Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD MAUZY,
Editor and Proprietor.

$2.00 A YEAR.

If discontinued before payment, the rate of per annum will be charged.

☞ Remittances should be made by check, draft, Postal order, or Registered letter.

Staunton Spectator.

VOL. 68. STAUNTON, VA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1890. NO. 6.

Staunton Spectator.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

LOCAL NOTICES are inserted at the rate of 20 cents per line for the first, and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES are inserted at the rate of 15 cents for the first and 8 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on all orders for 3, 6 or 12 months.

Obituaries, Announcements of Candidates for office, and all communications of a personal or private character, will be charged for as advertisements.

J. M. QUARLES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
febl7, '86-tf Staunton, Va.

G. C. BRUCE,
Civil and Mining Engineer, and Contractor for Public Works,
STAUNTON, VA.
BRIDGES and MINING A SPECIALTY. Railway and Water-works, Sewerage and Towns laid out. MINERAL LANDS purchased and developed. may 14—1y.

ROGER B. ATKINSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
29 SOUTH AUGUSTA STREET,
sep 25—tf STAUNTON, VA.

THOMAS C. KINNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
58 SOUTH AUGUSTA STREET, STAUNTON, VA
Room No. 3, Up Stairs.
☞ Collections will receive prompt attention
sep 25—tf

J. L. S. KIRBY,
Attorney-at-Law,
STAUNTON, VA.
OFFICE—COURT-HOUSE SQUARE.
Will practice in the Courts of Staunton, Augusta county and in the Court of Appeals.
REFERENCE—W. T. McCue, Esq.; H. C. Tinsley, Esq., Editor of "Vindicator;" Maj. Samuel M. Yost, of the "Valley Virginian;" Col. J. C Shields, of the "Staunton Spectator;" M. N Bradley, Esq.; Hon. Jacob Yost; Dr. J. St. P Gibson, Prof. William H. Kable; W. W. Gibbs Esq., and Dr. J. N. Wayt & Bro.

WINFIELD LIGGETT, H. V. STRAYER, C. M. KEEZEL
Harrisonburg. Harrisonburg. Staunton.
LIGGETT, STRAYER & KEEZEL,
Attorneys-at-Law,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
Prompt and efficient attention given to all business given to their care. Strayer & Liggett will continue the practice of the law at Harrisonburg, as heretofore.
☞ Office in County building, over Treasurer's Office.

GEO. S. LIGHTNER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON VA.
References:—Gen. Joseph B. Seth, Hon. J. Frank Turner, A. A. Pascault, Esq., Easton, Maryland
Office—In the room now occupied by Hon. Edward Echols, and adjoining the office of Craig & Paul. dec 14 '87

DR. H. M. PATTERSON offers his professional services to the citizens of Staunton. OFFICE, No. 14 East Main Street. Entrance one door east of Gladke's store.

MEADE F. WHITE. A. C. GORDON
WHITE & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.
COURTS.—Augusta and adjoining counties Federal Court at Harrisonburg, Court of Appeals of Virginia, at Staunton. feb21-tf

WILLIAM PATRICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties. Special attention paid to collections. may8 '89-t

THOS. C. ELDER. FITZHUGH ELDER.
NEW REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Thos. C. Elder and Fitzhugh Elder have entered into a partnership for conducting the business of a REAL ESTATE AGENCY at 193 SOUTH AUGUSTA ST., (the law offices of Thos. C. Elder) under the firm name of THOS. C. ELDER & SON.
Real estate of all kinds in town and country bought and sold on a moderate commission.
Farming lands will not be neglected.
The long experience of the senior member in the real estate business and the promise of the junior to devote all his energies to the business, are the inducements offered to the public for a share of its patronage.
THOS. C. ELDER,
FITZHUGH ELDER.
april

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

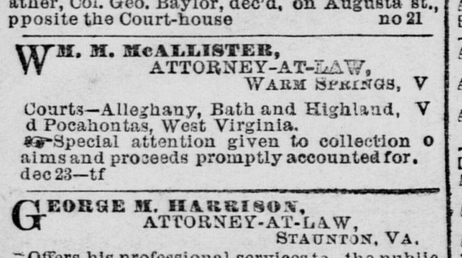
PRESTON A. BAYLOR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
And Solicitor in Chancery, STAUNTON, VA.
Practices in all the Courts of Augusta and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—The same formerly occupied by his father, Col. Geo. Baylor, dec'd, on Augusta st., opposite the Court-house no 21

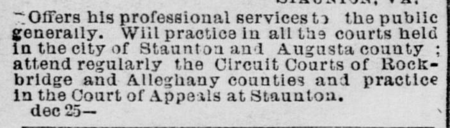
WM. M. McALLISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WARM SPRINGS, V
Courts—Alleghany, Bath and Highland, V and Pocahontas, West Virginia.
☞ Special attention given to collection of claims and proceeds promptly accounted for.
dec 23—tf

GEORGE M. HARRISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.
Offers his professional services to the public generally. Will practice in all the courts held in the city of Staunton and Augusta county; attend regularly the Circuit Courts of Rockbridge and Alleghany counties and practice in the Court of Appeals at Staunton.
dec 25—

DUNSMORE'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
STAUNTON, VA.
Begins its 20th session September 31, 1890.
Special instruction given this session on the organization of Joint Stock Companies and their books of account, deeds, contracts, certificates and transfers of stock.
The great Development and Improvement Companies in Virginia and other Southern States are in want of competent accountants and assistants, and they are willing to pay good salaries for their services. What has our school done for the young men of Virginia and adjoining States? Out of an enrollment of 459 male pupils, 340 are engaged in commercial business, receiving from $40 a month to $3,000 a year. Out of an enrollment of 133 pupils of last session last session, 48 graduated and 73 were engaged in business July 15th, at salaries ranging from $40 to $125 per month. A good business education pays. Send for "College Journal" and testimonials
J. G. DUNSMORE,
sep 3—4t President.

DANVILLE MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Danville, Va.
Classical, Scientific and Business Boarding School for Boys and Young Men.
Ample Grounds and beautiful location—Buildings new, handsome, convenient and comfortable. Hot and cold water in every room. Bath room complete. For catalogue, address
I. H. SAUNDERS,
july 30—2m Superintendent.



One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE
Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

THE AUGUSTA COUNTY HEDGE CO.
J. W. TODD, President and Director.
M. F. GILKESON, Vice-Pres. and Director.
J. N. McFARLAND, Sec'y and Treas'r.
H. A. S. HAMILTON, Director.
STEWART BOWLING, Director.
Under the charter granted by His Honor, Judge McLaughlin, on December 17th, are now prepared to contract with the farmers of Augusta county to plant and finish Hedge on the plans of the Shenandoah Valley Hedge and Wire fences. This is the CHEAPEST, BEST AND HANDSOMEST FENCE a farmer can have. M KINGSBURY
Manag

NOTHING SUCC EDS LIKE SUCCESS!

The reason RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER is the most wonderful medicine, is because it has never failed in any instance, no matter what the disease, from Leprosy to the simplest disease known to the human system.

The scientific men of to-day claim and prove that every disease is caused by Microbes, and

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER

exterminates the Microbes and drives them out of the system, and when that is done you cannot have an ache or pain. No matter what the disease, whether a simple case of Malarial Fever or a combination of diseases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat all diseases constitutionally. ☞ Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Female Troubles in all its forms; and, in fact, every disease known to the human system.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations.

Since the success of Radam's Microbe-Killer has been proven, no less than fourteen spurious imitations have been placed on the market, the proprietors of which expect to sell on the reputation of Radam's Microbe-Killer. They are called by various and sundry names, such as "Germicide," "Germeteur Germ Exterminator," Electro Germicide," "Microcide, "Micro," and various other names. They are self-marked counterfets, and it is hoped the public will not be deceived by them. These are the usual attempts to defraud the people by imitating a successful and meritorious article. We warn the public against all such. See that our trade mark (same as above) appears on each jug.

Send for book "History of the Microbe Killer," given away by DR. N. WAYT & BRO., Sole Agents, Staunton, Va. july 2, '90—1y

SHENANDOAH VALLEY RAILROAD
S. F. Tyler, Receiver.

Time Table in effect June 2nd, 1890.

SOUTHWARD. Standard Time, 75th Meridian.	DAILY. Express. No. 3.	Express. No. 1.	Daily except Sunday. Loc. Acc. No. 5.
LEAVE.			
Hagerstown	7.25 A. M.	11.15 P. M.	4.15 P. M
Antietam	7.59 "	11.43 "	4.45 "
Shepherdstown	8.05 "	11.48 "	4.52 "
Shen. Junction	8.18 "	12.00 ng't	5.15 "
Charlestown	8.31 "	12.11 A. M.	5.27 "
Riverton	9.46 "	1.19 "	6.38 "
Luray	11.00 "	2.20 "	7.45 "
Shenandoah	11.45 "	3.05 "	8.25 "
Elkton	11.57 "	3.16 "	
Grottoes	12.45 P. M.	3.49 "	
Basic City	1.14 "	4.16 "	
Buena Vista	2.52 "	5.39 "	
Loch Laird	2 54 "	5 41 "	
Natural Bridge	3.25 "	6.08 "	
Buchanan	4.00 "	6.45 "	
Roanoke. Ar.	5.00 "	7.40 "	
ARRIVE.			
Bristol	11.20 P. M.	12 40noon	
Chattanooga	6.50 A. M.	7.40 P. M.	
Memphis	6.30 P. M.	6.35 A. M.	
Atlanta	12.30 P. M.	5.25 A. M.	
Montgomery	7.05 P. M.	3.00 A. M.	
Mobile	2.05 P. M.	8 10 A. M.	
New Orleans	7.00 A. M.	12.40 P. M.	

No. 3 carries Pullman Palace Sleeping Car through from New York and Philadelphia via Harrisburg to Chattanooga and Memphis, without change.

Has connection at Hagerstown with fast mail from Baltimore.

Also makes close connection at Waynesboro Junction with C. & O. Railway east and westbound trains.

No. 1 has through connection from Philadelphia via Harrisburg and C. V. Railroad; also carries Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Car from Philadelphia, via Harrisburg, to New Orleans, without change.

No. 5 has connection from Baltimore and Washington at Shenandoah Junction via B. & O. R. R.

CONNECTIONS.

At Hagerstown, Md., with the Western Maryland Railroad to and from Baltimore, Frederick, Emmittsburg, Gettysburg, Penmar, Waynesboro, Pa., and points on the Western Maryland Railroad and branches.

With the Cumberland Valley Railroad to and from Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Mercersburg, Martinsburg, and points on the Cumberland Valley Railroad and branches.

Also to and from Pittsburg and the West and Northwest, and Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the North and East.

At Shenandoah Junction, W. Va., with Main Line of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to and from the West.

Waynesboro Junction with C. & O Ry. East and West-bound trains.

At Loch Laird, with Lexington Branch of Richmond & Alleghany Railroad.

At Buchanan with Main L[illegible] Richmond & Alleghany Railroad.

At Roanoke, with Norfolk [illegible]tern Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Boyce, for Millwood and Winchester, Va.
At Troutville for Fincastle.

NORTHWARD. Standard Time, 75th Meridian.	DAILY. Express. No. 4.	Express. No. 2.	Daily except Sunday
Leave Roanoke	7.20 P. M.	5.45 A. M.	
Buchanan	8.20 "	6.45 "	
Natural Bridge	8.50 "	7.19 "	
Loch Laird	9.15 "	7.44 "	
Buena Vista	9.17 "	7.46 "	
BasicCity	10.50 "	8.30 "	
Grottoes	11.18 "	10.00 "	
Elkton	11.52 "	10.33 "	
Shenandoah	12.10 A. M.	10.50 "	6.30 P. M.
Luray	12.50 "	11.30 "	7.10 "
Riverton	1.50 "	12.45 P. M.	8 16 "
Berryville	2.33 "	1.32 "	9.00 "
Charlestown	3.00 "	2.01 "	9.28 "
Shen. Junction	3.12 "	2.15 "	9.40 "
Shepherdstown	3.25 "	2.28 "	9.53 "
Antietam	3.33 "	2.35 "	10.00 "
Hagerstown	4.05 "	3.10 "	10 30 "
Ar. Washington B. & O. R. R.	7.10 A. M.	4.10 P. M.	11.45 A. M
Ar. Baltimore, B. & O. R. R.	8.30 "	5.20 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
Ar. Baltimore, W. M. R. R.	11.00 "	6.30 P. M.	
Le. Hagerstown	4.15 A. M.	4.00 P. M.	12.35 P. M
Ar. Harrisburg, C. V. R. R.	6.40 A. M.	7.00 P. M.	3.20 "
Ar. Philadelphia P. R. R.	10.20 A. M.	10.55 P. M.	6.59 "
Ar. New York	1.20 P. M.	3.50 A. M.	9.35 "

No. 4 carries Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car through from Memphis to New York via Hagerstown and Harrisburg.

No. 2 makes through connection via Shenandoah Junction and B. & O. R. R. for Washington and Baltimore, and at Hagerstown with Western Maryland Railroad for Baltimore, and Cumberland Valley Railroad for Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Also carries Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Car from Roanoke to Philadelphia via Hagerstown and Harrisburg without change.

No. 6 makes close connection at Shenandoah Junction with B. & O. R. R. for Washington and Baltimore.

O. HOWARD ROYER,
Gen. Passenger Agent.
DAVID W. FLICKWIR,
Superintendent. Roanoke, Va.
C. M. FUTTERER,
Pass. Agent, Hagerstown, Md.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

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

NORTHWARD.	416* Mail	418* Ex'p	442. mix.	441‡ 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 51		
" 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			
Lv. New York		12 00		
Lv. Philadelphia		8 15		
" Wilmington		8 46		
" 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 37		6 41
" Mt. Jackson	11 16	3 59		7 27
" New Market	11 35	4 13	A. M.	7 54
" Harrisonburg	12 23	4 55	5 00	9 00
" 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 4.39 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 7.45 a.m. St. Louis at 6 50 p.m., and connects at Weaverton 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 6 30 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.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.

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 July 20th, 1890.

WESTWARD.	No. 5.	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
Lv Richmond		8 30 p m	11 00 a m
Lv Charlottesville	2 50 p m	3 05 a m	3 35 p m
Lv Basic City	4 01 p m	4 04 a m	4 32 p m
Lv Waynesboro' J	4 03 p m	4 06 a m	4 33 p m
Lv Staunton	4 32 p m	4 34 a m	5 05 p m
Lv Goshen	5 50 p m	5 46 a m	6 15 p m
Lv Clifton Forge	6 50 p m	5 45 a m	6 15 p m
Lv Covington			6 47 p m
Lv White Sulphur		6 54 a m	7 47 p m
Lv Ronceverte		7 12 a m	8 10 p m
Lv Hinton		8 20 a m	9 25 p m
Lv Charleston		11 25 a m	12 50 a m
Ar Huntington		1 00 p m	2 30 a m
Ar Maysville		4 05 p m	5 33 a m
Ar Cincinnati		6 15 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 00 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. 6.	No. 4 F. F. V. Vestib'le	No. 2. Wash. & Old Pt Express.
Lv Louisville		2 45 p m	
LveCincinnati		6 30 p m	7 35 a m
Lve Huntington		11 25 p m	10 30 a m
Ar Charleston		12 50 a m	3 02 p m
Ar Hinton		3 55 a m	6 55 p m
Ar Ronceverte		5 07 a m	8 10 p m
Ar White Sulphur		5 30 a m	8 43 p m
Ar Covington			9 43 p m
Ar Clifton Forge	6 35 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 00 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 4 30 p. m. No. 8 except Sunday, leave Charlottesville 5.40 p m. Arrive Richmond 9 15 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 6 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 7 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 8 20 a m. No. 20 daily except Sunday, leave Cincinnati 5 00 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.

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

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

DEAR HEART, SWEET HEART.

Dear heart, sweet heart, your baby hands
Have touched and passed this floating world
Have loosed their hold on life's frail strands
And now upon your breast lie furled
Twin blossoms of eternal peace,
Like lilies on untroubled streams,
When the rude winds have made surcease,
And summer's glory drifts and dreams.

Dear heart, sweet heart, your waxen lips
Shall never touch my lips again,
For they are steeped in an eclipse
Which lies beyond my mortal ken,
And that great sphinx of death who keeps
His silent vigil over all
Has left thy face as one who sleeps—
Save for the bosom's rise and fall.

Dear heart, sweet heart, thy tender eyes,
With all thy depths of wondering,
Are closed for aye, as droops and dies
The first sweet violet bank of spring;
And their fair look of thought unthought
Shall never come again, or be,
Since this remorseless change was wrought
That closed the gates 'twixt thee and me:

Dear heart, sweet heart, the lonely way
Seems doubly steep since you are gone,
The dawn has faded out of day,
The rose has faded out of dawn:
And I, alas! must needs go down
My hand unclasped by any child,
To wear the cross without the crown
And walk through life unreconciled.

Dear heart, sweet heart, 'mid hopes and fears
I bend and kiss you thus, and thus,
Mine eyes are dim with brimming tears,
My lips with grief are tremulous.
My baby boy—that you should die
And out into the darkness go,
Beyond my broken-hearted cry,
I loved you so, I loved you so!

—Ernest McGaffey.

A CRADLE SONG.

Oh, rare the honey-dew that drips,
By love distilled from baby's lips;
And sweet the breath that from them flows
Laden with odors of the rose.
Sleep, darling, snugly folded up,
A rosebud in its mossy cup—
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Away from earth her spirit seems
To wander in the land of dreams;
But what within that realm she sees
Is part of nature's mysteries.
The secrets of her deep repose
The baby never may disclose.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

The hush of evening, deep and calm,
Descends to earth with tender balm;
The blossoms fair their petals close,
And nod and sink to soft repose;
Sleep, darling, till the dawn, and then
Bring the glory to the world again—
Sleep, baby, sleep!

MIRIAM MAY.

The children came out of the village school, and in groups they went toward their several homes or loitered about the play-grounds. Miriam May, the teacher, was the last one to come from the school-room, and as she locked the door behind her, and walked over the stile, the children near again bade her "Good-by" for the night. The scholars all loved their teacher.

Miriam turned into the country road, and started toward her father's little farm, a mile away. She said that the walk was good exercise, and that she preferred it to riding, though she might have had a ride each day. Her father could not well have spared one of his two horses, but John Thornton, whose large farm was adjoining Mr. May's would have been glad to have taken Miriam to the school each morning, and to have taken her home again each night.

John was born on that farm, and all of his life he had worked on it, and had worked faithfully. When his father began to feel that he was becoming too old to longer carry all of the burden he gave the management of the farm to John.

Young John Thornton had never attended school very much, and, though naturally bright, he grew up bearing the evidences of lack of education and absence of cultured surroundings. His father used to say: "John is a worker."

After Mr. May had bought adjoining the Thorntons, and his daughter had taken the school, a change came over John. He became quite intimate at the Mays, and began to read a great deal, and even to study. Miriam selected his books for him, and gave him great assistance. He cared more for Miriam and his books than he did for the village store and its gossip. He had become more of a man. Miriam had opened a new world to him.

On the afternoon of which we are writing Miriam walked along the road with a light step, and the bright sunshine of happy contentment illuminating her pretty face. She was happy. She enjoyed her work and performed it conscientiously. The merry "good-by!" of the scholars still echoed in her thoughts, and there was a bright picture of the future in her heart.

When she reached the Thorton farm she saw John standing at the end of the lane, as though waiting for her. She was not surprised, for she expected to see him there. He has been there many and many an afternoon before at the time she passed along on her way from the school.

"You are walking fast, Miriam," said John.

"Perhaps, because my heart is light," answered the girl.

"Miriam, I hope that it may always be so. It makes me happy to see joy in your face."

"Then, may be, you can keep yourself happy by keeping the look of joy in my face," said Miriam.

"I will," said the young man, as he took her hand and pressed it, as though to give emphasis to his words. "The Harper carriage came from the station to day with some strangers; do you know who they are?" asked Miriam.

"Yes, mother was telling me about them. They are some of the Weston people that Mrs. Harper talks so much about. They have come to stay a few weeks."

"Is it Mrs. Weston?" inquired the girl.

"Yes, and her daughter, I believe," answered John.

"Don't you think that we should call?" asked Miriam.

"Of course we should, and as soon as you please. Suppose that we go after supper, Miriam."

"Certainly," she answered. "I will be ready when you call. It is only a short walk."

They separated, Miriam going along the road, while John followed the lane toward the house. They turned now and then, and waved their hands so long as they were in sight of each other.

When John and Miriam reached the Harpers' that evening they found the family and their visitors on the veranda.

Mrs. Weston was dressed in the extreme of fashion, and appeared to think that she was as young as she had been twenty years before. Her daughter was a pretty girl, full of animation, ready to talk on any subject, though not very profoundly. She had seen much of the world, and knew all that was to be known about society.

After the introduction Miss Bella Weston gave the drift to conversation by saying: "How lovely the country is at this time of year! I do enjoy it so much. Everything is so restful after the whirl of the city. Don't you find it very stupid being here all of the time, Miss May?"

"No, indeed," answered Miriam. "I am too busy to find things stupid. Most of my time is given to the school, and ——"

"Oh, you teach school, do you?" asked Miss Weston.

"Yes, and enjoy it every so much," said Miriam. "Then I help mother about the housework. And after that my reading and painting take up all my time."

"Do you teach painting, too?" inquired Miss Weston.

"No; I only paint for my own pleasure."

"I am sorry," said Miss Weston. "I thought you might give me a few lessons while I am here; and then the pay would no doubt be a help to you."

Miriam colored a little for some reason, and was about to speak, when she checked herself; and after an apparent second thought she said: "I would be pleased to teach you all that I know about it, and would accept the pleasure as my compensation."

"How very kind," answered Miss Weston. "I will really give it a serious thought. Mr. Thorton, that must be a pretty view from the hill where the road goes over the high, steep bank of the creek by the tavern that we passed coming here from the station. I just caught a little glimpse of it."

"Yes, it is very fine," answered John. "Miriam has painted a beautiful picture of it. We call it Bloody Hill, because once a frightened pair of horses, with a large wagonful of persons, ran away, and went down there, killing a man and three girls."

"Why, how romantic," said Miss Weston. "If it isn't too far I wish you would walk there with me, now."

"Certainly," answered John. "It is only a mile. Come, Miriam, go with us."

"Perhaps it is too far, suggested Miss Weston.

"Really, John, I don't care to go," answered Miriam.

"Miss May must be tired after teaching school all day," said Miss Weston. "But if it is only a mile I don't mind that, if the rest will excuse us."

Miss Weston and John went to see Bloody Hill, while Miriam tried to entertain Mrs. Weston. It was no easy task, as there appeared to be but little sympathy of thought between the two. After the sun set Miriam became very weary, and wished that John would return. She would now and then glance up the road, hoping to see him, and a look of disappointment came to her face each time.

The night air became a little cool, and Mrs. Harper suggested that they go into the house.

The minutes seemed as hours to Miriam. She wondered why John was away so long. Certainly he would come back to her as soon as he could it something unusual did not detain him? And at last he did come, when the clock struck 9. Nothing unusual had detained him; at least, he didn't mention any such thing.

When John and Miriam were on their way home she asked: "John, what kept you away so long?"

"Nothing," he answered.

She did not refer to the subject again, and but little more was spoken by either of them that night.

Miriam did not appear so light-hearted the next day. She went to her school as usual, and at night again returned along the well-known road, along the edge of Blood hill, and on toward John's farm. When she came in sight of the lane she stopped. John was not there. She walked on slowly, and passed the lane. John was not in sight. She frequently looked back and toward the Thorton home, but saw nothing of John. It seemed very strange to her, for there had not been a day for a long time on which she had not seen John on her return from school.

"Are you not well, Miriam?" asked her mother.

"I think I am a little tired," she answered. She must have felt tired, for she did not go out of the house that night, and did not read or paint. She went to her room before the sun set.

She sat by the window with her head resting on her hand. She was thinking. Her thoughts were interrupted by the noise of a horse's feet on the road. She listened. The horse was coming toward her. The sound from his feet was music to her, for she recognized the step, and knew it was Prince, and Prince was John's favorite horse. The horse came nearer; he was in front of the house, and he passed on. Miriam glanced from the window. John and Miss Weston were in the buggy. She still heard the patter of the hoofs on the hard road; the sound was discord to her.

The next day and the next and a week of drys passed, and Miriam went to and returned from her school on each school day, but no one met her at the lane. In all that time she saw nothing of John. The look of joy was not in her face.

Miss Weston did not call on Miriam, and nothing was heard of the painting lessons.

Where was John? Miss Weston knew. Prince knew. For Prince had taken John and Miss Weston all about the county, and Prince had heard them talk, talk a great many things that he did not understand.

"John's sort of neglecting things," said old Mr. Thornton.

John dressed better than usual. He shaved oftener, and was away from home much more. Every night found him at the Harper home. He was heard to call Miss Weston "Belle," and she spoke to him as "John."

Another week came, and the third. The school continued as usual, and the faithful teacher came and went along the road each day. Her step was a little slower and her cheeks a little paler than three weeks before.

Miss Weston was enjoying herself. She had said something about going home soon, and John had become very thoughful. He was debating seriously with himself. He appeared to reach a conclusion. It was Wednesday noon when he reached it; and from his actions he had evidently determined to take a step over which he had hesitated. Early in the afternoon he carefully dressed himself and went to the Harper home.

Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Weston were on the veranda.

"Is Miss Belle at home?" asked John.

"No," said Mrs. Harper. "She has just taken the horse and gone to the station to meet a gentleman, who is coming here for a few days."

"Her brother?" asked John.

Mrs. Weston laughed and said: "Not quite, though he will be my son. Now, you must not tell, Mr. Thornton, for Belle don't want it talked about, but it is Mr. Van der Veere, to whom she is engaged to be married."

John felt a wave of faintness pass over him, and held to a column of the veranda to keep from falling. After recovering sufficiently he said: "You may tell Miss Weston that I called to see if she wished to ride to night; but, as she has gone to the station, that may give her a sufficient ride."

John walked from the house with a sad heart, so very, very sad, and his thoughts were troubled beyond all ability that he had to arrange them.

At the same moment Miriam was walking home along the old road. Her heart was also sad, and her thoughts were troubled. For a moment her attention was attracted by a horrible, hissing, portable engine, that some threshers were moving. Then she went on as before. When she was in front of the tavern, beside the brink of "Bloody hill," she saw a carriage approaching her. She recognized the horse as belonging to Mr. Harper. Miss Weston was driving. Miriam bowed, but Miss Weston did not appear to see her. She passed on.

Once Miriam looked after the carriage. It was near the engine. The horse reared in front of the frightening thing, and, turning, dashed toward her, with the lines under his heels. "He will go from the road over the hill, and kill her," thought Miriam. There was but little time for thought, and Miriam, taking a thin shawl from her shoulders, awaited the coming of the infuriated animal. What could she do? She could try.

It was a bad moment; the horse was almost on her; she raised the shawl and threw it over his head. He reared and plunged. Miriam was seen to rise into the air. Then the horse and the girl fell together to the earth. The carriage was overturned. Some men from the tavern rushed to the scene, and held down the head of the struggling animal.

Miss Weston was taken from the wreck uninjured. Miriam was picked up insensible, and carried to the tavern, and the doctor from the village sent for. When he came Miriam had recovered consciousness, and was being well-cared for by the tavern-keeper's wife. He said: "There is no serious injury; her right shoulder is dislocated, and the horse's iron shoe has made a deep flesh wound on her forehead."

When Miriam was taken to her home and placed on her own bed one of the first persons who called was John Thornton. He knelt beside her, and, taking her hand in his, he said: "Miriam, will you forgive me?" She answered: "Yes, John."

That was all that was ever said about it. Miss Weston's name was never mentioned by either of them.

In after years when John Thornton pressed his lips to the white scar on Miriam's forehead, and saw the look of joy in her face, he felt happy, and rejoiced that he had such a wife.—*Chicago News.*

How Vast Fortunes Have Been Made.

THE EVILS THEY THREATEN THE COUNTRY.

The following is extracted from the speech of Hon. John H. Reagan, of Texas, in the U. S. Senate:—

"Mr. President, up to 1860 there were very few men, in fact I believe there were but two in this country, whose fortunes were valued by millions—Stephen Girard and John Jacob Astor. If there were others, I do not remember them.

Up to that time the wealth of this country was more equally distributed among the people than in any other country beneath the sun. Up to that time the enjoyment of the wealth produced by labor, enterprise, and capital was more equally enjoyed by the American people than anywhere else, so far as my knowledge goes, either in modern or ancient times. Since that time, and within the last thirty years a class of men have acquired fortunes ranging from one million to two hundred million dollars apiece.

Mr. President, how did this come about? Was it the result of equal laws, of just legislation? Count $100,000,000 if you can. Imagine if you can any man trying to earn the tenth part of $100,000,000 by fair enterprise, by successful enterprise.—It is not in human capability without the aid of accidental circumstances or class legislation to make any such sums of money.

When we come to the inquiry how these vast fortunes are made we have only to go to the legislation of Congress to find the reason for it. Vast subsidies to railroads; the transfer of countless millions by protective tariffs, syndicates, trusts, combinations of capital against labor, for the purpose of extorting extraordinary prices for given articles of commerce.

These are the means, to a large extent, by which these immense fortunes have been made; these are the means by which this vast inequality in the condition of the people of the country has been produced; these are the means which have loaded down the farmers of this country with mortgages and debt; these are the means which have impoverished even the farmers of New England, where they are blessed with this class legislation for their manufacturers; these are the means which have loaded down with mortgages and debt the farmers of Pennsylvania, a great and prosperous State given over to protection; these are the means which have made the whole West almost a land of mortgaged farms; these are the means which have to so large an extent impoverished the great mass of the people so that they are no longer able to pay their debts, and with the hardest struggle they can make, find it difficult to support themselves and their families.

While this is so, we find in the localities where manufacturing is carried on fortunes piled upon fortunes, wealth piled upon wealth, millionaires multiplied by millionaires. The Senator from Mississippi deprecated communism; the Senator from Connecticut deprecated communism. When the country is given over to a class who use the Government as an instrument to enrich the few by impoverishing the many, we have reached the most dangerous phase of communism, and, unfortunately in this, as in other cases known to history, the men who are reaping the advantages of class legislation will neither listen to reason nor to argument, but answer them with contempt.

Mr. President, the royal family of France, the nobility of France, the priesthood of France, before 1792 could never be made to hear reason. They oppressed the impoverished, and degraded the French people.—The cries of the people were not heard.—Gentlemen who are using this government to throw the wealth of this country into the hands of a few persons, to throw the estimated sixty-one billions of dollars of wealth, as suggested by the Senator from Colorado, Mr. Teller, into the hands of one hundred thousand men had better read history and take some of its warnings to themselves. They had better look at current facts in this country to-day, and see that agriculture and labor are organizing themselves to assert their rights, and when gentlemen have driven this class of our people to desperation they will find that human beings and votes count more than dollars, even if they are counted by the millions.

Now look at the contrast between 1860, when the government was administered by the democratic party, and its condition now after twenty-six years of republican rule.—In 1860 the general wealth of the country was distributed among the masses of the people with only two or three millionaires. In 1890 a few thousand bloated bondholders and corporations own the whole earth, and rule the country by their combined monopolies and trusts! Some of them own as much as two or three hundred millions of dollars each, with mortgages upon the lands of millions of farmers in the east and west. Can such an accumulation of wealth and power in the hands of the few against the many be permitted to longer grow without producing in this country precisely the results that grew from the alike causes out of the French revolution of 1792?

A Permanent Cure.

For years I was troubled with the most malignant type of Chronic Blood Trouble. After trying various other remedies, without getting any benefit, I was induced by Joe Schell, a barber, who has since moved to St. Louis, and who was cured by Swift's Specific of a Constitutional Blood Trouble, to take S. S. S. A few bottles cured me permanently. I also consider S. S. S. the best tonic I ever saw. While taking it my weight increased and my health improved in every way. I have recommended S.S.S. to several friends, and in every case they were satisfied with the results.

S. A. WRIGHT,
Midway, Pa.

A Mass of Sores.

I am so grateful for the beneficial results obtained from using S. S. S. that I want to add my testimony to that already published, for the public good. I was a mass of sores before using, but am now entirely cured.

C. McCARTHY,
St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Jack—How is it, Algy—do you like married life as well as you did club life?

Algy—Yes; about the same.

Jack—As I remember it, Algy, you never cared much for club life.

Algy—No; never cared about it.—*San Francisco Wasp.*

The First Symptoms of Death.

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidences of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it *must* be purified to avoid death. Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixir has *never* failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under positive guarantee by P.T. Allen, Druggist, Staunton, Va

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

FALL MILLINERY — MATERIALS— TRIMMINGS—NOVELTY DRESS GOODS—STYLES IN MAKING.

[From our Female Fashion Reporter.]

The prominence of heliotrope is made apparent by felts in that color, the pale shades being exponents of much that is novel and delicate. New felts in Nile green are equally striking, and while on the subject of Fall colors, the russet shades, dark green and dark blue deserve mention as unusually stylish. There is a moderate proportion of conservative brown and the piles of black felts on wholesale counters show the prolonged employment of this valuable contrast in dress. Nothing has been found to replace velvet as the material for dress bonnets and it comes in all new colors with a large complement of plush that is often in Astrakhan weave in compliance with the prominence of such peculiarity in other departments.

CAPOTES

range in size from extremely small ones to those of quite large size, but it is easy to predict much more style in the former than the latter. Some shapes point sharply over the forehead and others show a brim which commencing as a coronet, turns again upwards and outwards with peculiar effect. Small round hats are a varied tribe, some with extremely low crowns and narrow brims which may turn upwards or downwards in variety of contour as to special detail; the assortment of wide brimmed felts is large and like summer straws, generally project in front and are narrow at the back, while there is also the customary supply of turbans and English walking hats with a renewed complement this season of toques. In ribbons there is choice among narrow velvet, double faced satin, heavy gros grain or brocaded, from quite narrow to very wide and though contrasts are seen, yet there are self colored and in greater novelty, brocades in gilt or silver, the latter being at times very freely used because so much more refined than gilt. Ostrich feathers prepared in an entirely new method are destined to achieve much popularity. Stripped from the quill, they are then pasted in artificial shapes, chiefly pompons or bands and thus form convenient garnitures. Skeleton toques made of these feather bands replace the summer ones outlined by small flowers and such trimming will be equally well adapted to small hats for young ladies or capotes worn by matrons.

POMPONS

will give a unique and becoming finish, but here the coming rage for Prince of Wales tips will interfere, an equal popularity being in store for bands of ostrich tips curled in Prince of Wales style. With a desired fluffiness they will adorn wide brimmed hats and add to the general effect of fluffiness which is to characterize dress this winter. Bands of fur are likewise a coveted ornamentation, especially otter with the little animal's head a centre piece. Small independent heads are shown as ornaments and insects made in fur with metal legs, eyes and antennae and celluloid wings are almost an absurd concession to the present popularity of fur.

DRESS MATERIALS

as shown by Lord and Taylor are characterized by great boldness in pattern and frequently likewise a roughness in surface. As e[illegible]ts of the former, come wools in enormous plaids or in circular or oblong figures while a stylish roughness is obtained by Astrakhan weaves, large bourette fleckings or in camel's hair materials, by very long hairs lying thick on the body of the goods. Large plaids are outlined by Astrakhan curlings or the latter may form the large oval or circular spots to which allusion has been made and hairy tuftings perform a similar office. Bourette dottings produce a certain vagueness that is pleasing because it oftens outlines, and patterns of the size at present in vogue, if not somewhat softened, would in truth be intolerable. But not unfrequently an Astrakhan weave when placed in large designs, does not sharply outline them, but seems rather to have come accidentally into position and long hairs lying about give a kindred effect. Colors moreover blend gently where surfaces are rough, and as rather sombre hues in these special lines are employed, considerable modification results.

The market nevertheless is well supplied with dress goods showing

BRIGHT COLORS

but here, the surfaces are smooth and often in Henrietta weave. Clan plaids are conspicuous and the very large circular or oval spots which are equally a feature of the season. Entire dresses made in plaids on the bias have proved so effective during summer for tall and slender women that they will be repeated in winter materials and the eye having grown accustomed to large figures in India silks and satines, will easily tolerate them in wools or heavier silken fabrics. But for manifest reasons, the class of persons who can wear costumes in such fabrics is limited and the majority need a combination of plain goods which frequently composes almost the whole dress with skirt panels only and some corresponding touches on the corsage, of large designs. In order to exhibit properly these mammoth figures, material must hang plainly and therefore most of the new illustrations sent to dressmakers show the drapery in a measure wrapped about the figure or else falling entirely plain. Basques are still very short and slight loopings on one side of the skirt in Marguerite style, do not interfere with the general appearance of simplicity.

INDEPENDENT BODICES

will be in vogue as shown by importations of velvet in appropriate lengths on which the outer portions of sleeves, cuffs and collar are richly embroidered in self color or contrasts. These are to be worn with fine wool or silk skirts and are the forerunners of coming varieties in corsages separate from skirts. "Theatre waists" are always popular in winter because they are dressy, while the skirts worn with them may have done hard service and therefore be conveniently utilized at places of amusement where injury by long sitting is not a matter of consequence, since, except in boxes, the lower part of the costume does not show.

ROSALIND MAY.

WINONA, MISS., Jan. 10, 1890.

Mr. Wallace O'Leary:

Dear Sir—I feel that I am in gratitude bound to tell you how the Microbe Killer has benefitted me. For several years past I have been a great sufferer from indigestion and chronic diarrhœa and general nervous prostration. After having taken two jugs of Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer I find myself restored to health in my nerves and digestion, and can eat vegetables without suffering any trouble. I most earnestly recommend it to all sufferers in that line as the best remedy I have ever found and will testify the same to any one who wishes to hear from me, as I have lived here in this town for ten years and have a very extensive acquaintance. Hoping all may be benefitted by this truly wonderful remedy, I remain

Yours truly,
WM. M. COGHILL.

For sale by N. Wayt & Bro., Staunton, Va.

Would Love Him Long.

"Oh, wilt thou love me long, my dear?"
She gazed upon his form so tall.
"Of course, I'll have to love thee long,
If e'er I love thee, Jake, at all!"

You are after all what you are. Deck yourself in a wig with a thousand locks; ensconce your legs in buskins an ell high; you still remain just what you are.—Goethe.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE TARIFF BILL.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO AND FRUIT BRANDY.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* under date of the 8th instant, says:

ITS VIRTUE—ITS INIQUITY.

Speaking of the tariff bill to-day Senator Vance said: "It is the worst measure ever passed, but, strange to say, its virtue is its iniquity. It will rouse the country, however, and that is about the only consolation we have."

The poor southern Republicans in the House have been badly left. Their party is in full possession of all the branches of the Government, and yet in spite of the positive promises made by the leaders to remove the tax on tobacco and fruit brandies nothing in this direction has been done. The bill as it passed the House provided for the abolition of half the tax on smoking and chewing tobacco, but the Senate struck out that clause in short order, even though the southern Republicans mildly protested and begged that the clause should be restored. The Senate knew that the Government would have an enormous deficit to make good on account of the pauper-pension law which the southern Republican congressmen voted for so willingly, and they therefore could not think of letting go the revenue that is derived from the tobacco-tax.

NO CHANGE MADE.

The tax is to remain and the spies are to continue to molest the people in Virginia and North Carolina. The Mills tariff, bill had it become a law, would have wiped out all of the tax on smoking- and chewing-tobacco. It was a measure that would have afforded practically all the relief desired in the tobacco-growing sections at the time. But the Republicans saw fit to reject the bill. They said: "Just wait until we get in power in all branches of the Government and we will show you how to swipe the tobacco." Well, they are in power, and the tobacco-tax—all of it, with not a single change in the law—is to be collected right along, and money wrung mostly from the pockets of the southern people is to go into the pockets of bummers, who under the patronage of the Grand Army of the Republic have been taken into the fold just as if they deserved pensions the same as the men who fought and are meritorious.

STEALS DENOUNCED.

Prominent ex-soldiers of the Union have denounced these steals, and yet southern Republicans have defrauded their own people of relief in order to help these Treasury robbers who are to receive the benefits of the pauper-pension law. If the southern Republicans can face their constituents this fall and not lose hundreds of thousands of votes, then the voters of the South must be a patient and forgiving set.

The Democrats of Virginia and North Carolina will have some splendid texts in the campaign this year. They ought to be able to scorch the Republicans on account of the failure to reduce the tobacco-tax.

Jenny Rejuvenated.

THE MAJOR TELLS A GOOD MULE STORY OF BEFO' AND AFTER THE WAR.

"How long do mules live?" repeated the major as he placed his feet on the railing of the hotel veranda and blew into the air slowly and reflectively a vast cloud of fragrant tobacco smoke. "Well, I don't know. I never saw a mule die, and I never saw a dead mule. But for all that I'm hardly prepared to say that they live forever."

"Tell us about Col. Waterman's mule," broke in the doctor, extracting a beautiful meerschaum from its case. "I think none of the others have ever heard that story, and I assure you, gentlemen, it is as good as a fish story."

"It's not much of a story, and it's true. At the beginning of the war Col. Waterman had an old mule by the name of Jenny. As the colonel had an opportunity to sell the animal at a good figure he did so. To be sure Jenny had been in his family so many years that she seemed like a member of it, but $30 is not to be sneezed at for an old mule, so the colonel put all sentimental feelings aside and let her go for $30."

"That was just before the war?" queried the landlord, standing in the door.

"Yes, just before the war," continued the major.

"In the exciting times which followed of course old Jenny was entirely forgotten.—About ten years after the war was all over the colonel concluded he would like a young, lively mule. After a great deal of experimenting he bought one that just suited him. Among other good qualities it looked just as Jenny did when she was young. The colonel's son Frank happened to come home on a visit a day or two after the purchase. The morning after his arrival he wandered out to the stable to see the new mule. In about ten minutes he returned and asked, 'Father, what did you pay for that mule?'

"'Seventy-five dollars,' replied the colonel.

Frank burst out laughing and exclaimed, "That's just $45 more than you sold her for!'

"And sure enough the colonel's young mule was none other than old Jennie."

"I never thought to ask you," said the doctor, relighting his pipe, "whether Jenny is still alive or not."

"She was a year ago," replied the major promptly, "but was beginning to look a little weary. There's no way," he added moralizingly, "of telling the age either of a mule or a negro."—*Chicago Herald.*

ROCK HILL, S. C., March 24, 1890.

Dr. J. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.:

I have been almost a life long sufferer from hereditary asthma, and after trying all known remedies from the patent medicine catalogue, and a great many physicians, I had almost given up when you recommended the Microbe Killer, last December, and I have not had a paroxysm since.—Wouldn't take $100.00 for the good it has done me.

Yours truly,
JAMES A. GILES.

For sale by N. Wayt & Bro., Staunton, Va.

Jack: I say, Marie, if 32 degrees is the freezing point, I wonder what the squeezing point is?

Marie: I don't know, Jack; possibly two in the shade.

No Not Suffer Any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statements correct. For sale by Philip T. Allen, Staunton, Va.

Whoever is conscious of faithful earnest effort should regard his temporary failures with a calm and untroubled spirit. Regret them he must, learn lessons from them he may, but to sink into despair because of them is both unreasonable and unmanly.

That Terrible Cough

In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, raising phlegm, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, chilliness in the evening or sweats at night, all or any of these things are the first stages of consumption. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy *will* cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a *positive* guarantee by Philip T. Allen, Staunton, Va.

Soon or late, to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flowers shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in Heaven.
—J. G. Whittier.

He—The fools are not all dead yet.

She—That's as true as you live.—*Peabody Press.*