Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1891.

Do the Explosions of Cannon Produce Rain?

There seems to be a general opinion prevailing that the discharges of artillery produce rain, and the fact that rain occurs during or immediately after battles is claimed. It is not a fact that all battles are attended by rain, and we do not believe that the rain is caused by the battle when it happens to occur at the same time. A single fact is worth a ship-load of argument or speculation. If artillery-firing would cause rain to fall, there should have been a flood during or immediately following the battle of Gettysburg, where there was the greatest cannonading that ever occurred in the history of the world. If that tremendous cannonading did not produce a down-pour of unusual violence, it is evident that the rains at battles were not caused by the firing of cannon.

But instead of having such a rain at Gettysburg as should have been expected on the battle-rain theory—and it should have been a veritable "gully-washer"—the fact, we believe, is, that there was no rain at all. If this be the fact in this case, it is manifestly absurd to expect to create rain by the discharge of artillery on the earth, whatever may be done by explosions and dissemination of gases in the upper cloud-regions. There must be considerable moisture in the air, and that moisture must be condensed, before rain is produced, and that condensation is produced by a reduction of temperature. That's nature's way.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

We invite special attention to the admirable address of Gen. John B. Gordon, of Ga., General Commanding "United Confederate Veterans," explaining the objects of that patriotic organization. As these objects are so clearly and forcibly set forth in this address there is no necessity to do more than to request our readers to give it a careful perusal. The general object is to unite all associations of Confederate veterans, now in existence or hereafter to be formed, in a general federation; to cherish the ties of friendship of the soldiers; to preserve the relics and mementoes of the war; to gather authentic data of impartial history; to protect the widow and orphan; to make and preserve the record of every member, &c. This organization is neither political nor religious, and all political action is forbidden and any association guilty of political action well thereby forfeit its membership.

Democratic Convention at the Warm Springs.

A Convention of the Democrats will be held at the Warm Springs, Bath county, on Thursday, the 8th day of October to nominate a candidate for the House of Delegates to represent the district composed of the counties of Alleghany, Bath and Highland. These counties will be entitled to representation in the Convention as follows :—

Alleghany, 18 delegates; Bath, 10; and Highland 12, each with a correspondent number of alternates.

The delegates to represent Highland will be chosen at a convention to be held at Monterey on the 29th of September. The Bath delegates will be chosen on the 15th of September at a convention at the Warm Springs.

Increase of Crops this Year over last Year.

In view of the general deficiency in the nations of Europe, it is very fortunate for them as well as for us that our country is blessed with such abundant crops this year, and such a great increase over last year, in wheat, corn, oats, and rye. The estimated increase of wheat over that of last year is 185,788,000 bushels; of corn, 550,030,000; of oats, 170,379,000; and of rye, 1,860,000.

As Henry Clews & Co., say in their financial bulletin of September 5th, "the result is highly gratifying. We have in round numbers, taking the cereals combined, 914 million bushels more than last year; this gives us an exportable surplus of 2 5 million bushels of wheat, and, in addition, a large quantity of corn. Now turn to Europe and observe the conditions there. With the exception of England (and she is obliged to import 140 million bushels of wheat annually more than she grows) every wheat-producing country there is largely deficient in its harvest, and it is estimated that at least 250 million bushels of wheat will be required to cover the shortage.—Last year the European rye-crop (upon which the poorer classes in such countries as Russia, Germany and Austria subsist) amounted to 1,040 millions, while this year the yield will not be over 640 millions.—That the deficiencies abroad exist as stated above, there seems to be no reasonable doubt, and as America is the only country with a large surplus of wheat, Europe must turn to us. Europeans have not been educated to eat our corn, and it has been a matter of comment that our Government has never taken any active steps to bring about that result. However, with the large existing shortages abroad, corn will have to be accepted for food, and once the experiment is tried, it is not likely to be relinquished, as corn is much more nutritious than either wheat or rye.

The movement of grain at interior points has been very heavy, the receipts showing an increase of 65 per cent over last year.—The immediate effect of this is seen in the increased earnings of several railroads, whose statements have lately been published, and suggests some idea of what may be expected in the future, when the movement becomes more general. Another promising feature, in fact the most encouraging sign that has yet appeared, is the announcement that a consignment of $2,500,000 gold has been engaged for shipment to this country from the Continent.—It is understood that these are "special" transactions, as the rates of exchange are not yet low enough to admit of gold being imported at a profit. It will be remembered that a great part of the gold recently shipped from this country was taken from us under what was termed "special" transactions. It is highly gratifying, therefore, that the first consignments of the return flow should come back to us under the same heading. These "special" transactions will probably favor us from now on, and it is expected that the movement to this side will receive a fresh impetus soon, as foreign exchange is becoming heavier each day, and, if continued, will soon be at the gold importing point.—Under these circumstances it is not unreasonable to expect that, if not the whole, at least the greater part of the precious metal which was taken away from us will soon find its way back again to its natural resting place."

Real and Personal Property of the United States.

The assessed value in 1880 was $16,902,993,543, and the estimated true value was $43,642,000,000. The assessed value of 1890 is $24,249,589,804.

As the Lynchburg *Virginian* says, "the actual valuation of the national wealth in 1890 cannot be ascertained until the Census Bureau has completed its calculations relating to agriculture and manufactures; but if it is found that the same ratio exists between assessed valuation and true valuation in 1890 as existed in 1880, then the absolute wealth of the nation will be in the neighborhood of $63,000,000,000 in round numbers, or $1,000 per capita, as against $514 per capita in 1860, $780 in 1870, and $870 in 1880.

The assessed valuation for 1890 gives an average of $387.62 per capita for all the States, the highest being $962.12 per capita in Massachusetts and the lowest $114.83 per capita in South Carolina. The per capita valuation in Virginia is $218.86.

These figures show a remarkable and gratifying increase in the productive values and resources of the country, and if this vast wealth were more evenly distributed among the people it would be a source of the greatest happiness, contentment and prosperity. But unfortunately the inequality of its distribution is greater now than ever before, and the tendency is toward a still more excessive disproportion. The great bulk of the national wealth is in the possession of a comparatively small percentage of the population, and we see presented the extraordinary spectacles of single individuals owning property exceeding in value the property valuation of a number of the States and Territories, while the innumerable army of the poor, the needy and the toil-worn is ever on the increase. While all good citizens hope for the best, therefore, none can shut their eyes to the fact that this increasing concentration of wealth in the hands of the few is the greatest evil that threatens the welf are of the nation."

Parsons and Mahone.

Col. H. C. Parsons, of the Natural Bridge, has published a long letter in opposition to the circular of Mahone ordering the Republicans not to make any nominations, and says Mahone has no authority to "disband the Republican party" of Virginia, and denies Mahone's charge of the general unfairness of elections in this State, and calls upon him to withdraw his circular and to call a Republican State convention to determine upon the policy to be adopted. He reviews Mahone past career and critices it severely.

Needs and Demands of the Farmers' Alliance.

Without assuming to deny, says the *Index-Appeal*, that the Farmers' Alliance is largely under the dominion of disappointed politicians—malcontents from the old party organizations, and that many of the Alliance schemes are visionary, impracticable and even positively injurious to the real interests of farmers themselves, it still remains a reasonable assumption that a great and intelligent class of our citizens would not organize themselves for the redress of a grievance if no grievance existed. It is not impossible that they may not know the most effective way to redress their grievances, and that at the outset they may commit many errors, but agitation and discussion will minimize these the remedy. In a well considered article in the current number of *The Manufacturer* Robert Ellis Thompson discusses the needs and demands of the Farmers' Alliance with marked interest and ability. He says that while it may be the height of folly to do what the farmers *want*, it is the best wisdom to discuss what they *need*, and have it done for them.

Mr. Thompson then proceeds to consider the Alliance demand for agricultural subtreasuries, in which it is proposed to make the national government a sort of huge pawn-broker's shop to enable the farmer to hold his crops for better prices, instead of having to rush them into the market immediately after harvest and sell them to speculators to hold for higher prices. That this state of things is a grievance, especially with the southern and western farmer's, Mr. Thompson, in common with all fair-minded men, admits. But that the remedy which the Alliance proposes is impracticable and dangerous is obvious to a great majority of the citizens of this country, including some of the wisest and wealthiest of our farmers, especially in the north and east. That the Alliance cannot have what it wants in this respect is quite certain, but Mr. Thompson points out that there is a remedy for this grievance, which can be had without violating any constitutional principle, or in any wise depending on the national government. He suggests land-banks as the remedy, and says :—

"From Russia to Portugal, the continent of Europe is supplied with land-banks, which have rendered the most important services in the development of agriculture. They have been in operation in Prussia for a hundred and fifty years. Yet we have not a land-bank in the whole of the United States, although our agriculture is our greatest industrial interest, and the one which employs over three-fifths of our population."

The suggestion deserves the most careful consideration of the farmers as offering a solution of their troubles outside of politics, in whose dangerous arena they are quite sure to be used as cats-paws for cunning politicians.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.—On last Thursday evening, near White Pigeon, Mich., the dynamite factory of F. A. Reynolds & Co., exploded. It is estimated that there was about twenty tons of dynamite in the building—a three-story brick. Scarcely a vestige remains. Sixteen workmen, mostly Swedes and Norwegians, were completely annihilated; not an atom of them is to be found. It is impossible to learn their names, as the company's books, pay-rolls, &c., are lost. The loss is estimated at $35,000. The concussion in White Pigeon was awful and the citizens were badly frightened. Goods in the stores were thrown from the shelves, houses rocked to and fro, the spire of the German Lutheran church fell with a loud crash and the walls of several buildings were cracked and damaged.

A colored brakeman named William Patterson was killed on the Norfolk and Western Railroad Wednesday near Burkeville

The "Word "Zozodont,"

Which has already become a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, Sozo and Odontes.—"Sozo" translated means to preserve, and 'Odontes" the teeth—"SOZODONT" a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. It beautifies and preserves the teeth, hardens and invigorates the gums, and corrects all impurities of the breath.—The odor of this pure preparation is so delightful that it is a luxury to apply it.—It is as harmless as water. Sold by druggists and perfumers.

MARRIED AND THEN SHOT HIMSELF.—O. H. Wisely, the eldest son of Farmer G. W. Wisely, was found dying at 4 o'clock Monday morning in his father's barn near Findlay, Ohio. His hands clasped a pitchfork, and by his side was a revolver with two empty chambers. The young man was unconscious and died without saying anything. It was learned Monday that Wisely had been secretly married at midnight to a young woman of the name of Marvin. The marriage license was taken out in May, but the ceremony was not performed until Monday night. As soon as Wisely was married he mounted his horse and rode home and put his horse in a stall. He then put a revolver to the back of his head and fired, the powder burning the hair. Young Wisely had been in difficulty with Miss Marvin for some time, and the worry and excitement which culminated in his secret marriage was more than he could bear. The family is well-known. Young Wisely was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee, and his father is one of the recently appointed Hancock county Board of Elections.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Five persons were killed and twenty injured Monday night of last week in a wreck on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad, near Troy, Ind. The train struck a broken flange and plunged down a steep embankment. The train took fire and was burned. Many of the passengers who were slightly hurt in the crash were badly scalded before they could be extricated from the wreck.

A Chardon (Ohio) dispatch says that an express train dashed into a carriage in which were Mr. Alanson Cox and his daughter at a crossieg in that town Monday of last week wrecking the carriage and killing both occupants. Mr. Cox was a farmer in the vicinity, and was bringing his daughter to attend school.

UNFORTUNATE FIRE AT BUCHANAN.—About 1 o'clock last Saturday at Buchanan, Botetourt county, the factory of the Franklin Brass Company was destroyed by fire which originated in the engine room, inflicting an estimated loss in building and costly machinery of $70,000. It was just completed and had been in operation for only about one week. This is a calamity to that progressive little town.

Senator Hale says Mr. Blaine worked too hard last winter and had a severe illness in New York. Since going to Bar Harbor he has been steadily convalescing and will return to Washington ready for work. The sensational reports which have been circulated, Mr. Hale says, are malicious and despicable fabrications, in which the hand of Mr. Blaine's enemies is plainly seen.

Thornton Jackson shot Justice of the Peace William Miner at Saline City, Ind. Justice Miner had fined Jackson's son for disturbing the peace. Jackson endeavored to have the fine remitted. Upon Miner's refusing to do so Jackson shot him three times, it is believed fatally. Jackson is in jail and threats are being made against him.

ARM BROKEN.—On Saturday week Mrs. W. W. West, who lives a few miles this side of New Market, stepped on a wet plank-walk between the house and spring, and fell with such force as to break her arm between the wrist and elbow.

President Frank McGrath, of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, from reports received by him from nearly every county in the State, estimates that the wheat yield will not exceed 60,000,000 bushels, and possibly not more than 55,000,000. Mr. McGrath's reports indicate that the corn-crop will be unusually large.

ARM BROKEN.—The Bridgewater correspondent of the *Spirit of the Valley* says that Miss Mary Harnsberger, who lives two or three miles west of Bridgewater, was thrown by a horse she was riding last Friday week, and had her arm broken.—Dr. Brown was sent for to reduce the fracture.

FRED. DOUGLASS'S SUCCESSOR.—John S. Durham, (colored), Consul at San Domingo, has been appointed minister resident and Consul General at Hayti to succeed Fred Douglass, colored. The condition of affairs in Hayti demanded the appointment of some one without further delay.

The Skeletons of fifteen British soldiers belonging to the sixty-ninth and one hundred and third regiments who fell in the battle of Lundays lane were discovered by excavators in a sand pit outside of the cemetery at Drummonville, Ont. Some of the scarlet coats found with the remains were in perfect condition.

The interstate commerce commission has decided that the Texas law providing that the races shall travel in separate coaches does not apply to trains which enter Texas from other States.

The announcement of the drowning of Brooke Stafford, of Staunton, telegraphed from Clifton Forge, Va., was incorrect. The person drowned was Walter Mellish, a painter. His body was found Friday last.

Miss Ruth Granberry, youngest daughter of Bishop John C. Granberry, died at Ashland, Hanover county, Wednesday, of typhoid fever. She was in her thirteenth year.

At Harrisonburg, Wednesday, Judge Paul, of the United States District Court, entered an order denying the motion of the Lawrence Iron Works Company of Ohio for the appointment of a receiver for the Rockbridge (Glasgow) Company.

Engineer Carpenter was instantly killed Wednesday by the explosion of the boiler of a freight engine on the Clinch Valley Division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

Congressman Mills, of Texas, will take part in the Ohio campaign. He will make his first speech on the 17th of September, and will fill a number of appointments. He will make tariff reform the leading feature of his speeches.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

EMPHATIC DECLARATION.—The *Spirit of the Valley* (Republican) publishes the following with all the emphasis of small caps:—

"ALL THIS ADVICE ABOUT PERFECTING OUR ORGANIZATION WHILE AT THE SAME TIME WE ARE TOLD IT IS NO USE TO MAKE A FIGHT, IS MERELY INTENDED AS A BLIND. ITS ONLY OBJECT IS TO ENABLE GEN. MAHONE TO FASTEN HIMSELF EVEN MORE SECURELY UPON THE PARTY WITH A VIEW OF CAPTURING A DELEGATION TO BE TRADED OFF IN THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

An official notice has been received by Secretary of Agriculture Rusk that the German government has raised the embargo on American pork.

The census shows that in the South Atlantic Division, Virginia and West Virginia take the lead in horses, with 25,956 and 17,864 foaled, respectively.

The Virginia democratic executive committee will meet in Richmond September 9th (to-day) and decide upon the policy to be pursued in the coming legislative campaign.

STEAMER BURNED.—On Thursday the steamer W. W. Corcoran was burned to the water's edge on the Potomac river, at Washington. Robert Grantley, a colored boy, who worked on the boat, jumped overboard and was drowned. The steamers George Leary and Macalester were slightly damaged.

Twelve thousand people attended the Morgan's Grove fair, near Shepardstown, W. Va., last week. The speech of Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, was a leading feature of the occasion.

He claims to be the only Farmers' Alliance candidate for the speakership of Congress in the field.

Wm. Allen, a colored man, who was accused of fatally wounding Marshal E. J. Myers at Guyton, Ga., was shot to death by a mob.

A number of mounds containing the bones of 500 or more large men have been discovered on the farm of Cyrus Felt, near Carthage, Mo. The place is supposed to have been a burial ground for some extinct race of early North American history.

The Illinois monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg were dedicated Thursday with an address by Governor Fifer and other exercises.

The prohibitionists of New York State at Albany nominated J. W. Bruce, of Madison county, for Governor, and a full State ticket.

For the SPECTATOR.

United, We Stand; Divided, We Fall.

No. 2.

The Federal Government has been exercising, since the beginning of the late war, almost absolute power over all subjects which it has deemed necessary to fortify party ascendency until the public mind has become accustomed to recognize imperialism not only in Speaker Reed's arbitrary control of the Legislative Department, but further disregard of the Constitution is unadvisedly sought, even by those whose welfare is dependent on a restoration of the constitution. A temporary pressure is sought to be relieved by an appeal to Federal power to interpose in local and personal matters with which it has no authority. It is the repetition of the old folly of Esau selling his birthright for a mess of pottage, which he afterwards sought with tears, but failed to recover.—Democrats appear to forget that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, specifically enumerated in the Constitution—Sec. 8, "The Congress shall have Power," and here follows 18 specifications. The 10th Art. of the amended Constitution declares that, "The powers not delegated to the U. S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.—The 9th Art. of same, declares that, "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."—If the Constitution does not confer on Congress adequate powers for good government, let it be amended in the prescribed mode; but do not encourage or sanction usurpations of authority in violation of fundamental law. The articles of Confederation had proved deficient in providing promptly the necessary funds for the Confederation, &c, and hence the adoption of the Constitution which authorizes Congress "To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." This first enumeration of powers was designed to cover the especial defects of the articles of Confederation, and relates to the support of government and the outer dealings and defence of the country which had so recently emerged from the Revolutionary War. But, the "common defence and general welfare" clause has since been made an open door for the entrance of false assumptions of power and deviltry on the reserved rights of the people and the States. It has been the effort of the Democratic party to keep the government within the limits of the Constitution. Internal improvements by the general government were deprecated because of their overshadowing influence upon the government and the States. How wisely their warnings were solemnly uttered, the sad sequal now shows, and is giving rise to much discontent. Democratic principles are on the side of safety to the liberty of the citizen. It has always been held that it was better to have a great free people than a colossal government with a depressed people, despoiled of their free colonian American spirit. "All is not lost which is in danger." Abide the Constitution; rally the people to Democratic theories; right the wrongs which have been committed; bring the government back to its original purposes and aims; educate the people to respect the Constitution and laws; to love their country and do justice to all; then there will grow up a mutual feeling of respect and confidence which is essential to a great, prosperous and happy people. The law of retaliation is a poor remedy for social and political ills. Let justice be done through legitimate means and the end will be most satisfactory.

CITIZEN.

GO SLOW, GIRLS!—Scarcely a day passes without its newspaper story of some young woman who met a man so interesting that she thought she couldn't live without him, so she married him in haste and afterward learned that he was an ex-convict or a brute or already had a wife or two from whom he had separated without the formality of a legal divorce. In such cases the blame is laid upon the man, who generally deserves more abuse than he gets. But, girls, look at the matter seriously and see if the trouble might not have been avoided if you had not been in too much of a hurry. Marriage means partnership for life; degrees of divorce are merely exceptions that prove the rule. Would any man enter into a business partnership with as little knowledge of the other party as you are satisfied with? Well, no—not unless he were a sweet souled lunatic. Talk is cheap, girls; it can be made to order as fast as the tongue can run, especially when there is a pretty face to inspire it and two ears willing to receive it.

Don't fear that some other girl will get the fellow unless you secure him at once. A fish that anyone can catch isn't worth throwing the line for. Play him to find out whether he amounts to anything. If he becomes impatient and dashes away, why, follow Dogberry—thank God that you're rid of a knave.—*N. Y. Herald.*

UNITED CONFEDERATED VETERANS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 6th, 1891.

The following is Gen John B. Gordon's address to the United Confederate Veterans, and to all the ex-Soldiers and Sailors of the late Confederate States of America. It is published simultaneously all over the South, with the view of calling the attention of Veterans in every Southern State to the importance of forming Camps without delay, of appealing to them to join the "Benevulent, Social and Histerical" organization of United Confederate Veterans. Any details or information desired copies of Constitution or blanks wanted, will be promptly furnished by applying to General George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of staff, New Orleans, La. Correspondence solicited.

Address of the General Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 3, 1891.

To the ex-Soldiers and Sailors of the Confederate States of America:

The convention of delegates from the different states which assembled in New Orleans, June 10, 1889, effected a general organization known as the "United Confederate Veterans." It is designed as an association of all the bodies of ex-Confederate Veterans and Sailors throughout the Union. The convention adopted a constitution and did me the great honor to elect me General, which position I accepted with peculiar gratification. Preliminary to the issue of any orders I wish to call general attention to the

OBJECTS OF THIS ASSOCIATION

and to enlist in their accomplishment the active co-operation not only of every survivor of Southern armies, but also that large contingent of sons of veterans, who, too young to have received the baptism of fire, have nevertheless received with you the baptism of suffering and of sacrifice.

The first article of the constitution of the association declares: "The object and purpose of this organization will be strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent. It will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of the veterans, soldiers and sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the states; to preserve the relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among the men who have shared common dangers, common suffering and privations: to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy, to protect the widow and orphan and to make and preserve the record of the services of every member, and as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity."

The last article provides that neither discussion of political or religious subjects nor any political action shall be permitted in the organization and any association violating that provision shall forfeit its membership.

GOOD OBJECTS.

Comrades; no argument is needed to secure for those objects your enthusiatic endorsement. They have burdened your thoughts for many years, you have cherished them in sorrow, poverty and humilation. In the face of misconstruction you have held them in your hearts with the strength of religious convictions. No misjudgments can defeat your peaceful purposes for the future. Your aspirations have been lifted by the mere force and urgency of surrounding conditions to a plane far above the paltry consideration of partisan triumphs. The honor of the American Republic, the just powers of the federal government, the equal rights of states, the integrity of the constitutional union, the sanctions of law and the enforcement of order have no class of defenders more true and devoted than the ex-soldiers of the South and their worthy descendants. But you realize the great truth that a people without the memories of heroic suffering and sacrifices are

A PEOPLE WITHOUT A HISTORY.

To cherish such memories and recall such a past, whether crowned with success or consecrated in defeat, is to idealize principle and strengthen character, intensify love of country and convert defeat and disaster into plinths of support for future manhood and womanhood. Whether the Southern people under their changed conditions may ever hope to witness another civilization which shall equal that which began with their Washington and ended with their Lee, it is certainly true that devotion to their glorious past is not only the surest guarantee of future progress and the holiest bond of unity, but is also the strongest claim they can present to the confidence and respect of the other sections of the Union.

NON POLITICAL.

In conclusion I beg to repeat, in substance at least, a few thoughts recently expressed by me to the state organization, which apply with equal force to this general brotherhood.

It is political in no sense except so far as the word "political" is a synonym of the word "patriotic." It is a brotherhood over which the genius of philanthropy and patriotism, of truth and of justice will preside; of philanthropy, because it will succor the disabled, help the needy, strengthen the weak and cheer the disconsolate; of patriotism, because it will cherish the past glories of the dead Confederacy and transmute them into living inspirations for future service to the living republic; of truth, because it will seek to gather and preserve as witnesses for history the unimpeachable facts which shall doom falsehood to die that truth may live; of justice, because it will cultivate national as well as Southern fraternity and will condemn narrow mindedness and prejudice and passion, and cultivate that broader, higher, nobler sentiment, which would write on the grave of every soldier who fell on either side: "Here lies an American hero, a martyr to the right as his conscience conceived it."

GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

I rejoice that a general organization too long neglected has been at last perfected. It is a brotherhood which all honorable men must approve and which heaven itself will bless. I call upon you therefore to organize in every state and community where ex-Confederate may reside and rally to the support of the high and peaceful objects of the "United Confederate Veterans," and move forward until by the power of organization and persistent effort your beneficent and christian purposes are fully accomplished.

J. B. GORDON,
Commanding General.

THANKS.—Mahone is still engaged in ruining the Republican party of Virginia.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court entered in the cause of Hamilton vs. Walters, we will sell at public auction in front of the Court House, in Staunton, on

MONDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1891,

that valuable farm in Augusta County on which W. F. Bailey resides, lately owned by Dr. W. L. Walters. This land is situated on Middle River near the village of West View, is of good quality, well watered, and is convenient to schools, churches, &c.

TERMS:—10 per cent. of the purchase-money in cash, 15 per cent. on a credit of four months, and the residue in two equal instalments at one and two years from day of sale, with interest, the purchaser executing bonds for the deferred payments with approved personal security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

WM. PATRICK, A. C. GORDON, } Commissioners.

I certify that Wm. Patrick, Commissioner above-named, has executed bond as such in the penalty of $8,000.00 with security deemed sufficient and conditioned according to law.

sept 2-4ts C. S. W. BARNES, D. C.

PUBLIC RENTING OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered May 3, 1891, in the chancery cause therein pending under the style of J. W. Miller vs. Bettie E. Dinkle and Edward R Dinkle, the undersigned commissioner, appointed for the purpose, will, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1891,

(COUNTY COURT DAY,) rent at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house of Augusta county, a tract of land contain **106¾ acres**, situated near Mt. Solon, in said county, upon which the defendants now reside being the dower land assigned Bettie E. Dinkle in the real estate of her late husband, Samuel Dinkle, deceased. The property has upon it a dwelling house and other buildings.

TERMS OF RENTING.—The property will be rented to the bidder who will take the same for the shortest period and pay to the undersigned Commissioner in cash the debt due the plaintiff and all costs of suit, including the costs of renting.

ALEX. F. ROBERTSON, Com'r.

I hereby certify that Alex. F. Robertson, Commissioner in the above cause of Miller vs. Dinkle, has executed the bond required by the decree in said cause.

sept 2-4ts C. S. W. BARNES, D. C.

TERRIBLE THUNDER STORM IN OHIO.—A despatch from Alliance, Ohio, says that a destructive storm passed over that section Sunday morning. Twelve houses and barns were struck by lightning, aggregating a toss of $50,000. The electrical display was bewildering in its intensity. It is also reported that a number of lives were lost, but nothing definite can be gotten owing to the damaged condition of the telegraph and telephone wires.

During the recent anti-foreigners' riots in China two Sisters of Mercy and a Belgian priest were killed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE the undersigned committee appointed by the county conference of the Farmers' Alliance of the county of Augusta, to make known the action of this meeting assembled in the city of Staunton on the 1st day of Sept. 1891, do so as follows:

Said meeting respectfully recommends Messrs. H. J. Williams and G. W. Koiner as the choice of the members of the Farmers' Alliance of Augusta county for the nomination for House of Delegates of the Democratic County Convention called by the County Democratic Committee to meet on the 14th of Sept. 1891. These gentlemen are men of ability and unquestioned integrity and have always been active supporters of the Democratic party, and are fully identified with the great agricultural interests of the county and State. The Alliance pledges its support to the nominees of the Democratic Convention.

Respectfully,
P. T. BURKHOLDER,
D. W. DRAKE,
CHAS. ARMENTROUT,
E. A. FULCHER.

A CARD.

Having been selected as the choice of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of the county of Augusta for the nomination for the House of Delegates from this county and city by the Democratic County Convention called to assemble in Staunton on the 14th day of Sept., 1891, we hereby announce ourselves candidates for the nomination by said convention, pledging ourselves to abide by the result of said convention. And if elected, also pledge ourselves to do all in our power to advance the interests of the people of this county, city and State, also to participate in, and abide by, the action of the Democratic caucus of the legislature.

G. W. KOINER,
H. J. WILLIAMS.

sept 9

A CARD.

In response to the solicitations of many of my friends and to the call made upon me through the *Vindicator* of the 21st ultimo, I take this opportunity to announce myself a candidate for the next House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention which is to assemble in the City of Staunton the 14th instant.

In making this announcement it is but right that I should, in a brief way, define my position on several questions which are deeply interesting the people of Virginia.

Whilst I am a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and am greatly interested in its welfare, I am a democrat, believing, as I do, that the salvation of the Alliance in the South is within the ranks of the Democratic party. I, therefore, have no sympathy with the third party movement that we hear spoken of, in some sections, in connection with the Farmers' Alliance. I am unalterably opposed to that plank in the Alliance platform which demands that the government shall establish subtreasuries or depositories in the several states, which shall loan money direct to the people, because I do not believe such a plan feasible or in keeping with a sound and safe financial system. I favor the re-election of Hon. John W. Daniel to the Senate of the United States, as he has proved himself to be an able legislator, a fearless guardian of the people's rights, and an ornament to his State, but my allegiance is to the democratic party, and I shall support the caucus nominee.

If the democrats of Augusta County and the City of Staunton see fit to honor me with this nomination, I promise to serve them conscientiously and faithfully—always looking to the interests of the people.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

sept 2
Vindicator copy

ATTENTION FARMERS' ALLIANCE!

Farmers' Alliance' Clubs and all persons in want of

RELIABLE FERTILIZERS,

—Call on—

Baker & Brown,

Who sell the OLD RELIABLE

BAKER'S SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.

Pure raw bone meal, pure animal bone dissolved. High grade South Carolina bone and Kanit all in good bags.

Farmers' attention is called to our stock of Spring Tooth Harrows, Bissell Chilled Plows, the best; Missouri Grain Drills, Drill Points and Tubs, Old Hickory Wagons, Road Carts, Surries, Buckeye and American Cider Mills, Baling Ties,

Barbed Wire, Picket Fencing Wire, also something first-class and new in fencing wire line.

Call and see it.

Timothy and Clover Seed, Choice.

BAKER & BROWN.

sept 9-6ts

(E. M. Cushing and Son Auctioneers)

AUCTION SALE

—OF A—

Splendid Livery Business.

I will sell on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1891

at public auction, my entire Livery Outfit at Staunton, Va., consisting of between

TWENTY-FIVE AND THIRTY HORSES,

some of them *very superior*, and all sound and good workers; seven carriages in good condition; five "surreys"—three of them nearly new—others in serviceable order; nine buggies—six of which are nearly new; three "busses"; one four-seated pleasure wagon; one three-seated ditto; one Dayton wagon; one furniture; two road wagons; twelve sleighs and cutters in good order; harness—single and double—some very handsome; saddles, bridles, robes, whips, and in short everything necessary for a well appointed livery stable. I mean business.—Sale positive and without reserve. Sale at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS:—$10 and under cash, over $10 a credit of 12 months will be given the purchaser, to execute negotiable note satisfactorily endorsed.

sept 9 1t ALEXANDER HARMAN

NOTICE.

IN the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Augusta County, Va., In Vacation of said court, August 14th, 1891.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

To the Sheriff of Augusta County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon J. F. Templeton, W. M. Chew, J. T. Smith, T. H. Antrim, A. C. Braxton, trustee for J. A. Patterson, Jr., J. A. Patterson, Jr., R. N. Pool, trustee, Francis A. Osborne, Wirt X. Fuller, W. H. Ward, The Boston Development Company, The Amazon Mineral Springs Company and H. C. Braxton trustee to appear at the clerk's office of our Circuit Court for Augusta county, at the Court-house the third Monday in September, 1891, to answer a bill in chancery exhibited against them in said Court by W. E. Bibb, trustee, and Edward L. Evans trustee, and unless they shall answer the said bill within the time prescribed by law, the court will take the same for confessed and decree accordingly; and this they shall in no wise omit, under a penalty of £100; and have then and there this writ.

Witness, J. N. Ryan, Clerk of our said court at the Court-house, the 14th day of August 1891, in the 116th year of the Commonwealth.

J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

The object of this suit is to enforce the specific performance of a contract dated July 11th, 1890, for the purchase by R. N. Pool trustee and Wirt X. Fuller, Francis A. Osborne and W. H Ward, of W. E. Bibb trustee and Edward L. Evans trustee, of a certain parcel of land near Waynesboro', Va., known and plotted as Baker Springs tract, containing 167 acres, with some exceptions and reservations; also to force the execution of a release deed to a portion of the above named land, by J. F. Templeton, A. C. Braxton trustee, J. A. Patterson, Jr., W. M. Chew, J. T. Smith and T. H. Antrim, and to determine the rights of the parties, and should a sale of said land, or any portion thereof be necessary, to determine in what order the same shall be sold and how the proceeds shall be disposed of between the parties; and it appearing by affidavit filed that J. A. Patterson, Jr., R. N. Pool trustee, Francis A. Osborne, Wirt X. Fuller, W. H. Ward, The Boston Development Company and The Amazon Mineral Springs Company are not residents of this state, and that there is no agent of the Boston Development Campany, nor of the Amazon Mineral Springs Company in Augusta county, wherein said suit is commenced, and no other person in said county on whom there can be service as to said Boston Development Company and said Amazon Mineral Springs Company, respectively, the said J. A. Patterson, Jr., R. N. Pool trustee, Francis A. Osborne, Wirt X. Fuller, W H. Ward, The Boston Development Company and The Amazon Mineral Springs Company are hereby summoned to appear here in fifteen days after due publication of this notice and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

J. N. RYAN, Clerk.

W. E Bibb, p. q. Aug 19 4ts

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM.—In pursuance of a decree entered on the 14th day of May, 1891, in the chancery cause of "George M. Cochran's Adm'r vs. R. H. Kyle &c.," pending in the Circuit Court of Augusta county, I will proceed in front of the Court-house in the city of Staunton, Va., on

MONDAY, 28TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1891,

to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER that certain tract of land containing **one hundred and twenty-five acres** with its improvements, situated in the Northern part of Augusta county, between the Warm Springs and Harrisonburg turnpike, and the Miller's Iron Works, formerly owned by George A. Crawn, and now owned by R. H. Kyle & sis.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in 1, 2, and 3 years equal instalments—the purchaser executing bonds for the deferred payments with approved personal security bearing interest from day of sale and title retained as ultimate security.

GEORGE M. HARRISON,
Commissioner.

I certify that Geo. M. Harrison, Commissioner as above named, has executed bond as such in the penalty of $3,000.00 with security deemed sufficient conditioned according to law.

C. S. W. BARNES,
Dept. Cl'k Circuit Court Augusta Co.

Aug 26-tds

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta County in the cause of Fultz's Exor. vs. Fultz, I will sell at public auction in front of the court house in Staunton on

MONDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1891,

that portion of the lands of David Fultz laid off to A. M. Fultz, the wife of A. H. Fultz, as devisee under the will of said David Fultz. This land is of good quality, situated about one and a half miles north-west of Staunton, and has upon it a good dwelling, and will make a valuable home. The tract contains **145 acres.**

TERMS:—Cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and sale and the residue in three equal annual instalments, the purchaser executing bonds for the deferred payments, waiving homestead, and bearing interest from date with approved personal security and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

WM. PATRICK, Commissioner.

I certify that Wm. Patrick, Commissio