar. Lexington	3 18	7 38	10 15	
	P. M.	P. M.		

*Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

CONNECTIONS.

Train No 416 connects at Harper's Ferry with Fast Limited Express train leaving at 1.07 p. m., arriving at Pittsburg at 8 50 p. m. Columbus at 3 25 a. m., and Chicago at 10 55 a m next day; with train leaving at at 4.39 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 7.45 a.m. St. Louis at 6 50 p.m., and connects at Weyerton with train arriving at Hagerstown at 2 00 p m., and at Washington Junction with train arriving in Frederick at 2 30 p m

Train 418 connects with the fast vestibuled trains at Harper's Ferry at 1 16 p m. for Pittsburg; 11 06 p m. for Chicago, and 1 08 a m. for Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrive at Pittsburg at 7 a.m.; Chicago at 9 45 pm; Cincinnati at 5 00 p m, and St. Louis 630 a m.

Trains 417 and 418 have Pullman Buffet Parlor cars between Staunton and Baltimore.

B. & O. Palace Sleeping Cars are run through to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburgh on all express trains.

For tickets and further information apply to B. & O. Agents, or to

C. E. DUDROW, Traveling Pass. Agt., Winchester, Va.

J. T. ODELL, General Manager.

CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

IT PAYS TO ILLUSTRATE YOUR BUSINESS.

Portraits, and cuts of colleges, hotels, factories, machinery, &c., made to order from photographs.

Prices Low—Send stamp for specimen sheets.

Metropolitan Press Agency, New York City.

KNIGHT'S

Blood Cure.

A standard household remedy in successful use more than 40 years. A positive cure for Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Nervous Prostration, Constipation, and all diseases of the Blood, Stomach and Liver.

Unequaled for Producing a Clear Complexion.

A botanical compound, put up in packages and sent by mail at *one-third the cost* of ordinary medicine. Large packages, sufficient for 3 quarts, $1.00; half-size packages, sufficient for 3 pints, 50c.; sample packages, 25c.

A reliable Agent wanted in this locality.

KNIGHT BOTANICAL CO., 232 Broadway, N.Y.

WANTED.—A Good Cook. A good white cook will be furnished a good home and liberal wages. A middle-aged woman preferred. B. T. BAGBY.

May 7th.

A Fact

WORTH knowing is that blood diseases which all other remedies fail to cure, yield to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Fresh confirmation of this statement comes to hand daily. Even such deep-seated and stubborn complaints as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and the like, are thoroughly eradicated by the use of this wonderful alterative.

Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th street, New York, certifies:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months. I am pleased to say that it effected a complete cure, and that I have since had no return of the disease."

Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H., writes: "One year ago I was taken ill with rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."

"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I felt its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best blood-medicine I know of."—L. W. Ward, Sr., Woodland, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

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

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

sep18—1y

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

dec 19, '88-2y

If You Have

CONSUMPTION	COUGH OR COLD
BRONCHITIS	Throat Affection
SCROFULA	Wasting of Flesh

Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

may 14, 90

ELY'S

Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages.

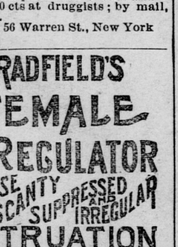
Allays Pain and Inflammation.

Heals the Sores.

Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE.

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

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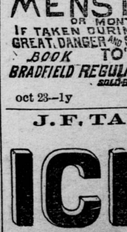

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

IS A SPECIFIC FOR PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED, IRREGULAR

MENSTRUATION

OR MONTHLY SICKNESS

IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE GREAT DANGER & SUFFERING WILL BE AVOIDED

BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

oct 23—1y

J. F. TANNEHILL,

ICE WHOLESALE —AND— RETAIL.

No. 19 N. Augusta St.

may 29—6m

[For the SPECTATOR.]

THE BIBLE.

Precious and uniquest treasure!
Book of all books most dear!
And the righteous beyond measure
Prize it, and its precepts hear.

'Tis a pure and perfect mirror,
Set before a sinful race,
To discover what is error,
What is truth and saving grace.

'Tis a garden full of roses,
Yielding evermore perfume,
From the Genesis of Moses
E'en to John's 'Lord Jesus, come."

'Tis a tree that never fadeth,
Bearing fruit for all on earth,
And the fainting pilgrim shadeth
Irrespective of his birth.

'Tis a fountain ever flowing,
Making deserts bud and bloom,
And on thirsty ones bestowing
Living waters to consume.

'Tis a pearl sent down from heaven
With a value never told,
And to each one it is given
Without silver, gem or gold.

'Tis a star that ever shineth
While we cross the sea of life,
And its bright ray ne'er declineth
Till we end the earthly strife.

It is everything one needeth,
Whatsoever may betide,
And he'll find it thus who readeth,
And who maketh it his guide.

O that all would dearly love it,
Both the Old part and the New,
Without wishing to disprove it,
And its holy precepts do.

R. M. TUTTLE.

Comanche, Texas.

LEAN UPON MY ARM, MOTHER.

A gentleman coming out of a Back Bay church on Sunday last with an aged lady on his arm was heard to say, "Pray lean on my arm, mother; I am well able to bear your weight." The sentence suggested the following lines to the Penciller:

Pray lean upon my arm, mother,
Your form is feeble now,
And silvery are the locks that shade
The furrows on your brow.

Your step is not so strong, mother,
As in the days gone by;
But strong as ever is the love
That beams within your eye.

When I was but a babe, mother,
With tender love inspired
You carried me for many an hour
Until your arms were tired.

From childhood up to manhood's years,
Through every pain and ill,
You watched me with a loving eye—
You watched my welfare still.

And shall I fail you now, mother,
When all your strength has fled,
Neglect to guide your feeble steps
As through life's vale you tread?

Your eyes are dim with age, mother,
Care's lines are on your brow,
The little feet you guided once
Are strong to guide you now.

Then lean upon my arm, mother,
Henceforth, life's journey through,
What you did so long for him
Your boy will do for you.

—Boston Courier.

REV. SAM JONES TO MEN ONLY.

TWELVE THOUSAND HEARERS.

Text—"What I Have Written, I Have Written."

DRUNKENNESS, GAMBLING, LEWDNESS, AND SIN IN GENERAL DISCUSSED.

In our issue of last week, we noticed the fact that Rev. Sam Jones had preached to a large congregation of men only in the Tabernacle in Richmond on Sunday afternoon, June 15th. The following is a report of that sermon as given in the Richmond *Times*, the day after—Monday, June 16th. In commencing, Mr. Jones said:—

Let the thousands of men gathered here this afternoon think occasionally of wife, mother, and sister. Thousands of the good and true women of Richmond are now on their knees at home praying for a blessing on this meeting.

Give me your sympathy and prayers, and God give us His presence and blessing.

He then read several selections, laying special stress on the words, "Rejoice, oh young man, in the days of thy youth," and said that the whole divine law was laid down in the injunction, "Fear God and keep His commandments." He then announced as his text, "What I have written I have written."

He divided his discourse into three parts: Conscience, the Record, and the Judgment. Conscience and the Record point like an index finger to God and God points to the judgment.

Conscience is the voice of God in the human soul, and go where you will you cannot escape it. It is something that will not at times let you eat or sleep or study.—Where is the man in or out of this multitude that has not at some time suffered the pangs and pain of an outraged conscience? The record of your life is as truly a part of you as the head, the foot, or any other member of your body, and it cannot be severed therefrom.

Our hearts are but drums beating funeral dirges to the grave and the great judgment seat of God.

Every man is arraigned before that tribunal and cannot escape except by the force of the testimony or by the exercise of clemency.

A JURY THAT CAN'T BE BRIBED.

Fellow-citizens of the great Commonwealth of Virginia, said Mr. Jones, warming up to his work, there are many ways to defy human law. You may bribe the judge or the grand jury, but I tell you, my countrymen, that you can't evade the law of God.

Are your laws properly executed in this city? Is your Sabbath perfectly kept? Have you no shameless houses that carry on their infamous traffic openly every day?

I tell you it is lawlessness on that line that begets anarchism and communism, and you can't stop it by hanging a few anarchists in Chicago. The damnable liquor traffic is at the bottom of all crime, and it is within their closed doors that all disorder is hatched and ripened. I have said that no one but an infernal rascal would sell liquor, and no one but an infernal fool would drink it.

I look upon the saloon, the dance-room, and the lewd house as the three leading roads to ruin, and they are more or less connected. The grog-shop is the head centre of wickedness for the men, and the ball-room for the women. This is plain talk, but my brethren I mean every word I say, and statistics will prove it, and it is against this monstrous trinity of evils that I am here this afternoon to sound my notes of warning and to appeal to the manhood of Richmond, old and young, to strike and strike at once for the purity and brightness of a better life.

YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MEN.

How many of the thousands gathered here this evening claim to be moral men? Say they are decent men? How many of you who never violated God's laws?

Some say I never violated many. I am moral; I am generous, and I am charitable.

What does the Bible say? It says, in substance, that he who has broken the smallest law has in fact violated all.

What did the blessed Saviour call such as you? "Whited sepulchres," the right meaning of which is "Whitewashed rascals." My brethren, you may laugh, but I was never more serious in my life.

I tell you morality and generosity won't carry you to heaven. You get on the Danville railroad and the conductor comes along for your fare. You tell him you are a moral, good man, and he will say, I want none of that, I want a ticket or out you go.

And here are you trying to get to heaven on something that won't ride you even on your miserable street cars.

Listen to me now. If your neighbors knew some of you rascals as God does, you'd skip the town before night. You would be ashamed to be seen here twenty-four hours longer.

Moral excellence will not count at the judgment. It may do for a few preachers and old women. There is no escape for you but by obeying the whole law of God.

Now for the testimony. Mr. Jones then cited a number of authorities as to what was the best testimony.

What is the record of your life as husbands and fathers and as citizens, and you, my brother ministers, what is your record? There can be nothing worse than the record of an unfaithful pastor and no higher seat or brighter crown than will be given that pastor who has stood by the right and been faithful in all things

RICHES WHICH TAKETH WINGS.

There is no greater sin than avarice.—Out in Nashville some of the rich people would not come to my meetings because they did not like my talk on certain evils. But I stuck to God and the truth, and, so help me God, I will do so if I have to walk back to Georgia and count the railroad ties. I never compromise. God help that preacher who is to be run by the rich man, or the man who wishes you to handle with gloves the grog shop, the gambling hell and the baudy house.

It is not how much you have given to the church, you rich, old rascal, but what have you left after giving your little pittance.

Keep on with your trusts and combinations and grind out the poor, but the day will come when you can't, with all your wealth, buy a drop of water to cool your burning tongue with. If there is a generous rich man in this audience I aint shooting in a mile of him, but if he is a stingy and mean old hog, I want to put a cannon ball straight through him.

I have never yet seen a preacher who would take hold of a mean, rich man and stamp the feathers out of him. You generally make them deacons, don't you?

Rev. Mr. Atwill, of Clay-Street M. E. church, said he did not.

Mr. Jones: "Well, I don't know how the Richmond preachers preach, as I never heard them, but that is the general way."

SUFFERING FOR THE LORD.

Suffer and endure all things for the Lord. Remember Daniel in the lion's den. Daniel was told if he served the Lord he would be thrown to the lions, and Daniel said if I do not I will go to hell. But the Lord fixed the lions, and when Daniel laid back with his head on the shaggy mane and other lions caressing him, he said this beats hell all to pieces. Said St. Paul: What does it matter what I eat, for to-night I will sup with the Lord and wear a crown of glory forever. And so it will be with you, my brethren, if you endure all things for the Lord and keep his commandments.

Mr. Jones then proceeded to give the modern version of the Ten Commandments. Thou shalt not steal, but you can appropriate; don't break the Sabbath, but bend it as much as possible; don't covet anything, but get all you can, and keep all you get; have as many wives as you please, &c., &c.

He then discussed sin in general, including drunkenness, gambling, lewdness, avarice, worldiness, and was especially severe on fashionable card-playing, theatre-going and dancing. He said the fashionable card-players were no better in the sight of God with their progressive euchre parties than the Chicago blacklegs.

THE PARTICULARLY NICE YOUNG MAN.

Mr. Jones then turned his guns on the nice young men. While giving them some wholesome advice he did not forget the older ones, and the married ones especially.

He said no young man would care to go to a stag dance. He did not want to dance with the handsomest man in the world.—He wanted to dance with a woman. He opposed all kinds of dancing and he called on the people to do so. But if hugging is the game, and you want your wives and daughters hugged, just keep it up. And God pity that man who can't run his home without a deck of cards. And now let me tell you about virtue. No matter what becomes of the boys, God keep our girls pure. I tell you the price of virtue should be the life of the scoundrel who violates the law, and it should be paid at the blazing end of a double-barrelled shotgun with forty buckshot in each barrel.

Now, I am not going to take any advantage of you, and if there is any man here who wishes to reply just get up on your hind legs and have your say.

Mr. Jones spoke of the record of men as merchants, attorneys, and in all pursuits.

He said that a little pettifogger, who did a dirty act in this world, said, "Oh, I did that as an attorney." Yes, and when he hops about in hell he will be acting as an attorney there.

Mr. Jones then made a general review of the law and the testimony, and again thundered his anathemas on the leading worldly sins. He was especially severe on drunkenness, ball-rooms, lewdness, avarice and indifference in church members.

PARDON SOUGHT AND PARDON FOUND.

After his review of the law and the testimony and a vivid description of sin and its consequences, Mr. Jones came to the close of his discourse. This was on the theme of redeeming love and the pardon found which had been truly sought. His description of his own conversion and that of Mr. Sam Small was beautiful.

The vast audience seemed in full sympathy with him, and there were tears in many eyes unused to weeping, and tremulous lips all over the grand Tabernacle.

His peroration and climax were truly eloquent, and when at the close, with tears in his own eyes and quivering lips he asked all to stand up who, by the help of God, would try to lead better lives, the scene has never been equalled in Richmond or probably in this country.

While the choir and congregation sung hundreds came forward and pressed his hand, and many announced their determination to turn from the evil of their ways.

The sermon was said to be one of the best ever preached in Richmond. Contrary to expectation, there was but little "smut" in it. It was plain, practical and forcible, and more pointed than was to be expected in a man talking plainly to his own sex about their glaring sins. No one felt disappointed in the effort except those who went expecting to hear an unclean sermon.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.—Referring to the proposed National election law, the Lynchburg *Virginian* says:—

"The attitude of Southern Republicans on the bill is contemptible and despicable to the last degree. Not a one of them has uttered a word of protest against any of the measures that have been proposed. They will support either or any of them indiscriminately, except that they would obviously prefer the enactment of the most extreme and obnoxious one of the lot. Men of this stamp in representative positions are a disgrace to the politics of any country. And the fact that the chief object of the law is to continue such men in office by unfair means is the most objectionable thing in connection with the whole dirty and dishonest business."

"Pa," said a lad to his father; "I have often read of people poor but honest; why don't they sometimes say, rich but honest?" "Tut, my son; nobody would believe them," answered the father.

ABOUT THE ARMIES.

THE FORCES THAT FOUGHT THE CIVIL WAR.

THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE.

THE SOUTHERN VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS—RALLY OF THE NORTH AT THE CALL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT.

The surrender of Lee's command at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, was taken as a signal for all the distant forces to follow the example. During the month of April and up to May 26, forces varying from 1,000 to 20,000, and amounting to nearly 150,000, laid down their arms, the last being the Trans-Mississippi Army under E. Kirby Smith. Smith surrendered about 20,000 men on the 26th. On the 13th of April Secretary of War Stanton ordered the enrollment of volunteers discontinued. The disbandment of Union troops began April 29, three days after Johnston surrendered to Sherman, and the great armies of both sides were soon reduced to masses of citizens.

In April, 1861, the United States army numbered about 16,000 men. The force comprised five regiments of artillery, six of cavalry and nineteen of infantry, and was broken up into small detachments and posted across the country from coast to coast. The states that contributed to the Confederate army were fourteen in number, and their aggregate population, including slaves, was about 12,000,000. The states of the Confederacy were eleven in number. The northwestern counties of Virginia seceded from the old state and joined the Union, and the eastern portion of Tennessee adhered to the Union cause. The border slave states, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, supplied soldiers for both armies. The population of the slave states included about 4,000,000 slaves, and the free states of the Union had a population of about 20,000,000 whites. The population of the north was largely increased by serviceable material during the war through immigration, while that of the south decreased through the constant emigration of those subject to military duty who were not in sympathy with the Confederacy.

After deducting the slaves and the white population of the border states who did not unite with the Confederates, and the refugees, the south had probably less than 5,000,000 people, and put about 1,000,000 men into the field, or at least had them under arms. This estimate includes local troops. The north, with its 20,000,000 population, to which should be added white and black refugees from the south who contributed soldiers, and the immigrants, put about 2,250,000 men into the field, and at the close of the war had about that number of civilians subject to military duty. When the war ended the north had about 1,000,000 men in arms and the south surrendered about 175,000. The south had a population from which to draw its armies amounting to about one-fifth of that of the north.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

South Carolina seceded from the Union December 20, 1860, and on the 27th and 30th of that month Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney and the United States arsenal at Charleston were seized by the state authorities of South Carolina. One after another the remaining states, afterward forming the Confederacy, seceded, and as far as possible seized the forts and arsenals within their borders. On the 4th of February a Confederate convention assembled at Montgomery, Ala., with delegates from South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi. Delegates from Texas joined on Feb. 14. A provisional congress was organized and a constitution was adopted, with the election of Davis as president. Davis appointed Leroy Pope Walker secretary of war, and on March 1 Davis himself assumed military control of affairs in the seceded states. The next step was an act by the provisional congress establishing an army of 100,000 men.

One of the provisions made by the Montgomery congress established a regular army of 10,000 men, to be recruited from the several states and be well officered and equipped. The troops, which were organized under the calls for volunteers and also under the later system of conscription, retained throughout their state designations.

At the outset the states which were threatened with the war on their soil kept their soldiers on an independent basis. Beauregard, who was in command at Charleston harbor with a force limited to 5,000 men, had South Carolina troops, with a few volunteers from other states. He acted under orders of the Confederate secretary of war, and his command was known as the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, but the organizations under him were classed as the Army of South Carolina. At Pensacola, Fla., Bragg was over a force called the Army of Pensacola. It numbered 5,000 men, and was composed of troops from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. Louisiana maintained a state army and navy until after the fall of New Orleans in 1862. Virginia seceded April 17, and R. E Lee was appointed major general of the state forces on the 23d, and the organization of state troops was carried on until June 8, when, by proclamation, the governor turned over the state army and navy to the Confederacy.

The great need of the Confederates was arms and equipments and munitions. Large quantities had been seized in the government arsenals located in the south. Still there had not been large supplies at any one point, and those seized were not more than would supply the local troops. The muskets were chiefly old flint-locks and had to be changed to percussion caps before they could be used. There were no armories in the south for the manufacture of small arms, the government manufactory being at Springfield, Mass., and as a result the Confederates were not thoroughly equipped in this respect until they received regular supplies from abroad. After that time they had the advantage on many battle-fields, for they were equipped with new English field rifles from the noted English armory.

The first quota of volunteers called for by the south, that of 100,000 in April, 1861, were to serve twelve months, and the volunteers under this call were the last that can be so called. The first few months was the stage in which "one southerner could whip five Yankees," and, also, when the current opinion in the south was that the war "won't be much of a fuss, only a frolic." Two or three sharp battles changed all of that, and after the first six months the authorities were never again harassed, as they had been during the first thirty days, by an over supply of volunteers. During the winter the soldiers whose camps were in the vicinity of their homes were permitted to go home while there was no fighting going on. Cavalrymen and artillerymen owned their horses and were sent home to recruit them or exchange them for fresh ones. Many of these did not voluntarily return, and as the twelve months of their enlistment were drawing to a close, some of them took the view that they would consider the contract ended. Foreseeing the evil, the Confederate congress prepared a conscription act, which was approved April 16, 1862, annulling all volunteer contracts and holding to service during the war all men between the ages of 18 and 35.

The first call for volunteers to sustain the Union was issued by President Lincoln April 15, 1861. It was for 75,000 militia for a service of three months, and twenty-five states and the District of Columbia responded with an aggregate of over 90,000. The Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania militia reached Baltimore on the 19th of April without muskets. The Sixth Massachusetts reached there the same day, fully equipped, and was followed by the Seventh New York.

The volunteers were enrolled in companies of 100 each and elected their company officers, and the companies were ordered to rendezvous, where temporary quarters were provided in halls and barracks. Here they were formed into regiments of ten companies each, and the captains elected the field officers. The regiments when completed were sworn into the United States service for three months. During the first three months the president issued three more calls for troops to serve the United States, and there were furnished under them 700,000 men, principally for three years. New York furnished thirty-eight regiments, aggregating 30,000 men, for two years. The work of recruiting went on so rapidly that by Dec. 1 the government had 600,000 volunteers in service. The next call was issued at the close of the Peninsula campaign in 1862, and was for 300,000 for three years. Over 400,000 men were furnished. This was followed by a call for 300,000 militia for nine months. Less than 90,000 men responded. During the year Congress authorized a government bounty of $100 to all who served two years. In October, 1863, a call was made for 300,000 men for three years, and this was increased the following Feb. to 500,000. In Feb., 1863 congress passed an act for enrolling and drafting. The enrollment included all citizens between 20 and 45 years of age, with some exceptions. Substitutes, or a commutation fee of $300, was permitted. In drafting, the names were written on paper and drawn from a revolving wheel. At the same time the government bounty was increased to $300 for raw soldiers and $400 for veterans who had served nine months or more.

Subsequent calls by the president were: For 200,000 men, March, 1884; 500,000, July, 1864, and 300,000, December, 1864. There were several calls for militia for various terms.

The total number of soldiers furnished the government by states is given in the following table:

	Men Furnished.	Number of Deaths.
Alabama	2,576	345
Arkansas	8,289	1,713
California	15.725	573
Colorado	4,903	323
Connecticut	55,864	5,354
Dakota	206	6
Delaware	12,284	882
District of Columbia	16,534	290
Florida	1,290	215
Georgia	.....	15
Illinois	259,092	34,834
Indiana	196,363	26,672
Iowa	76,242	13,001
Kansas	20,149	2,630
Kentucky	75,760	10,774
Louisiana	5,224	945
Maine	70,107	9.398
Maryland	46,638	2,982
Massachusetts	146,730	13,942
Michigan	87,364	14,753
Minnesota	24,020	2,584
Mississippi	545	78
Missouri	109,111	13,885
Nebraska	3,157	239
Nevada	1,080	33
New Hampshire	33,937	4,882
New Jersey	76,814	5,754
New Mexico	6,561	277
New York	448,850	46,534
North Carolina	3,156	360
Ohio	313,180	35,475
Oregon	1,810	45
Pennsylvania	337,936	33,183
Rhode Island	23,236	1,321
Tennessee	31,092	6,777
Texas	1,965	141
Vermont	33,288	5,224
Virginia	.....	42
Washington	964	22
West Virginia	32,068	4.017
Wisconsin	91,327	12,301
Indian Nations	3,580	1.018
Colored Troops	99,337	36,847
U. S. Volunteers	.....	3,044
Regular Army	.....	5,798
Total	2,778,304	359,528

GEORGE L. KILMER.

That Cape May Cottage.

If Mr. Harrison's precedent is followed it will some day be a very paying scheme to get elected President of the United States.

The fifty thousand dollar salary will be a mere bagatelle in comparison with the perquisites and emoluments of office.

George Washington had an impression that a man in high official life ought to be very wary about receiving presents. He argued, foolishly it appears, that a present is a bribe, offered as such and accepted as such. He even went so far as to intimate that if a man should give him a cottage by the sea, or its equivalent, he would regard it as an insult, would get downright mad about it, and hurl the fellow neck and crop into outer darkness, where he would have plenty of leisure to wail and gnash his teeth and kick himself to tatters for his folly.

But Washington was an old fogy. He regarded public office as a public trust, "and all like that, you know." We are