# Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1891.


## Cleveland's Position as we Understand it

Our understanding of Cleveland's position is that he has no desire to be a candidate for the Presidency on his own personal account, as he has nothing to gain by it, as it would not add anything to the honors already conferred upon him, whilst it would be attended necessarily with many cares and responsibilities and much unpleasantness. He has a desire for the success of tariff-reform, with which his name and fame are so intimately connected, and the triumph of the principles and policy of the Democratic party, of which he is such an able advocate and such a conspicuous member, and he wishes the party to select that man who would receive the strongest and most united support of the party so as more certainly to secure the success of the party. He does not seek the nomination, and acts upon the true policy that for an office of such dignity and importance, the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. If the party, with an approximation to unanimity, should tender him the nomination, believing him to be the strongest man, he would accept it, but we do not believe that he would allow his name to be presented in the convention if he thought it would create any material dissension in the party. He has no personal reason to desire the nomination, but if he should be the decided choice of the party, it would be his patriotic duty to sacrifice his personal wishes, and to accept the nomination.

## What Cleveland Himself Says.

THE STATEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON POST WITHOUT TRUTH OR AUTHORITY.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* in that paper of Saturday last says: "I called on ex-President Grover Cleveland Friday and showed him an article published in the Washington *Post* which stated most emphatically and purported to be given on the best authority that Mr. Cleveland would not suffer his name to be used as a candidate in the next Presidential campaign, and that he was about to write a letter to that effect.

The despatch said further that a caucus of his friends had been held with a view to uniting upon some other democrat for 1892, as all persuasion had failed with Mr. Cleveland.

When I showed this to the distinguished leader of his party, he thought it of so little importance that he at first declined to be interviewed on the matter. I pointed out that the article would be copied all over the country, and Mr. Cleveland then consented to reply to my questions.

HIS CAREFUL STATEMENTS.

I asked him if he intended to write the letter referred to. The following are Mr. Cleveland's words, which I took down in shorthand and then read over to him. Mr. Cleveland said my notes were correct:—

"I have never had such an intention. In point of fact, I am not giving very much thought to the matter stated in the despatch you show me. I have not said anything in public or private to lead any one to believe that I am anxious to obtain a renomination to the Presidency.

"My ideas on that subject are quite well understood by all with whom I have conversed and who are at all entitled to be called my friends.

"If it be true that there has been a consultation of my democratic friends at which conference my name was mentioned I know nothing about it.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE PARTY.

"I may say that I have such confidence in the unselfish democracy of my friends that whatever they may determine on I am sure will be for the good of the party. I have not expressed to them any settled determination touching my relations to the next campaign, and there has, therefore, been no occasion for them to attempt to have me change such a determination."

The late Duke of Bedford made the twelfth peer to commit suicide during this century.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, who is in Berlin, found less poverty and drunkenness in Germany than in England.

One hundred and seventeen miners were killed by an explosion in the Spring Hill coal mines, Novia Scotia, Saturday.

The census office states that the centre of population in the United States is now in Southern Indiana.

Vice-President Morton is going with his family to Augusta, Ga., where he will leave his wife and children for a stay through the coming month.

One of the Italian government organs at Rome says the Pope has summoned Cardinal Gibbons to that city for a conference on church questions in the United States.

Mr. Simpson, Congressman-elect from Kansas, thinks that the republican party is dead, and certainly that it cannot recover its lost ground in Kansas.

The list of dead in the Spring Hill Mine disaster in Nova Scotia on Saturday is given at 110. There is a movement on foot for the relief of the 54 widows and 161 orphans left by the victims.

Six Knight Dickerson, of Chicago, upon whose body a square foot of skin, taken from the arms of his brother Knights, was grafted three weeds ago, died Monday of exhaustion.

At Columbus, Ohio, Monday, Col. W. J. Elliott, editor of the Capitol, shot and instantly killed Albert Osborne, city editor of the Sunday World. W. L. Hughes, an old gentleman who was standing near, was killed by a stray bullet. The shooting was the result of newspaper slanders.

The Wisconsin Legislature Thursday passed the joint resolution opposing the bill in Congress for the unlimited coinage of silver. The Senate voted unanimously for it. In the Assembly two republicans—one united labor and one democrat—voted against it.

Mr. Cleveland says he is not now and never has been a candidate for the nomination for the presidency in the sense of actively seeking such a nomination, while his friends feel assured that he is always ready to serve the people and to help the party of popular self-government to succeed.

THE COUNTRY will pay more in pensions next year than it costs Russia and France to support their immense standing armies.

And it is stoutly asserted that over forty per cent of this vast expenditure is fraudulent.

Bounty jumpers, deserters and Confederate soldiers have been solicited by pension attorneys in Washington to make application for Uncle Sam's money.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## Coming From Winter Quarters.

Wheat and grass have come from under their winter covering of snow with all the appearance of having entered upon the stage after passing through winter quarters. The season was beneficial every way to these crops in our section of country. The surface was rather dryer than desirable when the first snow fell, but the continuance in falling at intervals with moderate thawing supplied sufficient moisture through the seven weeks of duration. The life of these crops, as they passed through the winter, was one of the kindest nursing of nature. Warmth and moisture were supplied instead of bareness of covering and crisping dry winds that often cut the hopes of producers short ere the genial spring and warm sun come to do their part. Stifled roots in hard cold soil will not now exhaust the benefits of many showers and weeks of early spring time to obtain a growing start for the plants. They are already putting on a full coat of lively green on stalks of unmistakable strength.

A good large crop of wheat would diffuse as many blessings in our country as any other boon of the kind which can come to reward the toil of the farmer. We speak unreservedly in estimating the value of the blessing in a good yield, even under the possibility of lower prices for the cereal, about which, however, there are no unfavorable evidences pointing in that direction.

We have no recollection of having ever observed fairer prospects at this time of the growing season for wheat and grass than are now presented in our Valley country. The increase of merchant-milling establishments, especially as they are to be observed in Staunton and Augusta county, will create a still livelier home market for our steadily-increasing production, and altogether the wheat-growers of Augusta and adjoining counties have as cheerful prospects before them for rewards in producing this cereal as have their brethren elsewhere, including the fruitful western fields.

The town-builders and the men planting manufacturing industries, should remember that the milling enterprises are a class which should receive from them early and careful attention. A country as capable as is ours of producing raw material should receive that attention which secures for it all the necessary manufacturing facilities to shape that material into supplies to meet the consumption demanded. The demand for bread-stuffs is largely increasing and will continue to grow. It will not only be wise to make the flour necessary for home demand, but it will be equally so to become extensive exporters. A commercial center with a full share of trade in bringing in wheat and sending out flour, is one of strength and stability—of enlarging prospects, inviting its people to the highest aims.

In looking over our grain- and grass-fields, as they are now coming out of winter quarters, reflections like those in which we are now indulging involuntary spring up. They open the way to the cheerfully-hoped-for future that shall be rich in its blessings for the toiling men who cultivate the soil.

## Reciprocity and Protection.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State during President Grant's administration, in a recent interview expresses unequivocally his views on reciprocity and the McKinley tariff bill. We take the following from the published interview:

"What do you think of the South American reciprocity treaty?"

"Oh, I don't want to criticise. I don't know what the word reciprocity means as it is used now. It may mean a vote for President or a vote for a Senator, or what not? I am in favor of reciprocity in the broadest, fullest sense of the term, reciprocity which means trade and benefit to the people. I have always been in favor of a certain measure of protection to infant industries. But the child grows and the industries do not forever remain infants.—There comes a time when protection ceases to be a necessity, when industries do not need to be fed with pap.

"Then do you think that reciprocity in its broadest measures and generally applied would be a good thing for the United States at large to day?"

"Decidedly I do. And I believe that the McKinley tariff is prohibition, and not protection. There was no necessity for it. You may quote me as believing true reciprocity in all directions to be a wise policy for our country and—I am not a restrictionist."

## Death of Rev. J. G. Armstrong.

This eloquent minister died at Atlanta, Ga., at 3 o'clock last Sunday afternoon.—He had not been in the ministry for several years, having been deposed.

The end of his somewhat eventful life was entirely unexpected, and came with a shock to his friends.

Dr. Armstrong returned to Atlanta a few days ago from a very successful lecture tour in Ohio and Indiana. He was apparently in the best of health and spirits.—Saturday night he wrote upon his Hamlet lecture which he predicted would be his masterpiece, far surpassing his Julius Cæsar and Richard III. At a late hour he laid down upon a sofa in his library, and in this position was discovered Sunday morning in an unconscious condition, and remained so until his death in the afternoon.

He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1836 and consequently was fifty-five years old at his death.

He went some years ago from Trinity Church in Hannibal, Mo., to St. Matthews Church at Wheeling, W. Va., and from there to the Monumental Church at Richmond, Va., and from there, about 6 years ago, to St. Philips Church in Atlanta, Ga. He resembled J. Wilkes Booth in a remarkable degree. A special despatch from Wheeling in Monday's Washington Post says:—

"Rev. J. G. Armstrong was for years a pastor of this city, and was remarkable for his resemblance to J. Wilkes Booth; many people maintaining to this day that he was Booth. There certainly was a strong resemblance, even to a gun-shot wound in the leg and a scar on the neck. When confronted with the stories here he always declined to talk on the subject, and all efforts to trace his past history were futile. He refused to talk of Lincoln's assassination."

The remains of Gen. William T. Sherman arrived at St. Louis at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning, and were buried in Calvary Cemetery by the side of his wife and two sons at 2:30 P. M., the same day. An imposing military procession followed the remains to the cemetery. Great crowds of silently respectful people assembled at Union Station and along the route of the procession. Bells were tolled, cannons fired and many signs of public mourning were visible. Two hundred members of the ex-Confederate Association of Missouri marched in the parade. The Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the deceased General, recited the burial service of the Roman Catholic Church at the grave.—The drums sounded "taps," and a military salute was fired over the grave.

## And His Name is Jones.

A Mexico, Mo., special dispatch says:

R. J. Jones, of this city, is constructing a model of an invention that will revolutionize the world and startle such electricians as Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Jones has invented a machine that will ultimately do away with both steam and electricity, and instead run engines and all kinds of machinery with either compressed air or water.

It is a hydraulic engine, and is attached to the regular steam engine by a valve that lets the compressed air into the boiler, and by the simple touch of a lever with the hand sets the machinery in motion, which runs perpetually until shut off by the opening up of another valve that lets the compressed air escape, the hydraulic engine keeping up its work continually. By this means an engine can be easily controlled or governed as if by steam and run at an almost trivial cost, Mr. Jones, the inventor, has a model that has been tried to his entire satisfaction, and he is now constructing one in this city, 12 by 14 inches, expressly to secure a patent. The inventor claims that in a year there will be very few engines in this country run by steam. The model as shown is one of neatness, and is the simplest piece of machinery in existence. The hydraulic pumps in connection will stand the pressure of over 700 pounds of compressed air or water to the square inch, and the inventor claims that it can be made to stand a pressure even greater than this. Mr. Jones says people may call it a fake and all such, but, said he:

"An incessant study of twenty years on this subject has at last revealed to me the secret of an invention that will no doubt startle the universe, and after trying my machine to my own delight I am ready to say to the world that perpetual motion has been solved."

Mr. Jones is 44 years old, a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation. He moved to Lincoln county, this State, and about three months ago from there to Mexico, where he is at present located. He has worked just eight months upon the present model of the machine he is now constructing, and says that in a few days he will give an exhibition of his invention, that the people may be their own judges as to the accuracy of his assertion.

## ASTOR—WILLING.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY PRESENTS.

At the residence of Edward S. Willing in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, his daughter Ava Lawie Willing was married to Mr. John Jacob Astor, son of Mr. William Astor of New York. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Wm. Neilson McVickar, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal church of the Holy Trinity of Philadelphia.

The families are very wealthy and the presents to the bride were numerous, costly, and magnificent. The Associated Press telegram says that the groom's gift was a magnificent tiara of diamonds, possibly unsurpassed by any in America. The father of the groom gave a double bow not of diamonds, from which hang pendant a huge brilliant about the size of a nickel. He also gave a diamond necklace and a crescent of diamonds and sapphires some four inches in length. Mrs. Astor's principal gifts were five diamond stars, each as large as a silver half-dollar. These jewels were enclosed in a massive box of solid silver. Mrs. Astor also gave eight silver dishes, each about three feet in length. Mr. and Mrs. Morrell (*nee* Drexel) gave a silver centre piece about four feet long. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson sent a pair of magnificent silver candelabra over a yard high. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Drayton presented two silver dishes of exquisite open work. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt-Roosevelt also sent a large centre-piece of silver, while Mr. Clem. Barclay forwarded a splendid tankard. Mr. Barton Willing's present consisted of an after-dinner coffee set. These are some of the principal presents, but there were received about three hundred others.

No estimate can be made of the value of the tiara, stars, necklace, or others of the superb diamond ornaments, but they must run up into the hundreds of thousands.

MINERS HAD LIVED TEN OR TWELVE DAYS.—HAZLETON, PA., Feb. 23.—The searching party in the Jeanesville mine recovered the bodies of Larry Reed, Harry Ball, Mike Smith and John Bullock in Ball's breast this afternoon. The four unfortunate victims had evidently lived for ten or twelve days. The space in which they were found was seventy feet above the water line. The bodies were more or less eaten by rats. The other bodies, eight in number, will probably be recovered early tomorrow.

Mr. Quay is said to have cut loose completely from the present administration.

In 1862 General Sherman wrote:

"Of course I approve the confiscation act, and would be willing to revolutionize the government so as to amend that article of the Constitution which forbids the forfeiture of land to the heirs. My full belief is we must colonize the country de novo, beginning with Kentucky and Tennessee, and should remove 4,000,000 of our people at once south of the Ohio river, taking the farms and plantations of the rebels. We must colonize and settle as we go South.—Enemies must be killed or transported to some other country."

In 1861, only one year before, the same identical General Sherman had told the people of New Orleans, upon his honor as a gentleman, that he would never take up arms against the South; and the speech in which he uttered the latter words is as much a matter of record as the letter in which he wrote the former. The attempted apotheosis of General Sherman naturally revives memories which otherwise would have continued to slumber.—Alexandria Gazette.

## Well, Why Not?

Mr. Blaine's reciprocity with Brazil might be a good thing but for two reasons. First, there isn't any reciprocity in it; second, Brazil hasn't accepted it yet. The announcement was a little "previous."

Still, it afforded an opportunity to push the subsidy scheme, which was perhaps what Mr. Harrison is after. What is a subsidy? Well, when a company owns a line of steamships and can't make it pay, some Congressman offers an appropriation bill to make up the deficit from the federal Treasury.

Of course, it is not referred to in that bold, harsh way, but that is precisely what it means.

Why shouldn't the government extend its paternal care and in the same way help the manufacturer, the green grocer, the carriage maker and the horse dealer who are doing business at a loss?

None at all. In the matter of "sauce" we should not discriminate between the goose and the gander.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Rev. L. F. Snapp left Monday morning for Randolph Macon College, where he will enter as a student. Rev. Snapp has for the past year filled the pulpit of the M. E. church South at this place most creditably, winning many warm friends, both in the church and out, who were sorry to see him leave and who join in best wishes for him an excellent college career.—*Pochontas (W. Va.) Times, Feb. 19th.*

There are about 105 women to every 100 men; one-quarter of the population of the world die before the age of seventeen years; only one in one thousand lives to be one hundred years old, and only six in one thousand reach seventy.

Mr. Ingalls will not go to the poorhouse immediately, even if he does not promptly resume his law business or accept some new engagement next month. It is said that he has $300,000 or more comfortably invested.

## CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate, Monday, Feb. 16th, Mr. Quay, rising to a personal explanation, made a detailed reply to the current charges against him of corruption and wrong-doing, and denied them all emphatically.

In the House, Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, apologized for words used in the heat of debate to Mr. Fithian, of Illinois.

The House adopted the conference report on the army appropriation bill.

Resolutions of regret at the death of General Sherman were adopted and a committee appointed to attend his funeral.

In the Senate, Tuesday, 17th, Senator Ingalls presented the credentials of his successor, Mr. William A. Peffer. The diplomatic and consular bill was passed after a debate on the Hawaiian cable and a tilt between Messrs. Hoar and Plumb on the salaries and standing of American ministers to foreign countries. Senator Quay urged the passage of a bill permitting railroads to make reduced rates to commercial travelers. The copyright bill was taken up and discussed.

In the House a resolution was reported for the impeachment of Alexander Boarman, judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana. The Indian appropriation bill was reported to the House from committee of the whole and the previous question was ordered on its passage. The general deficiency bill was reported to the House.

The Senate Wednesday passed the copyright bill, which Senatyr Daniel characterized as a measure to butcher authors and the people for the benefit of publishers.

The Senate also passed a bill providing for a new custom-house in New York.

Speaker Reed being confined to his rooms by a cold, Mr. Payson, of Illinois, presided over the House, which passed the Indian appropriation bill, and went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, which was still under consideration when it adjourned.

In the Senate, Thursday, Mr. Ingalls tendered his resignation as President pro-tempore of that body. The Senate passed a substitute for House bill to define the jurisdiction of the Police Court of the District of Columbia and passed the Indian depredations bill, to which a number of amendments were added. A bill was introduced giving a pension of $2,500 a year to the widow of Admiral Porter.

In the House there was some verbal sparring between Speaker Reed, who has recovered from his recent indisposition, and Mr. Springer, of Illinois. A bill was passed referring to the Court of Claims a claim of the Portland (Maine) Company.

In the Senate Friday one hundred and thirty pension bills were passed in forty-five minutes. The Nicaragua canal bill was taken up and debated, Senator Vest taking strong ground against it as a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The House after the usual lively scenes with Speaker Reed took up the bill for the relief of the Supreme Court and non-concurred in the Senate amendments.

In the Senate, Saturday, a bill was passed prohibiting book-making and pool-selling in Washington or Georgetown or within one mile of their boundaries. The bill does not take in the race course. The Nicaragua canal bill was taken up and Mr. Morgan made an argument in advocacy of it. Mr. Vest, referring to an allusion of Mr. Morgan as to "railroad influence" being behind the opposition to the bill, repudiated the insinuation as the "idle vaporings of a man who considered his judgment infallible," and said it would never do to lend $100,000,000 to a canal company and refuse to lend the farmers money on their real estate. Mr. Morgan replied that he enjoyed the Senator's contempt quite as fully as his good opinion, and Mr. Vest retorted that he was welcome to it, and he gave it to him with the greatest alacrity. The conference report on the navy appropriation bill was agreed to.

In the House Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, in a dispute over the reading of the journal, told Mr. Milliken, of Maine, that he was saying what was not true. The journal recorded a number of democratic members as having voted who were absent, and they protested, but without avail, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, denouncing the manner in which the presiding officer made up and falsified the record. The House was in a tumult and great excitement ensued, during which Mr. Spinola, of New York, put a strip of paper on his shoulder and turned it defiantly toward the republicans. The Senate bill fixing the salaries of United States district judges at $5,000 was passed.

In the Senate, Monday, there was a discussion on the proposition to print 100,000 copies of the report of the Agricultural Department on "Diseases of the Horse."—The proposition was opposed by Mr. Gorman and others, and the number of copies was reduced to 50,000. Mr. Morgan made a personal statement, in which he strongly objected to the criticism of a correspondent regarding his support of the Nicaragua canal bill. The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up and further considered.

In the House the deficiency appropriation bill was considered and the postoffice appropriation bill was passed.

## Reciprocity.

It is interesting to note how Republicans are veering from their recent position on the tariff question. A short time ago, "a home market for the American farmer and manufacturer" was the battle cry by which they sought to rally all classes and conditions of men to the support of their party.

"America for Americans," they said, and accordingly they proceeded to build a Chinease Wall around the country to cut off trade with foreign nations. This absurdity found its culmination in the McKinley bill, the most unrighteous and outrageous measure that ever found a place upon the statute books of any people.

Mr. Blaine, however, who was wise enough to see the folly of this measure and brave enough to denounce it, succeeded finally in getting in a provision by which he hoped to secure to our people the benefit of reciprocal trade with Brazil and other South American States. Accordingly he has already succeeding in negotiating a treaty with Brazil under which free trade, as to the various articles of commerce mentioned in the treaty, is secured between the United and that republic. Thus the wily Secretary appropriates the Democratic doctrine of a freer and less restricted trade with foreign countries—calling it, however, *reciprocity*, which is but another name for the same thing.

And now the question arises if reciprocity or free trade with Brazil and other South American States is a good thing, why would it not be more so with Canada, with which our communication is closer and our trade larger? Will Mr. Blaine please rise and explain?

We expect to hear but little about the "home market" hereafter.

Trade is the life of nations and should be as free from artificial restrictions as circumstances and conditions will permit.—*Greenbrier (W. Va.) Independent.*

This scheme of reciprocity is not a treaty in the sense of the constitution, and it has not been, as yet, and it may not be, agreed to by the Brazillian Government.


## Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.


"FREE TRADE is an abominable humbug," say the republicans.

Then they dress up free trade in the decollete garments of reciprocity and remark, "How beautiful!"—*N. Y. Herald.*

WHERE IS INGALLS, of Kansas? With his speech cut short and his rage cut long, where, oh! where can he be?

He hasn't cursed the democrats for a week and we feel lonesome.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Six lives were lost in a tenement house fire in Sands street, Brooklyn.

An explosion in the Spring Hill Mine, in Nova Scotia, killed many men. Twenty-six bodies have already been recovered.

Count von Moltke compels all the members of his household to spend at least an hour each day in the open air, even if the rain be pouring.

The five men and one woman killed in the Harlem tunnel collision have been identified. Coroner Levy placed Engineer Fowler and Signalman McManus under $10,000 bail each.

The vote by which the bill authorizing women to vote in Kansas was recently defeated in the House at Topeka, has been reconsidered and the bill passed.

Much suffering has been caused by the flood in the Ohio Valley. Families in and around Parkersburg, W. Va., were huddled in upper stories for four days and suffered from want of food and cold.

POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The late census makes the population of West Virginia 762,794—whites 729,262; colored 33,508. The total includes 8 Indians and 16 Chinamen.

The residence of Mr. James F. Marshall, at Alford, Albemarle county, together with all its contents, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago.

The President has nominated ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, for Secretary of the Treasury, and Martin A. Knapp, of New York, for Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

Rev. Joseph T. Massey, brother of Hon. John E. Massey, died Thursday at "Ash Lawn," Mr. Massey's country residence, about three miles from Charlottesville, aged eighty-three years.

Eighteen of the ship Elizabeth, which was wrecked near San Francisco, were drowned, including the captain. His wife and children put off in a small boat, were capsized and then rescued by a tug.

A few days ago a citizen of Brunswick county while returning to his home from Petersburg shot and killed a negro who demanded his money. After the shooting the gentleman gave himself up to the authorities, but he was afterward acquitted by the coroner's jury.

A German biologist says that the two sides of a face are never alike; in two cases out of five the eyes are out of line; one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten, and the right ear is generally higher than the left.

AN ACCIDENT.—At McDowell, Highland county, says a correspondent of the *Recorder*, Mr. James Lamb had three fingers of the left hand sawed off and his hand badly lacerated at the saw mill of Geo. Lamb & Co. Dr. Jones rendered the necessary surgical aid.

ALLEGED PENSION FRAUDS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald makes the startling assertion that "the annual frauds in the pension department amount to more than the total cost of the War Department or the Navy Department." If this charge is true, why should there not be a searching investigation?

The Southern Society celebrated Washington's Birthday with a banquet at the Madison Square Garden at which over four hundred diners sat down, while many ladies looked on from the boxes. Speeches were made by President Gordon, James L. Gordon, of Virginia; H. C. Wallace, of Washington, and Judge Roger A. Pryor.

PATRICIDE AT FREDERICKSBURG.—Michael McCracken was shot and instantly killed Friday evening by his son Thomas. The father was nailing a sign on his store when a quarrel took place.

The son procured a shotgun and discharged both barrels, the loads taking effect in his father's right side. Thomas was arrested and placed in jail.

CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.—A special to the Dispatch states that Alexander Tucker, alias "Deaf" Tucker, an escaped murderer, was captured Friday at the top of the Alleghany mountains, near New Castle, by two West Virginia detectives.

Tucker, his wife and daughter made a desperate resistance. One of the detectives is reported killed and Tucker wounded.

A Careless wiper in the round-house of the Cypress yards of the Missouri Pacific Railway in Kansas City, Kan., set fire to a bunch of oily waste Wednesday night. The fire spread rapidly, and consumed the house and eighteen engines. The total loss is estimated at $175,000. The Cypress round-house became historic as the place of siege during the Southwestern strike of 1886.

Of Ruskin, as he was at forty years of age, Dr. Furnivall says; "I never met any man whose charm of manner at all approached Ruskin's. Partly feminine it was, no doubt; but the delicacy, the sympathy, the gentleness and affectionateness of his way, the fresh and penetrating things he said, the boyish fun, the earnestness, the interest he showed in all deep matters, combined to make a whole which I have never seen equaled."

BURIAL OF GEN. SHERMAN.—The United States census office has announced the first results of the inquiry as to personal indebtedness. The preliminary report from Alabama and Iowa shows that the debt in Alabama averages $26 to each one of the population, and in Iowa $104 to each person. The interest charges in Alabama vary from one to forty per cent., and in Iowa one to twenty per cent. The total real estate mortgage debt in Alabama in force January 1, 1890, was $39,027,983, and in Iowa $199,034,957. The census office has collected abstracts of nine million mortgages in the United States.

AT IT AGAIN.—The democrats of Oklahoma have carried the county elections. As there is no dispute about that fact, they naturally propose to seat the county officers. But the republicans of Oklahoma, like those of Connecticut, are equal to the emergency. They do not deny that the democratic candidates were successful in the counties. All the reports concur in this, but they now insist that Congress has never given any one in the Territory the right to vote, and have consequently applied for an injunction to prevent the counting of the votes on the ground that the election was invalid. Other elections have been held in Oklahoma, and there have been fights over them, and ballot-boxes have been stolen, and bitter quarrels have arisen between rival towns. It comes, therefore, with a bad grace from the men who assisted at these elections, and profited by them, to plead the invalidity of the county elections, at which they had also voted and were defeated.

## Free Coinage Defeated.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTES TO REPORT IT ADVERSELY.

WASHINGTON Feb, 20.—Within ten minutes from the time the hearings were closed on the silver question at noon to day the members of the House coinage committee had left the room of the ways and means committee, in which latterly the hearings have been conducted, and assembled in the regular meeting-room of the committee. There was practically no discussion in committee and the members proceeded promptly to voting.

The first vote taken was on the Senate bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. On a yea-and-nay vote it was decided by a majority of 8 to 4 to report this bill to the House adversely, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The four members in the minority were the old free coinage contingent of the committee, Messrs. Carter, of Montana, and Bartine, of Nevada, republicans, and Bland, of Missouri, and Williams, of Illinois, democrats. The eight members of the committee who composed the majority were: Mr. Wickham, of Ohio, the chairman of the committee, and Messrs. Walker, of Massachusetts, Comstock, of Minnesota, Knapp, of New York, Taylor, of Illinois, republicans, and Messrs. Tracey, of New York, Willcox, of Connecticut, and Vaux, of Pennsylvania, democrats. Mr. Knapp, of New York, was not actually present, but he had given Mr. Walker a written proxy authorizing the latter to represent him, and his vote was cast against the bill according to his wishes.

After the free-coinage men found that they were defeated on the Senate bill, Mr Carter, of Montana, moved as a substitute for the Senate bill a measure providing for free-coinage of the American product. This was also defeated—only Messrs. Carter and Bartine actually favoring it, though Mr. Bland's vote was recorded in favor of it. In easting his vote Mr. Bland stated that he would vote to report favorably a bill for the free-coinage of the American product, but that he would do so solely for the purpose of getting it on the calendar of the House with a favorable recommendation, and that he would reserve the right to oppose it on the floor with a bill providing free and unlimited coinage of silver, and did not intend finally to vote in favor of Mr. Carter's proposition.

Mr. Carter next moved another substitute for the Senate bill. That provided that for the first three months after the passage of the act the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase monthly in the open market ten million ounces of silver, and that thereafter he shall purchase monthly six million ounces of silver, instead of four and a-half millions, as is authorized under the present law. This last motion also failed, securing only two votes—those of Messrs. Carter and Bartine—the two democratic free-coinage men, Messrs. Bland and Williams, voting against it.

While Mr. Bartine voted for the compromise proposition he stated that he did so with reluctance and only for the purpose of getting a favorable report to the House, and that he should feel at liberty to vote on the floor for some other silver measure.

It was then arranged that the chairman of the committee, Mr. Wickham, of Ohio, should draw up the report in behalf of the majority of the committee and present it to the House as promptly as possible. The report will be brief. A resolution was agreed to giving the minority authority to submit their views to the House in the shape of a minority report if they see fit to do so.

Nothing was said in committee about bringing the bill before the House, and it now goes to the foot of the already overburdened House calendar, with the recommendation of the committee that it do not pass.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of Rev. George M. Funsten, late rector of St. Philip's Church, Atlanta, Ga., who died in that city early Tuesday morning, took place from St. Paul's Church, this city, to day, and was largely attended. The remains reached here last night in charge of Messrs. T. T. Dickson and T. H. Austin, vestrymen of St. Philip's Church, and accompanied by the deceased's brother-in-law, Rev. W. M. Dame, and his sister, Mrs. Hicks. The coffin was covered with magnificent flowers—tributes from those by whom he was so loved and esteemed in Atlanta. The funeral took place at 12 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Norton, who was assisted by Rev. Dr. Minnegerode (with whom the deceased was associated as assistant rector of St. Paul's in Richmond a few years since) and Rev. Dr. Walker, of the Theological Seminary. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Dickson and Austin, of Atlanta, Rev. Drs. Nelson and Carl Grammer of the Theological Seminary, and Messrs. Thos. Semmes and D. F. Ward, of that institution. The remains were interred in the family lot in Ivy Hill Cemetery. Among those present were a number of the relatives and friends of the deceased from Baltimore, Richmond, St. Louis and elsewhere.—*Alex Gazette of Friday.*

A NEGRO LYNCHED.—Scott Bishop, the negro who made a murderous assault on Hugh Hammock, a prominent citizen of Nottoway county, a few days since, and then robbed him, was arrested at Ridgeway, N. C., a station on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, last Sunday night by Officer Maxey, the town sergeant of Blackstone, this State. Bishop was found in a house asleep, and was much surprised when he discovered that he was in the clutches of the law.

At 4 o'clock Monday morning he was taken from the authorities and hanged.

ABOUT HON. C. T. O'FERRALL AND HIS COMMAND.—The Charlestown *Free Press* of the 11th says: Hon. C. T. O'Ferrall was a guest at the Carter House on Friday night. He was *en route* to his home in Harrisonburg to spend the Sabbath with his family. We evoked from the Colonel a modest plea of guilty to the charge that his command was the last organized body of Confederates in Virginia that had an engagement—and consequently "fired the last shot." In fact, he had two engagements near Woodstock, Va., after Appointment—not knowing that Lee had surrendered, and the first intimation he had of Lee's capitulation was obtained from prisoners taken there. Several nights after Appomattox Col. O'Ferrall with forty-eight men made a night attack on a body of Federal cavalry numbering three hundred and eighty-six, and he routed them—killed and wounded several, and captured eighty horses and about forty men. Night attacks are demoralizing. He dismounted his men, waded a stream three feet deep and charged as infantry with the rebel yell. He had stationed his solitary bugler at a convenient point with instructions to sound the cavalry charge when signalled to do so; and he says "the boy nearly blew his brains out." The ruse was very effective.

When the McKinley high tarift bill was before Congress, Secretary Blaine ventured to remark that it would not open up any market in the world to our agricultural productions. The effect of that tariff in its operations of only a few months not only shows that Mr. Blaine was right in his view of it, but that it has turned out worse than was predicted; for our exportations of agricultural products in the last seven months has fallen off more than $17,000,000 from those of the preceding year!

These facts should certainly open the eyes of the people and array the whole agricultural interest of the country more solidly against the McKinley bill and the Republican party than ever before.—*Lynch. News.*

On the occasion of the marriage of a daughter of Mr. Thomas Price, who lives on Crooked Run, near Grove Hill, a company of the young men of the neighborhood gathered last Thursday night to serenade the bridal couple. Mr. Price shot into the crowd, as he says, for the purpose of frightening them away, a load of No. 1 shot, taking effect upon the person of Frank Comer, a son of James Comer, of John, five of which penetrated into one of his lungs, and others wounding him about the head and breast. The young man, we understand, is in a dangerous condition from the lung wound, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

On Saturday Price came to town and surrended himself to Justice Grayson, who released him upon his own recognizance.—*Page Courier, Feb. 19th.*

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

A WELL-WRITTEN AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO, CAL., Feb'y 10th, '91.

*Editor Spectator:* My childhood's home is in the grand old State of Virginia within an hour's ride of Staunton. Ever since my infancy the *Spectator* has been a fireside companion at my Father's hearth. It has been several years since I had the pleasure of reading it regularly, but whenever I do spend an hour with it, I feel that I have met an old friend. If you will give me a small space in your columns, I will try to write you a few lines concerning my Western home, though I can give but a feeble description. It would take a ready pen and a ready writer to do justice to this glowing country. If my pen were plucked from some beautiful bird of paradise and dipped in the most gorgeous hue of the rain-bow, I could do no more than describe this country truthfully, but if the critic's eye should rest upon these lines, I trust he will deal gently with them, for my pen is but a dull lead-pencil without the inspiration of a glorious past or the hope of a famous future.

I left my native State in the spring of 1887, and have been quite a wanderer since then. I have spent most of the time in Missouri, and think that a very fine country. About the middle of last December, I decided to go to California and try my fortune there for a time. I left Mexico, Mo., December 16, arrived at Kansas City the next day where I missed connection and lay over several hours. When I again found myself *en route* to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and saw the last glimpse of the fertile prairie of old Missouri fade away like a cloud in the horizon, I felt that I was cut loose from the secure anchorage of settled life and cast adrift upon a doubtful world.

I stopped over in Las Vegas twenty-four hours, and was delighted with the country and climate. All kinds of tropical plants grow well there. After leaving that quaint little *adobe* city, the country was very mountainous for a long distance. Most of Arizona, near the railroad, is nothing but a sandy desert. No vegetation of any kind except the cactus. Sometimes a solitary mountain away off in the distance on the edge of the great sandy plains, would be a new theme for idle speculation. One of the grandest sights I saw was Spanish Peak. We came in sight of it early one morning. The sun gilding its snow-covered crest, gave it a look of ethereal grandeur that lifted us, as it were, for the time being, far above our common level, "from nature, up to nature's God." The peak is about sixty miles from the railroad, but the atmosphere is so clear and pure that it does not look to be more than three or four miles distant.

All of Southern California near the railroad is a desert until you get thirty miles north of Mo Jave Junction which is right in the centre of the desert and the most desolate and forsaken-looking country I ever saw. We lay over here twelve hours, but did not greatly enjoy the visit. There are many grand sights to be seen in crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains. The railroad is a wonderful display of engineering skill. We counted eighteen tunnels, one right after the other, but do not know that we counted all through which we passed. After we crossed the mountains there was a great change in the appearance of the country. As we neared Fresno, one of the finest counties in California, there was a marked improvement. Fresno city, the county seat, is located in the centre of the great San Joaquin Valley, and on the main line of the Central Pacific R. R., 296 miles from Los Angeles, and 206 miles from San Francisco. The city is yet in its infancy, but has 15,000 inhabitants, several street-car lines, five banking institutions, with capital stock ranging from $200 000 to $8,000,000, thirteen church organizations, and the second best business houses on the Pacific coast. There are three wholesale lumber-yards, several factories, four packing houses, and the "Barton Grande," the finest opera house west of Denver.

Fresno county is the raisin centre of the world. Last year it sent out 3800 carloads of green and dried fruits, besides supplying the local markets with 1300 carloads. One of the county's greatest attractions is her lumber mills located in the Sierra Nevada Mts. Wages are very good at the mills in the Summer, ranging from $40 to $125 per month.

Wheat raising in this country, as well as barley and oats, was a very profitable business a few years ago. The vast plains that were