Staunton Spectator.

RICHARD MAUZY,
Editor and Proprietor.

$2.00 A YEAR.

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

Staunton Spectator.

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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,
feb17, '88-tf Staunton, Va.

G. C. BRUCE,
Civil and Mining Engineer, and Contractor for Public Works,
STAUNTON, VA.
BRIDGES and MINING A SPECIALTY. Railways 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,
98 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.

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

WILLIAM PATRICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Will practice in the Courts of Augusta an adjoining counties. Special attention paid t collections. may8 '89-1

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 103 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 Laboratory 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, VA
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—

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.

WHAT IS COMING ON FOR MANY MILES AROUND? AN EYE OPENER TO THE EYE AVE MORE
One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. 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 on 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. L. 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

HUNDREDS of WOMEN are KILLING Themselves
By running Dirty, Rattling Sewing Machines. Look to this matter and if your machine needs cleaning or repairing, take it from the stand and bring it to
E. WRIGHT,
No. 107 E. MAIN ST., STAUNTON, VA.
I have had over 17 years' experience at manufacturing and repairing sewing machines and guarantee entire satisfaction.
E. WRIGHT,
Agent for the Celebrated New Home Sewing Machine, 107 E. Main Street.
aug 27—1y Staunton, Va.

PANTOPS ACADEMY
(Near CHARLOTTESVIE,
For Boys and Young Men. Has unequaled advantages in healthful climate, thorough teaching, kindly home influence, and new improved buildings, including large gymnasium. Send for Catalogue.
JOHN E. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal;
aug 6—8t

NOTHING SUCCEEDS 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. —LEAVE.—	DAILY. Express. No. 3.	Express. No. 1.	Daily except Sunday Loc. Acc. No. 5.
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	11.06 "	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	2.59 "	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.	12.40 noon	
Chattanooga	6.50 A. M.	7.40 P. M.	
Memphis	6.30 P. M.	6.35 A. M.	
Atlanta	12.30 P. M.	5.35 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, Pen Mar, 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 Line Richmond & Alleghany Railroad.

At Roanoke, with Norfolk & Western 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 "	7.41 "	
Buena Vista	9.17 "	7.46 "	
Basic City	10.50 "	9.30 "	
Grottoes	11.18 "	10.00 "	
Elkton	11.52 "	10.33 "	
Shenandoah	12.10 A. M.	10.50 "	6.30 A. M.
Luray	12.50 "	11.30 "	7.10 "
Riverton	1.50 "	12.45 P. M.	8.16 "
Berryville	2.33 "	1.22 "	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.	6.50 "
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 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. 5 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.	118.* Ex'p	442. mix.	444‡ mix.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M	P. M.
Lv. Lexington	5 50	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 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 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 30 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 05 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 Pittsburg 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. 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 30 p m	11 00 a m
Lv Charlottesville	2 50 p m	3 05 a m
Lv Basic City	4 01 p m	4 03 a m
Lv Waynesboro' J	4 03 p m	4 06 a m
Lv Staunton	4 32 p m	4 34 a m
Lv Goshen	5 50 p m	5 46 a m
Lv Clifton Forge	6 50 p m	5 45 a m
Lv Covington	.....	6 47 p m
Lv White Sulphur	.....	6 54 a m
Lv Ronceverte	.....	7 12 a m
Lv Hinton	.....	8 20 a m
Lv Charleston	.....	11 25 a m
Ar Huntington	.....	1 00 p m
Ar Maysville	.....	4 05 p m
Ar Cincinnati	.....	6 15 p m
Ar Indianapolis	.....	11 15 p m
Ar Chicago	.....	7 30 a m
Ar St Louis	.....	7 30 a m
Ar Lexington	.....	5 35 p m
Ar Louisville	.....	9 03 p m
Ar Nashville	.....	6 50 a m
Ar Memphis	.....	2 40 p m
Ar New Orleans	.....	7 00 a 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
Lv Huntington	.....	11 25 p m
Ar Charleston	.....	12 50 a m
Ar Hinton	.....	3 55 a m
Ar Ronceverte	.....	5 07 a m
Ar White Sulphur	.....	5 30 a m
	No. 6.	
Ar Covington	.....	9 43 p m
Ar Clifton Forge	6 35 a m	10 15 p m
Ar Staunton	9 00 a m	9 36 a m
Ar Waynesboro Ju	9 28 a m	10 02 a m
Ar Charlottesville	10 35 a m	10 55 a m
Ar Washington	.....	2 48 p m
Ar Baltimore	.....	3 50 p m
Ar Philadelphia	.....	6 15 p m
Ar New York	.....	9 20 p m
Lv Charlottesville	.....	11 10 a m
Ar Gordonsville	.....	12 04 n'n
Lv Richmond	.....	1 20 p m
Ar Newport News	.....	5 55 p m
Ar Old Point Com	.....	6 30 p m
Ar Norfolk	.....	6 55 p m
Arr Lexington, Va	.....	12 01 n' n
Ar Lynchburg	.....	11 55 a m
Ar Danville	.....	6 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. Also 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 3d 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.

THE OLD MANSINGS.

There's a wobble in the jingle and a stumble in the metre,
And the accent might be clearer and the volume be completer,
And there might be much improvement in stress and intonation;
And a polish might be added to the crude pronunciation;
But there's music, like the harper played before the ancient kings,
When the old man takes the fiddle and goes feeling for the strings,
There is laughter choked with tear drops when the old man sings.

And we form a ring about him, and we place him in the middle
And he hugs up to his withered cheek the poor old broken fiddle,
And a smile comes on his features as he hears the string's vibration,
And he sings the song of long ago with faltering intonation;
And phantoms from the distant past his broken music brings,
And trooping from their dusty graves come long-forgotten things,
When he tunes the ancient fiddle and the old man sings.

We let the broken man play upon the broken fiddle,
And we press around to hear him, as he sits there in the middle;
The sound of many wedding bells in all the music surges—
Then we hear their clamor smothered by the sound of funeral dirges.
'Tis the story of his lifetime that in the music rings—
And every life's a blind man's tune that's played on broken strings—
And so we sit in silence while the old man sings.

—Yankee Blade.

A MEMORY OF THE OLD FARM.

If you've been a happy rover
Through the fields of fragrant clover,
Where life is all a simple round of bliss,
When at eve the sun is sinking
And the stars are faintly winking
You can call to mind a picture such as this;

Hark! the cows are homeward roaming
Through the woodland pasture gloaming.
I can hear them gently lowing through the dells,
And from out the bosky dingle
Comes the softly tangled jingle
And the oft-repeated echo of the bells.

Strange how memory will fling her
Arms about some scenes we bring her,
And the fleeting years but make them stronger grow;
Though I wander far and sadly
From that dear old home, how gladly
I recall the cherished scenes of long ago.

Hark! the cows are homeward roaming
Through the woodland pasture's gloaming,
I can hear them gently lowing through the dells,
And from out the bosky dingle
Comes the softly tangled jingle
And the oft-repeated echo of the bells.

—Chicago Evening Post.

Senator Carlisle, of Kentucky, on the Tariff Bill.

On Tuesday of last week, Sept. 30th, Senator Carlisle, of Kentucky, made a speech in the Senate on the Tariff Bill which, as reported in the Baltimore *Sun*, was as follows:—

"The conference report on the tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Carlisle addressed the Senate. He would not, he said, attempt to discuss the economic theory of the bill. It was now about to pass entirely from the hands of the Senate and beyond its control, and a discussion of the question could not be undertaken without neglecting the last opportunity to state as accurately as possible what the main provisions of the measure were and what would be its probable effect on taxation.—It was not his purpose to attempt to state the effect of the measure on the public revenue, because it would be impossible to do so with any degree of accuracy. But he could state approximately what its effect on taxation would be.

In the statement made by the finance committee when the bill was reported the reduction of revenue had been given as $71,000,000 under the House bill and $60,000,000 under the Senate bill. Of the $60,000,000 reduction (from articles placed on the free list) nearly $56,000,000 came from sugar and molassas, leaving only between four and five millions as the reduction occasioned by the removal of other articles from the dutiable list. He asserted that the bill as it now stood (excepting sugar and molassee) removed from the free list and placed on the dutiable list more than it took from the dutiable list and placed on the free list. He also asserted that the bill would reduce the revenues and increase the taxation; that while it would not increase the revenues, it would increase the taxation of the people very many times the amount by increasing the prices of the articles of similar domestic production. If it were true that the revenue that would be derived under the conference bill (on the basis of the importations of 1889) would be over $225,000,000, then the average rate of duty on dutiable articles would be 57 7-10 per cent., without taking into account the effect of the ninth section of the administrative bill, which would add from four to five per cent. Unless all his calculations were at fault, the average rate of duty under the conference bill and the administrative bill on dutiable articles would be sixty per cent. instead of 45½ per cent. under existing law. If the Senator from Rhode Island would take the articles now on the dutiable list and deduct sugar and molassos from them he would find that the average rate of duty under existing law was a little over 41 per cent., while the average rate of duty on the same articles under the conference bill would be sixty per cent.

Mr. Carlisle went on to give figures as to the increased taxation under the conference bill, stating it to be in the iron and steel schedule ten millions, in the woolen schedule fourteen millions, in the cotton schedule two millions, in the flax and linen schedule five millions, on tin-plate $8,735,000, and on tin in pigs or bars $1,357,000.

THE EFFECT OF THE BILL.

No man, he said, could predict what the effect of that enormous increase of taxation would be, nor could any man predict precisely what its effect would be on the revenues of the government. All that they knew was that the very purpose—the sole purpose and object—of such increased taxation on these necessary articles was to increase the price of domestic products, so as to enable new industries to be established in some cases, and to enable, in other cases, old industries to realize larger profits. But, in order to compensate for that enormous increase of taxation on the tools and implements of trade, and on cotton, woolen and linen clothing, a tax of two cents a pound (amounting to $5,800,000) was to be taken off tobacco. The removal of that tax would relieve no man and be beneficial to nobody except the manufacturers and retailers of tobacco, who would divide that two cents between them. No producer of tobacco and no consumer of tobacco would be benefited to the extent of one mill. Coming to the question of the bounty on sugar, 1¾ cents per pound or sugar polarizing up to 90 per cent. and two cents on sugar polarizing over 90 per cent., he said that that bounty would amount, on the basis of the present production, to between seven and eight millions a year. This was the first time, he said, in the history of the country that it was proposed to pay out of the public treasury a bounty to a domestic producer. But no part of the bounty, he asserted, would be paid to the grower of the beet or sorghum or cane; every dollar of it would go to the sugar manufacturer. It might be said, however, that the producer would receive a higher price for his produce.—That, he declared, could not be, for, in the first place, the farmer could not control the prices of his products and in the second place the manufacturer of the beet sugar would be compelled to sell his sugar in the open market in competition with the sugar made from cane and sorghum, and could not afford to pay to the farmer one cent more for his beets than their value as compared with the value of other substances from which sugar is made; nor would the consumer, he said, receive any benefit from the bounty. He would not get his sugar one cent cheaper than he would get it if there was no bounty paid, for the bounty-paid sugar would sell in the markets at the same price precisely as the duty-paid refined sugar coming from other countries. It was an entirely new departure in the application of the principle of protection in this country, and was copied from the paternal governments of Europe. It did not apply equally to all the people of the United States because there was a large area of the country in which cane, sorghum or beet could not be produced. The advantage of the bounty would be confined to those who make sugar from the cane grown in Louisiana, the sorghum grown in Kansas and the beet grown in the Northwest. There was, therefore, no possible ground on which the constitutionality of that provision could be maintained except the ground that Congress had the right to impose taxes to raise revenue for the purpose of promoting the general welfare, and that the proposed bounty was such a proposition. It required no constitutional prohibition to invalidate such a law because it was a violation of the terms of every social compact in a free country.

The courts had invariably held that no State Legislature could authorize a county or municipality to impose taxes for the purpose of encouraging manufactures or any other industrial pursuits. If the States could not do it, with unlimited powers of taxing, how, Mr. Carlisle asked, could the general government do it? On this point Mr. Carlisle quoted at length from writers on jurisprudence and from decisions of courts in several States to the effect that taxation for private purposes was not taxation, but plunder. Among his citations was one from a decision in 58th Maine, where the question was whether counties had the right to tax themselves to enable corporations to carry on manufactures of various kinds, and where the court said that such a law would be for the benefit of the donee, but could not be for the benefit of the people.

RETALIATION NOT RECIPROCITY.

Having disposed of the legal points involved, he said that the bill, having put sugar on the free list and provided for a bounty to home producers, permitted the President to impose the duty on sugar unless the governments of sugar-producing countries on this hemisphere "should do something that would be satisfactory to his excellency." It was proposed not to enact a law that should take effect on the happening or not happening of a particular event, or occurrence or fact specified and defined in the law itself, (which he conceded could be done,) but it was a proposition to confide to the judgment or caprice of the President alone the determination not merely of certain facts defined in the law, but of the results and effects of those facts and circumstances. The amendment offered by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) had been substantially correct, but the amendment reported from the finance committee and embodied in the bill was not reciprocity; it was retaliation pure and simple. No form of words could disguise its true character. Coffee, tea and hides had been on the free list for many years, and had been put there for the benefit of the people of the United States, and not as an act of favoritism or friendship to any foreign country producing them. Sugar and molasses had been put on the free list in the pending bill, on the sole and distinct ground that it would be for the benefit of the people of the United States—the consumers—without any relation whatever to the question of reciprocity with other nations. The proposition was one to retaliate on the people of the United States by imposing a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea, 3 cents a pound on coffee and from 35 to 59 per cent. on sugar unless China, Japan, Brazil and Spain should do certain things over which the consumers in the United States had no control. Mr. Carlisle referred to the inconsistency of putting sugar on the free list because the United States did not produce a large proportion of the amount consumed here and putting a high tax on tin-plate because the United States did not produce any of it. He also ridiculed the pretension of opening South American markets to the agricultural products of the United States.

The Party Issues.

The republicans of three New England States have held their conventions this week, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. In each of these States the republicans declare emphatically and without reservation in favor of the pending Federal Election bill, and there can be no doubt that the conventions accurately reflect republican sentiment.—*Boston Traveller.*

That is precisely the state of the case as confessed by a leading republican paper. The issues in the next campaign are to be those embodied in the programme of Reed, Quay, Dudley and other extremists, including the Force bill and the other revolutionary measures proposed in the present Congress. The government is to be completely subverted and the liberties of the people placed at extreme hazard, if not completely destroyed. The republicans intend, if possible, to hold the power they now have at all hazards and regardless of consequences to the country.

The democrats of the country may at once understand these extreme measures to be the issue the republicans intend to present in November next and in 1892, and prepare to meet them face to face. New England republicanism endorses all of Reed's iniquitous ruling in the House and all of his infamous measures of oppression, and the party will do likewise in all of their conventions.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

Lead Poison

I am a painter by trade. Three years ago I had a bad case of lead poison, caused by using rubber paint. I was cured in a short time by using S. S. S. The medicine drove the poison through the pores of the skin. When I first commenced taking S. S. S. my system was so saturated with poison that my underclothes were colored by the paint being worked by the medicine through the pores of my skin. I was cured entirely by S. S. S. I took nothing else, and I have had no return since.
C. PARK