

Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1891.

The Verdict Against Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming.

HIS MARRIAGE THE NEXT MORNING.

On Tuesday last we had the trial of the celebrated case of Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming against several parties for libel in charging him with cheating at the game of Baccarat at Traby Craft was concluded, and the verdict of the jury was for the defendants. A cablegram from the New York Herald says "Sir William Gordon Cumming, though the verdict was against him, was cheered as he left the court and cheered by the crowd in the Strand. The defendants, who galled the verdict, were hissed so heartily that they remained in a private room until the crowd dispersed. Lord Coleridge's charge was read against Cumming. The court was packed, as usual, but the Prince of Wales was not present. He went to Ascot.

The jury retired immediately after the summing up by the judge—which occupied four hours—was concluded, and during their absence, despite the fact that the Chief Justice remained in his seat, a general and loud hum of conversation pervaded the court. When the jury returned every one looked nervous, but Sir William received the verdict with a smile without any show of feeling. The spectators, however, hissed the announcement and renewed in louder tones their expressions of disapproval as the jury left their box. The Lord Chief Justice evidently failed to hear what was occurring, and after making the usual orders as to the costs to the parties he left the court.

Gordon Cumming was cheered as he went away. George Lewis was accompanying Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Lyceit Green from the court when, on reaching the centre of the lobby, hissing and hooting began and soon swelled into a roar. Lewis passed the ladies into another court, and the crowd gathered round the door. Lewis, having waited some eight or ten minutes and seeing no chance of a peaceful exit, made arrangements for the ladies to pass over the Judge's bench and out of the building by the Judge's staircase.

A juror interviewed said there was no doubt from the first moment the jury entered the private room how the verdict would go. As each juror was asked whether he was for the plaintiff or the defendant, the reply was unanimously given, "For the defendant." In an ordinary case the verdict would mean ostracism. It may mean so in this case—Some think Cumming will kill himself. Nobody thinks he will remain in England."

MARRIAGE OF SIR WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING. Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming was married the morning after the verdict in fashionable Holy Trinity Church at Chelsea, to Miss Florence Garner, daughter of the late Commodore William Garner, of New York city. Lord Thurlow gave the bride away. Major Vessey Dawson, of the Coldstream Guards, was the best man. The Rev. R. Eytan officiated.

The marriage was practically a secret marriage. Only twelve people were present at the ceremonies at Holy Trinity. The bride looked charmingly happy, and Sir William was proud-looking, cool and entirely self-possessed. There was no trace in his personal appearance of depression or emotion resulting from Tuesday's verdict in the Court of Queen's Bench. Lady Sir William Gordon-Cumming left the city shortly after the ceremony for the bridegroom's estate at Altyre near Perth, in Scotland, where they will spend the honeymoon.

When the verdict was pronounced against him Sir William again offered to cancel his engagement to Miss Garner, but that lady, believing in his innocence, would not hear of such a thing and insisted that the marriage should take place at once. It is expected that Sir William and his wife will visit the United States in the autumn. Lady Gordon-Cumming is the eldest daughter of the late Commodore William Garner, of New York, who was drowned in July, 1876, with his wife, through the capsizing of Mr. Garner's yacht Mohawk.

The bride has an income of \$75,000. As the Richmond Times says, Sir William will have to leave the army and his clubs and will hereafter practically be ostracized by his set, but the verdict against him will be almost as disastrous in its effect on the Prince of Wales and really prosecuted him because he won their money, as it will on himself. Already the Radicals in Parliament are preparing to make political capital out of the affair.

A man in Kansas glories in the possession of a calf that weighs only six pounds and has to be placed on a box in order to reach the "maternal fountain."

A BIG SHIPMENT.—The largest shipment of truck ever made from North Carolina was made Friday last. Over ten thousand barrels of potatoes and five thousand boxes of beans went forward. Every carrying company was taxed to its utmost capacity. North Carolina promises to become a great truck-producing State.

SUICIDES.—James G. Gilchrist, Jr., a prominent Alabama lawyer and a member of the Legislature from Montgomery county, committed suicide at the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, Ala., by taking an overdose of morphine.

J. W. Harris, superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Kington, Ind., committed suicide at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. It is thought he was deranged.

STARVED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Daniel Smith, aged sixty years, died Friday at her late home, near Ashland, Pa., after a fast of nearly eight weeks. On April 16 Mrs. Smith lost her only child, a daughter of thirty-eight years, and becoming despondent, she refused to partake of any food.

During a severe thunder-storm last week at Ashland, Ohio, a bolt of lightning struck a daughter of E. Philip Ragan. When picked up she appeared to be asleep, and has since remained so; it being impossible to awaken her. She breathes heavily, and her appearance is natural.

THE PASSION FOR GAMING.

In an article on this subject, the New York Journal of Commerce says that "the baccarat which led to the scandal at Traby Craft is a game, when fairly conducted, requiring no skill whatever. In this country there are three classes of gambling in popular use. Most, if not all, of the games with cards, as whist, euchre and poker, give special advantages to the skillful. Billiards, nine-pins, and the like depend almost wholly on aptness and luck. Policy playing and similar forms of lottery gambling, the favorite resort of poorer classes, are like baccarat, wholly games of "luck," but unlike that simple game, the chances are not equal between the holder of the stakes and the poor dupes who invest their money.

The larger losses on our day, and the most ruinous gambling, are the wagers on horse racing and the speculations on the various exchanges, originally organized for the purposes of trade. There are many ruined homes that owe their desolation to the love of intoxicating drinks, but far more that are the spoils of gambling.

There is no passion that leads so directly to speculation and breaches of trust as this. The player feels sure that he can win if he will only make the most of his own talents. The luck cannot always be against him, and it must turn in his favor, he feels sure, if he could secure one more chance. So he takes the money or property of another and risks that which is not his own in the hope of recovering some portion at least of that which he has lost. The wrecked banks, the empty treasuries of every form of trusts, the forged documents, the altered accounts, the robbed money tills, all tell the same sad story.

The foundation of it all is the natural selfishness of man. He wants something without bringing the heaviest weight upon his brow. Or if willing to work, he is not satisfied with the slow accumulations that come from the daily toil. He must fill his pockets at once. He would ride in his carriage now. He must make a show in society, and indulge in luxuries that money alone can buy without waiting the long years of thrift and economy that might give him at last the means he so greedily covets. It is very common in thousands of homes to play some simple game with trifling stakes "to give an interest" to the pastime. What at one dollar a game is a request amusement in good society, no one calling it gambling. Refusing for an article worth five, ten, twenty or fifty dollars with chances at a few cents or a dollar each is often part of the operations of a fair for religious or charitable purposes. We have seen the gleaming of keen eyes as the numbers were drawn and the eagerness displayed even by the young children in the effort to win the prize.

Legislation will not suppress the vice, although it may drive some forms of it into more private quarters. No true man or woman ought ever to play a game for money, even if only the smallest coin was at stake. And the great games in stocks and produce, and cotton and coffee, and whatever else is nominally bought and sold with the understanding that it is only a wager on the price or an evil example, and the dealers must cease to play them before there will be any lasting prosperity in the country. The conflict of labor with capital is rendered bitter because so many are living on the toil of others and gambling for money they have not earned. There are warnings on every side, but the lesson is slowly learned."

Important Decision.

The decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Delaware last Saturday is of interest to employers and employees. The damages suit of John E. Wirt vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in which he asked for \$2,000 damages, for injuries received when he was car inspector for that road in September, 1888, was settled in the Superior Court, when a verdict was rendered in the railroad company's favor. United States Senator Higgins represented Wirt, while Levi C. Bird appeared for the company. The most important and vital point brought about by Associate Judge Callen in his charge to the jury, was the applicability of the law of master and servant to this case. It is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to provide a safe place, safe materials and skilful workmen. Then, if an injury results through the act of an employee, the defendant is not liable. One employee must assume the risk of injury at the hands of another. For instance, if a railroad operator makes an error, which causes a fellow-workman to become injured, the latter cannot recover from the company. If, while a servant of a railroad company, in running an engine a fellow-workman is injured, he cannot recover from the master of the company.

There must be something to show that the master was deficient in the discharge of his duties. The case, which has occupied the attention of the Superior Court for two weeks, has attracted much attention, and the result was awaited with deep interest.

LARGE MEETING AT THE ANNUAL DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.—At the recent annual conference of the Democrats at Hagwood, Va., the average attendance was estimated at 25,000 persons per day. The tabernacle was an immense structure, the roof of which contained 120,000 feet of plank. It took 13 barrels, 35 hams, and 500 pounds of coffee per day to feed the multitude. The cost of the meeting was \$13,000.

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SEMINAR QUAY WONT SERVE.—A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Inquirer quotes Senator Quay as saying: "There is nothing more in the championship of the national convention for me. I was at the head of that organization during a successful campaign, and what credit attaches to the chairmanship under such circumstances I believe is awarded me. I do not intend to serve as chairman in the next campaign, even if urged to do so. I have been in the front in so many campaigns—county, State and national—that I think it is time for me to retire and give some one else a chance. If we should not be so successful next time, but that I do not anticipate—still we are never sure about politics until all the returns are in and counted—the fortunate outcome of 1888 would be lost to me."

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Virginia Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Reports received at the Signal Station in Lynchburg during the past week show that the temperature throughout the State has been about normal during the week, which has had a beneficial effect upon the crops. Except in a few places an average amount of sunshine has prevailed, which, with the normal rainfall, has materially assisted the growth of corn and tobacco plants, and the maturing of wheat. The prospects for a large tobacco crop continue promising. Wheat is in excellent condition, and is heading out finely; it promises a good yield. Corn is generally promising, and is unusually free from worms. Oats, grass, and fruits are improving and bid fair to yield satisfactorily. Continued warm weather and sunshine are needed for the growth of crops. In general, a noticeable movement in all crops has been made during the past week.

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS AT STAUNTON AND DALE ENTERPRISE.

Staunton (W. L. Asylum).—Wheat is heading for farm-work. Wheat is heading out nicely. Oats are improving some. Vegetation of all kinds is doing well.—Rainfall, 0.24 inch.

Dale Enterprise.—Corn doing well, but short yet. Grass in good condition, but rather a short crop. Wheat is good, and promises a good yield. Fruits will be abundant. Rainfall 1.10 inch.

His LEG HUNG ON A PIVOT.—John L. Somers's leg hung on a pivot and every doctor in Bridgeport, Conn., is at a loss to describe or how to treat his trouble. Several weeks ago, while playing lacrosse, he fell and sprained his knee joint. No danger was apprehended at the time, and after the ordinary treatment and an enforced rest for ten days, he was apparently all right again. But it wasn't all right. Any sudden movement of the leg or a careless step would send his foot around until the toes pointed backward, and he presented the unusual and grotesque spectacle of a man trying to walk both ways at once. The experience was unpleasant, but not painful. Mr. Somers found by experimenting that he could take hold of his leg and turn it easily. It seemed to be hung on a pivot in the knee socket. The bones of the lower part of the leg did not leave the socket, but the leg was turned back to its proper position a slight crackling sound would be heard.

Mr. Somers procured a rubber bandage, such as surgeons use on sprained ankles, but this had no effect. The leg continued to bother him, but it grew no worse, and he became accustomed to stopping in his work and turning his heel back to correspond with his other heel. He is a painter by trade, and the other day, while standing on a ladder at work, the leg took a notion to turn around again. Mr. Somers fell fifty feet to the ground. He is now in a New York hospital to let some of the surgeons examine the leg. None of the profession in Bridgeport seem to be able to do anything with it, or to explain the trouble.

The executive committee of the people's party met at St. Louis, and decided not to fuse with any other party, and made preparations for organizing a national campaign in 1892.

INDIANS HAVE THE GRIPPE.—Great numbers of Indians at Cook's Inlet, Alaska, are sick with grippe, and are dying at an alarming rate. Twenty are reported to have died in one week within a radius of five miles. A village was depopulated, with the exception of two children, and no one was left to bury the dead.

Earth tremors, sometimes of terrifying violence, continue in the Verona district, threatening the complete destruction of the town.

RIGHTS OF ADOPTED CHILDREN.—The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court decided that an adopted child has all the rights of property on the death of the adopting parents that it would have if it were born to such parents in lawful wedlock. This decision was brought out by a woman claiming her husband's property on the ground that he left no issue.

Hon. George E. Chamberlain, attorney-general of Oregon, is a graduate of Washington and Lee University of the year 1876, and received the degrees A. B. and B. L. at that institution.

THE GREAT CRIME.—The trial for the murder of the late John Powell, nearly ninety years old. He was a magistrate in that county sixty-two years ago when the Virginia constitution of '59.

LYNCHED IN BROAD DAY-LIGHT. ALL BRISTOL TAKES A HAND IN WREAKING VENGEANCE UPON A NEGRO WHO HAD OUTRAGED A WHITE WOMAN.

Bristol, June 15.—The city is excited over the lynching of a negro who had outraged a white woman. The case, which has occupied the attention of the Superior Court for two weeks, has attracted much attention, and the result was awaited with deep interest.

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CAVE NEAR BUCHANAN.—The Buchanan Standard says a party of gentlemen are engaged in exploring the caves in that vicinity. They entered the cave about a mile from Buchanan, which they explored for a distance of 500 feet, and the Standard says "a large petrified lizard was found and carried away as a memento." The same day they entered a cave on Purgatory Mountain.

Notwithstanding the adverse decision of the Farmer's Union the third party movement is being pushed in Ohio by the committee appointed at the Cincinnati convention, and there is no longer any doubt that they will put a ticket in the field and add another element of uncertainty to the political situation. The convention is to be held at Springfield August 5 and 6.

Great alarm prevails in the community a few miles east of Danlaps, Iowa, over the ravages of hydrophobia among dogs and cattle. Within the past few days thirteen cattle affected have been shot. Twenty dogs have been killed. A little child of James Fanez shows decided symptoms of hydrophobia from drinking milk from a cow affected with rabies.

By a premature explosion of a dynamite blast Thursday on the Roanoke Southern Railway between Rocky Mount and Roanoke two men were instantly killed and one man injured. They were all colored except a boss, who was white, and who is still alive.

Twelve or fifteen years ago ex-Attorney-General Rufus A. Ayers was a page in the Senate of Virginia. Now it is said he is worth \$500,000. He has just finished a magnificent residence near Big Stone Gap.

At a meeting in Roanoke Thursday evening to organize a game of the Sons of Confederate Veterans about fifty names were enrolled and a constitution and by-laws adopted similar to the R. E. Lee Camp. The name agreed on was "Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, No. 1 of Roanoke." Mr. J. Allen Watts was elected captain of the camp.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, the owner of Monticello, is a candidate for Congress in the tenth New York district.

Fire destroyed the West Philadelphia abattoir of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, situated a block or nearly half a million dollars. There were 2,000 carcasses in the refrigerating houses which were consumed.

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[From the New York Herald.]

A colored man writes to the Herald in a frame of mind which indicates nicely in the shade as follows: "Will you tell me and those whom I represent what we have received from the republican party as the reward of our allegiance? Why shouldn't we be as free as the whites to vote any ticket we please without being stigmatized as traitors to our kind? What has the party done for us that we should support it as a matter of course?" Well, these questions are easily answered, but in answering them we shall be forced to tell you some disagreeable truths. The republicans have done us nothing but harm for them. They have played you for dupes very successfully during the last thirty years, and would like to do it thirty years more. So long as you are silly enough to be used they will use you. They tell you that they gave you your freedom, which is pure bosh, and yet you have been guiled into believing it. The emancipation proclamation was a military necessity, and was issued not so much to help you as to hurt the enemy. You were made free by the exigencies of war, and you remain a part of the territory which the South was disabled and brought reluctantly to terms. Mr. Lincoln said distinctly that if he could end the rebellion without emancipating you he would do it. He doped you with the promise of freedom for months, hoping he might not be compelled to resort to so heroic a measure. He would never have made you free if he could have brought the rebellion to a close by leaving you slaves. But he saw at last that it must be done as a means of winning the victory, and then he did it as a *deserter's resort*.

Slavery was, therefore, abolished by the circumstances of the case, and, although everybody in the North was glad that the blot had been rubbed out, the republican leaders stepped to the front, claimed the credit of everything, cried "from one end of the country to the other, "We did it!" and then demanded that thereafter you should vote for them right or wrong. It was a shrewd political game, and you were trapped into accepting their story because as a race you were wholly uneducated in the facts. From that time to this you have been deceived, guiled and scorned, both in Congress and on the stump, whenever you dared to have an opinion of your own. The case may therefore be summed up in this way—As long as you remain in ignorance you will vote the republican ticket only; when you begin to think for yourselves you will vote as you please. Those of you who are in the North have received a good public school education; those of you who are in the South have a great many institutions of learning which will properly equip you for the struggle of life. The time, therefore, is not far distant when you will see through the devices by which you have been cheated and throw your ballot according to your judgment rather than your prejudices.

As American citizens you have just as much interest in the government as we of us. Its policies affect you, your homes, your prospects, your future. You should vote for what you believe will benefit your race. If that benefit is represented by the republicans, all right; if it is represented by the democrats, all right. If, for example, you like the high taxes of the McKinley bill, and you do not care for an equal price for clothing and food, that is your business and you have a perfect right to say so. But, if, on the contrary, you want lower prices for the necessities of life, steady work at fair wages, and such comforts as ought to be brought within reach of the laboring man, you will vote with the democrats. Of course the republicans will weep and gnash their teeth, call your traitors, imitate and other names, but what of it? You should belong to the party which will do the most for you, and make it easier for you to live, and make his name his duty of the master, he said, to provide a safe place, safe materials and skilful workmen. Then, if an injury results through the act of an employee, the defendant is not liable. One employee must assume the risk of injury at the hands of another. For instance, if a railroad operator makes an error, which causes a fellow-workman to become injured, the latter cannot recover from the company. If, while a servant of a railroad company, in running an engine a fellow-workman is injured, he cannot recover from the master of the company.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE.—Rev. Dr. Hawthorne recently preached in Atlanta a strong argumentative sermon against the new fangled ideas of having women speak in church. He said that "his new creeds" had its origin in the South. "He is woman's best friend," remarked the eminent divine, "who does not oppose her in a wrong course. He is most loyal to woman's welfare, happiness and honor who is a persistent and determined in his efforts to deter her from those undertakings which are incompatible with the laws of God and nature."

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. James Wilson, an old citizen of Rockbridge, died at his home near Buffalo Forge on Tuesday night, the 2nd. He had been sick for some months. He was seventy-nine years old and was born and had lived all his life on the farm on which he died. He was an excellent farmer and a good citizen. His wife survives him with six children, Mrs. J. M. Black, Mrs. J. H. Dryden, Miss Rebecca Wilson, of Rockbridge; Mrs. Harshbarger, of Florida, and Charles and James Wilson, of Lynchburg. Mr. Wilson's remains were interred at Falling Spring cemetery on Thursday.—Rockbridge News.

Senator Peffer says he doesn't care what effect the anti-party movement has on the political situation in the South; in other words, that he doesn't care if it does have the effect of turning the Southern States over to negro domination. The declaration of the Southern wing of the Alliance not to be led off into a wild and impracticable movement that has no earthly chance of success and may be attended by the most disastrous consequences to their own interests.—Lynchburg Virginian.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects. Prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

OPERA HOUSE. Monday, June 22nd, 1891. "THE FALLEN KINGDOM," a new drama by Foxwell, and the musical burlesque, "AN HOUR WITH MOTHER GOOSE."

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR HARVEST WHISKY. My old Whiskies have long enjoyed a fine reputation, and I intend that that reputation shall be maintained.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The examination of teachers for the Staunton Public Schools will be held August 25th and 26th, beginning promptly at 9 A. M., each day.

FLOUR! FLOUR! (200 Bbls capacity) The Staunton Flour Co. are now operating their new mill and are turning out a superior flour which they offer for sale at low prices. Write or call for prices of our "Silver Wave" Patent, and "Stanton Belle" Family Flour, Good Wheat Flour, etc. J. A. FAUVER, Manager, Staunton, Va.

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PREMIUMS.