

Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1891.

The Result of the Recent Elections.

Elections were held in eleven States on the 11th inst., and the result is favorable to the Democrats and discouraging to the Republicans. In five of these States—Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Ohio, and Iowa—Governors were elected, and of the five, the Democrats elected four, two of them—Boies, of Iowa, and Russell, of Massachusetts—in States that have heretofore been recognized as Republican by considerable majorities. The Democrats lost no Democratic State and were successful in two Republican States, showing that the trend of public sentiment is towards the Democratic party. The Democrats expected to carry New York, but had no idea of doing so by such a glorious majority. The majority of forty or forty-one thousand, which it seems to be, is more than double as much as they expected; and whilst they entertained some hope of electing their candidates for Governor in the Republican States of Massachusetts and Iowa, they did not expect them to be elected by the masses. The result, which in each case is about seven thousand, Maryland, of course, the Democrats expected to carry, and Ohio, the Democrats generally did not expect to carry, though there were some who thought there was some hope of doing so, as Campbell was making a splendid canvass and deserved to succeed. At the opening of the canvass we stated that it would be most wonderful and unexpected result if Ohio, as strongly Republican as it is, and with such a man as McKinley, should elect a Democratic candidate, however able and popular he might be.

In view of the remarkable efforts made by the administration, and the vast amount of money used in the canvass—contributed largely by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh and other cities, the beneficiaries of the McKinley-Tariff—the wonder is that McKinley's majority in Ohio is not much greater than it is. In spite of these things, the majority is only about 20,000, not more, we suppose, than half the normal Republican majority. If the Republicans are thankful for this result, they are in a condition to be thankful for small favors. We think that it is probably fortunate for the Democrats that McKinley was elected, for it will induce, if not force, the Republicans to accept the McKinley Tariff as the chief issue in the Presidential election in 1892, and that is what the Democrats desire. The Republicans would like to avoid that issue and if McKinley had been defeated they would have done all they could to do so. The prospect now is, that the McKinley Tariff will be the chief issue, as it should be. The result of the elections in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Iowa would seem to indicate that the Democratic candidate for President will be Cleveland or Flower, and that for Vice-President, Gray, of Indiana, or Boies, of Iowa. With such a ticket, the chances of the success of the Democrats would be very good.

The result of the election in Virginia—if the expression be allowable—is too good to be good. The majority in the Legislature is so great that it is possible to divide the State into two parties, and to breed factions and dissensions in the party. There should be sufficient strength in the opposing party to bind the Democrats together. If there be but weak Republican hopes there is danger that the staves of the Democratic barrel will fall asunder. As anomalous as it may seem, it is yet true that a party may be too strong to be strong—its strength may be its weakness—it is liable to be a house divided against itself which cannot stand.

We hope the Democratic Legislature will be wise enough to avoid this result, but it will require good sense, sound judgment, co-operative action, and conciliatory counsel. Looking over the broad field of the Union, we can say, in the language of the late Father Ritchie—"The skies are bright and brightening."

Southern Prosperity Continues. In an article under the above heading, the Baltimore Sun says that "the steady growth of Southern prosperity is the striking fact of the present. Every interest in the South has felt the quickening touch of enterprise sustained by capital. The older industries of the Southern people have been expanded vastly and a multitude of new industries have been added to them. More cotton, for example, is now produced than ever before. There is likewise an increased output of lumber, coal, ore, phosphate and other raw materials. At the same time, owing to a better appreciation of the importance of diversifying crops, there is a greatly increased production in the South of cereals, fruits, vegetables, bacon, beef, mutton and the like. A long step, in fact, has been taken towards making each locality independent of food supplies drawn from a distance. The canning industry in the interior and the fishing industry on the coasts both show large growth. The shipment of oranges and watermelons from the Gulf States northward is an interest that has assumed astonishing proportions in recent years. Southern railroads derive a very considerable revenue from the transportation of such perishable freight during the summer months. Agriculture in the South has made incalculable phenomenal progress in amount and diversity of product which compares favorably with the striking results in other lines of industry. For although other interests are developing and attracting attention, it must be borne in mind that agriculture is still and must long continue to be the predominating interest.

Manufacturing is the new departure.—The South has, beyond question, since 1880 increased a hundred-fold its establishments for the conversion of raw material into a higher form. Cotton mills and iron furnaces lead the list. Their products possess the market wherever they have attempted to compete. Their multiplication has built up towns and cities where crops were growing a few years ago. But their growth is paralleled by that of rolling mills, cotton-seed oil mills, lumber mills, wood-working establishments of many kinds, furniture factories, fertilizer works, machine shops, stove works, pipe works, tool works, potteries, glass works, &c. A great variety of articles in metal, wood, clay, glass and leather is now produced for the first time in the South. These articles, moreover, are produced cheaply. They sell in competition with the like products of the North and East, and under stress of this competition many Northern and Eastern establishments are moving South. The advantages of that section as respects labor, raw material and climate are at length beginning to tell effectively in the solution of the problem of cheap production.

A feature of the progress now being

made in the South is its improved hotels.—

Time was when some of the most attractive portions of the country were uninhabitable to tourists accustomed to the accommodations and good cooking of the hotels of the Middle and Eastern States. The scenery was divine, the climate delightful, but the quarters assigned to tourists were execrable and the cuisine—well, it was abominable. Only a stomach fortified by months of mountain-climbing could stand the local fare. To the average man, woman and child it meant chronic indigestion. There were other drawbacks as respects sanitation, but the rural Southern hotel was ten or fifteen years ago the bugaboo that frightened the capitalist and his capital from the South. This, however, has now been happily changed in large part. Now good hotels are to be found in many of the most attractive spots in the valleys and Piedmont region of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. These hotels have been fruitful in benefits to the adjacent country. They have attracted the millionaires of the North. Investments in mineral lands and other properties have followed. In some cases capitalists like Vanderbilt, in North Carolina, have bought large estates and converted them into paradises, educating their neighbors by example of good management. In a few years all the Piedmont country from the Susquehanna down to Northern Georgia, will be dotted with the highly improved estates of capitalists attracted by the charming climate and scenery. Some progress has already been made in this line, but more is in store.

The railroad development of the South marks the increase of business, and also to some extent produces it. In 1882 the mileage south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi was but 17,667 miles; in 1890 it was 28,450 miles. Great trunk lines have been developed, and railroad building has continued despite the pinch of hard times. The prosperity of these roads is another sign of the condition of the country that supports them. Another sign of active business and thrift is found in the multiplication of national and savings banks.—The latter were hardly known at all a few years ago. Recent failures in Boston and Philadelphia have to some extent checked, no doubt, the flow of capital westward.—Booms are not so lively as they were. But for all that the South remains solidly prosperous and progressive.

The Farmers and the Democratic Party. The Index-Appel says that "one thing that has been very clear by the election in Virginia of Tuesday week, and that is that the members of the Farmers' Alliance consider it an organization 'for business only.' The majority of these members are Democrats and by their votes they have given notice that whatever reforms and betterment of their condition they desire to bring about, they will not attempt any of it outside of the ranks of their party. No matter what may have been the secret designs of selfishly ambitious leaders, their followers have given them to understand that they have no thought of worshipping at any other political altar than the one which has hitherto claimed their devotions. The large controlling Democratic majority in the next Legislature is the best proof which could possibly be given that the Virginia farmers regard the Democratic party as their best friend, and that the loyalty with which they have retained it will not fail to command proper recognition of their reasonable demands and the application of effective remedies to such grievances as they may have to complain of. Such faith should not fail of its reward. While the Democratic party, of course, will not lend itself to the furtherance of impracticable schemes or enter upon legislation which would produce in the end more evil than good, it will not fail to do its best for the sake of its reputation for fairness and justice, to apply its best energies and highest intelligence to the amelioration of the condition of the agriculturists wherever the present state of things presses too severely upon them."

Should Have Good Roads. We concur with the Norfolk Landmark, that "the United States should have the best roads that can be built, to be established and maintained upon the most economical, scientific plan. That is what we are after. That should be the result of the wisdom and civilization of this age and continent. Anything else would argue us a failure. We have history, which is the experience of all countries; we have intelligence and scientific ability; and we have the financial means. Nothing else is necessary except the good sense and energy to move promptly and effectively in the premises. If we do this, a few years would make this the most envied and beautiful country on the earth. Agricultural questions would be practically settled; for the saving that would result from the improved roads would be sufficient to make those prosperous who are not so already, and the sum of human happiness would be increased many fold, so far as it depends upon the material comfort of safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation."

Explosion in a Coal-Mine. A terrible explosion of gas occurred Sunday in No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company. Owing to the fact that it was Sunday there were but fourteen men at work in the mine. Of this number, six were instantly killed and several others so badly burned and injured that they cannot survive, many fearing they were in such condition that they could not bear removal from the mine.

The accident was caused by the explosion of a safety lamp, the flames of which ignited the gas. The existence of this element had become known, and the safety lamp, which is generally used successfully in the presence of gas, was being used by the men during their operations.

The mine, which is one of the best operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company, is not seriously damaged.

The Parrelites and Cork Carriers had another serious fight in Cork last Wednesday night, in which many persons were injured.

HOW'S THIS! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Walling, Knapp & Mackenzie, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Without showing the condition of our teeth, every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them, let us use that standard dentifrice, SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and sparkling. No tartar can occur there, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if SOZODONT is regularly used. It is a botanical preparation, and its beneficial effects on the teeth and gums are marvellous, as it removes all discolored spots, and renders the gums hard and rosy.

Y. M. C. A. Week of Prayer. SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.—INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

This week, commencing with Sunday, in the 1885 Young Men's Christian Associations in North America and all their branches throughout the world a week of special services for young men will be observed.

The Virginia Court of Appeals are in session in Richmond.

A terrible prairie fire burned across the western portion of Aurora county, South Dakota, Friday, Nicholas Wolf and Anton Ahrens perished in the flames. Both young men leave families. A large amount of property was destroyed.

General Freight Agent Smurr, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, says the indications are that there will be 5,000 carloads of oranges to haul out of California during the coming season. Last season there were 3,550 carloads shipped. This season 3,500 cars of green deciduous fruits have been shipped.

FOR CAPTURING A MURDERER.—Governor McKinley on Monday authorized the payment of \$500 to Sheriff Fish, of Lincoln county, Washington, for the capture and delivery of Wayman Sutton, the Wylie county murderer.

The casualties at Nanticoke mine, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., were increased Monday by the death of Thomas Thomas, aged nineteen years, a nephew of ex-Senator Morgan B. Williams, of Wilkes-Barre. This makes 11 deaths resulting from the explosion.

SALE OF A FARM IN GREENSBORO, N. C.—On Friday, at public sale, Mr. S. L. Price bought the Andrew Stuart farm, located southwest of Leweburg, containing 690 1/2 acres, for \$35 per acre, amounting to \$24,167.50.

Governor Pattison on Monday issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of race, color or sex, to prepare for furnishing their full proportion to the interest, value and financial prosperity of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The severe drought that has prevailed in Illinois and Indiana for several months has been partially relieved by the showers of the past few days that have been general throughout the State.

The New Orleans National Bank has applied to Postmaster-General Wannamaker for protection from robbers of its letters in the mails, which it alleges has been constantly increasing since the passage of the anti-lottery law.

SALE OF FARM WITH CAVENERS RESERVE.—Mr. J. H. Rosenberg has sold his Reuben Zirkle farm on Smith's creek, four miles South of New Market, containing 540 acres, for \$9,000, to Messrs J. E. and W. H. Biedler, of Page. Mr. Rosenberg reserved the land, with the right of way to it, on which are located what is designated the "Eudless Caverns."

THE VOTE IN ROCKINGHAM.—The Democrats carried Rockingham at the recent election. They elected the Senator and the two members for the House of Delegates. The vote for the candidates were as follows: For the Senate, Thos. K. Harnerberger (Dem.) 2478; John S. Funk (Rep.) 2284—majority for Harnerberger 214. For the House of Delegates, W. H. Blake (Dem.) 2496; Charles E. Fairmy (Dem.) 2322. John B. Bowman (Rep.) 2237; A. J. Blakemore (Rep.) 2236. The Blakemores are brothers.

MEETING ABOUT THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The Richmond Dispatch says "there is to be another meeting of the Debt Commission and the Bondholders' Committee on the 17th of this month. The proposition now to be made is known to be more favorable than the former ones, though its exact terms have not transpired."

W. S. DASHIELL AGAIN INDICTED FOR FORGERY.—William S. Dashiell of Richmond, who was some weeks since tried on the charge of forgery and acquitted has been again indicted in two cases. Each indictment charges Dashiell with forging the name of W. T. Loving to a negotiable note for \$1,000, and with uttering the same. Both notes are dated November 4, 1890.

FORGING THE NAME OF MISS WINNIE DAVIS.—Last week a leading merchant of Nashville, Tennessee, received a letter from Jersey City, New Jersey, signed Winnie Davis, asking the immediate loan of a thousand dollars until she could repay it from the receipts of her mother's book. He handed the letter to a man familiar with Miss Davis's handwriting. He pronounced it a forgery. The letter was, however, enclosed to Miss Davis at Richmond, and a telegraphic answer was received denouncing it as a forgery.

LURAY INN DESTROYED.—The very fine Inn at Luray, Page county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The building was discovered in the kitchen department about 10 o'clock, and in an hour the building was a total mass of ruins. The loss on the building and furniture is about \$130,000. The insurance is about \$100,000.

EXTRA BILLY SMITH A MODEL HUSBAND.—The following is extracted from a page of G. W. Smith's fugitive writings taken from his library: "Marrying early, in my twenty-fourth year, I never, during my long married life of nearly sixty years, forgot the truth I pledged to my dear wife—never failed to reach my home at the appointed time, except on three or four occasions, when I was in a heated canvass; never allowed her to enter the room in which I was seated without rising to greet her, impressing her with the sweet conviction that it was my happiness to treat her as lady; the tenderness of the lover and also the gallantry of a knight. In short, that she was ever young to me. If she ever neglected a duty, it dwells not in my memory."

Cyrus W. Field said a few days since: "I don't see why the chances for young men are not so good now as ever. It is true much is done by combinations of capital, still, the field is larger and the possibilities are fully as great. As to my advice to young men, I would say: 'Stick to what you undertake. Be punctual in your appointments, be honest and be brief. Remember that time is money and that brevity and punctuality are among the best elements of success. I don't believe in long business letters. There is no business so important that you can't put the whole of it on one sheet of paper. I have cultivated heavily throughout my life and I think it has paid me to do so. I believe in early rising and I find that my brain works best between the hours of six and eight in the morning."

BRUCKER BY TRAIN.—On Saturday last, C. H. Henderson, of J. Burton & Co., contractors and bridge builders, was struck by the engine of passenger train No. 6 at Covington, and seriously injured. He was walking across the railroad track and did not see the approaching train. The engine struck him on the head and knocked him down. Henderson resides at Long Gate and last night was getting along comfortably.—Valley Virginia, Clifton Forge.

THE GENERAL DROUGHT.—Not often have the records of autumn shown so general a drought in the United States as is now reported. The Weather Corp. Bulletin for the month of October, 1891, published at Washington last week, says:—

The month of October just passed has been one of the driest of which the Weather Bureau records. Over the greater portion of the States located in the central valleys and throughout the Southern States, except along the immediate Atlantic coast, the rainfall for the month amounted to only about ten to twenty per cent of the average, and in many portions of the Southern States there was a total absence of rain, or only light showers giving an insignificant amount, leaving the ground very dry and the streams low.

Dry weather also continued generally throughout the Northern States, and the month closes leaving the winter wheat in a critical condition, as the most of it was planted in dry soil and there has not been sufficient rain to give it strength enough to resist the cold of winter.

Since this bulletin was issued, says the N. Y. Herald, storm after storm has passed over the continent without depositing general and very heavy moisture upon the soil, either in the United States or beyond our northern frontiers. The condensation has been very considerable in portions of the Mississippi Valley since Friday, but was far less extensive than a rural interest requires.

The general drought in North America may have far reaching effects especially in the great grain-producing sections of the West and Northwest. It is not too late for the fall-seeded wheat crop to recover materially from the effects of the untimely withholding of moisture needed to fortify it against the icy blasts of the coming season. But it cannot be expected that the winter wheat harvests of 1892 will be as prolific as those of 1891. Unless the drought is soon relieved by general and copious rains, it will be well for the farmer to bear this in mind and to make their calculations of the future to accord with the present agricultural outlook.

What is Life? Thomas A. Edison. In reply to the question, "What is life," Thomas A. Edison, the great electrician and prolific inventor, as reported in the N. Y. Herald, says:—

"It is my belief, that every atom of matter is intelligent, deriving energy from the primordial germ. The intelligence of matter, I take it, the sum of the intelligences of the atoms of which it is composed. Every atom has an intelligent power of selection and is always striving to get into harmonious relation with other atoms. The human body, I think, is maintained in its integrity by the intelligent selection of its atoms, or rather by a freemason's union of atoms so to persist. When the harmonious adjustment is destroyed the man dies, and the atoms seek other relations. Man, therefore, cannot be regarded in any sort as a microcosm of atoms agreeing to constitute his life as long as order and discipline can be maintained. But of course, there is disaffection, rebellion and anarchy, leading eventually to death, and through death to new forms of life. For life I regard as indestructible. That is, if matter is indestructible.

LIFE IN MATTER. "All matter lives and everything that lives possesses intelligence. Consider growing corn, for example. An atom of oxygen enters the soil and the soil sends out a combination with other atoms and goes to the corn, not by chance, but by intention. It is seized by other atoms that need oxygen and is packed away in the corn where it can do its work. Now carbon, hydrogen and oxygen enter into the composition of every organic substance. To say that one atom has an affinity for another is simply to say a big word. The atom is conscious if it is conscious, is intelligent if man is intelligent, exercises will power if man does, is, in its own little way, all that man is. We are told by geologists that in the earliest periods no form of life could exist on the earth.

"How do they know that? A crystal is devoid of this vital principle they say, and yet other kinds of atoms arrange themselves in a particular way to form a crystal. They did that in geological periods preceding the appearance of any form of life and have been doing it ever since in precisely the same way. Some crystals form in branches like a fern. Why is there not life in the growing part of a crystal? Was the vital principle specially created at some particular period of the earth's history, or did it exist and control every atom of matter from the beginning? I cannot avoid the conclusion that all matter is composed of intelligent atoms and that life and mind are merely synonyms for the aggregation of atomic intelligence.

"Of course there is a source of energy. Nature is a perpetual motion machine, and perpetuating motion implies a sustaining and impinging force.

FIRE IN MORGANTOWN COUNTY, W. VA.—On Saturday morning last the storehouse of Mr. Nottingham and the cabinet-making shop of Mr. C. B. Swecker, at Dunmore, West Virginia county, W. Va., were burned. The fire originated in the shop of Mr. Swecker and killed a fire in the shop before breakfast, and while at breakfast the shop took fire. Mr. Nottingham's loss is about \$1,000, and Mr. Swecker's about the same. N. Y. Insurance.—Greenbrier Independent, Nov. 5th.

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.

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WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to rent a small farm for a portion of the crop, or will hire by the year to labor on a farm. He has ample experience, as it has been his long business to do so. JAMES A. STOUTMEYER, Long Office, Augusta Co., Va. nov 4-31*

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE ILLUSTRATED. The Magazine will celebrate the fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America by its re-echoing through articles giving a more thorough knowledge of the history of the continent made of the HERBERT UNRECORDED DECOVERERS OF OUR COUNTRY, and especially in the GREAT WEST. Particular attention will also be given to the PLANNING OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE VOLUMES OF HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THREE YEARS back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7.00 per volume. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. Per Year: HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....\$ 4 00 HARPER'S WEEKLY.....4 00 HARPER'S BAZAR.....4 00 HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.....2 00 Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

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HARPER'S BAZAR. ILLUSTRATED. HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the latest information with regard to the Fashion and the most beautiful illustrations of Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements made especially for the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright wit, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satiate the reader with the most interesting and budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues it contains the most interesting and timely news of the day. The Serials for 1892 will be written by W. D. Howells, and will be published in the HARPER'S BAZAR. The Serials for 1892 will be written by W. D. Howells, and will be published in the HARPER'S BAZAR. The Serials for 1892 will be written by W. D. Howells, and will be published in the HARPER'S BAZAR.

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