Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17

Danger of Over-Confidence.

BE SURE TO GO TO THE POLLS.

The intellectual qualifications of Hon. Harry Tucker, his efficiency as a Representative in Congress, his genial disposition and popular manners, his pure character, public and private, are so well known that no argument in favor of his re-election is necessary.—There is only one thing needed to secure that result, and that is to get the Democrats to go to the polls on the day of election, and that they should do. No one should take it for granted that the candidate of his choice will be elected, and that there is no use for him to go to the polls. No man can be elected if his friends do not go to the polls and vote for him. There is no danger so great to any candidate as over confidence on the part of his personal and party friends. This was the cause of the defeat some years ago of Capt. James Bumgardner, Jr., who was as true and faithful a Democrat as he was a brave and gallant soldier in the war—and none was more so. He was always ready and willing to discharge his duty, and he did it cheerfully and efficiently. He never hesitated or shirked his duty, but did it promptly and manfully, and deserved the cordial support of every Democrat in the district; and yet they suffered him to be defeated, because they were so confident his merits would secure his election, that many did not deem it necessary for them to go to the polls to vote for him. They discovered their mistake when it was too late to remedy it, and were deeply mortified at their remissness of duty. It is to be hoped that they will never again repeat this mistake, and that they will firmly resolve to do their duty by going to the polls and voting for the nominee of their party. No man can rightfully claim to be a good Democrat who will fail to do so, for that is the duty of every Democrat. He should not only vote himself, but should labor for the success of the party, and see that every Democrat in his neighborhood shall go to the polls. If this be done, then the success of the party is assured; but if not, it may be, and probably will be, defeated. The one thing needed to secure success, is to get all the Democrats to the polls on the day of election. The District is Democratic in sentiment—the majority of its citizens are Democrats—but unless they go to the polls the minority will elect their candidate. Arouse from apathy and supineness and go to work from now to the election and you will win a glorious victory.

Hon. John W. Daniel made one of his characteristic magnificent addresses in New York the other day in advocacy of the Democratic nominee for governor. Virginia can need [well?] be proud of her chaste and gifted orator. Put alongside of one of Major Daniel's most splendid and beautiful phrases Governor O'Ferrall's hyena and wolf conglomeration, and then say that he is in the race to succeed Daniel to the United States senatorship! Perish the thought.—*Staunton News.*

What does our friend of the *News* mean by applying to the phrases of Gov. O'Ferrall the term—"hyena and wolf conglomeration?" We confess our inability to appreciate either the propriety of the expression or of its application to the phrases of Gov. O'Ferrall. We have just read his eloquent and interesting speech formally opening the "Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition" at Richmond, and we are unable to see how any one of his sentences can be described as a "hyena and wolf conglomeration"—whatever that may mean.

The judgment of the *News* has been blinded by its prejudices, and its criticism is unjust.

After the above was written, we received the Norfolk *Pilot* in which Rev. Sam Small, who is a man of culture and an orator, in speaking of Gov. O'Ferrall's address at the opening of the State Exposition, says "it was a well-conceived, happily phrased, and delightfully appropriate oration," and that it "is worthy of preservation in every library of the State and among the available memoranda of every patriot of the Old Dominion." The "hyena and wolf conglomeration" is in the prejudices of the *News* and not in the sentences of Gov. O'Ferrall, which Mr. Small says are "happily phrased."

Speech by Vice-President Stevenson.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, made a speech at Lincoln, Illinois, last Wednesday. He commended the placing of wool, salt and lumber on the free list and pointed out their beneficial effects. He favored placing sugar of all grades upon the free list, but reminded his hearers that the new tariff allows the refiner only one-eighth of a cent per pound, while the protection given under the McKinley law was one-half cent a pound. The new law takes from the Sugar Trust two-fifths of the benefits it received under the McKinley law.

THE SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.—The Synod of Virginia of the Presbyterian Church, composed of all the churches in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland connected with the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, will hold its session in Danville, beginning October 23. About two hundred or more delegates will attend.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES. — Rev. Jacob S. Hopkins, of Strasburg, is the Prohibition candidate for Congress in the 7th district.

The Prohibition candidate for Congress in this, the 10th district, is also a preacher—Rev. C. H. Groves, of Botetourt.

THE LYNCHBURG DISTRICT.—The candidates for Congress in the 6th district are Otey, Democratic candidate; Hoge, Republican; and Rucker, Populist and Prohibitionist. A few weeks ago Massey said Hoge "was not in it," and that the contest was between Otey and Rucker. Now the Lynchburg *News* says that Rucker "does not stand a ghost of a show and will not receive half as many votes as Hoge."

Snow fell Sunday on the Alleghany mountains about Hollidaysburg, Pa.—The ground was covered three inches deep. A heavy storm, accompanied by hail and snow, passed over Bellefonte, Pa.

Provoking to the Republicans.

It is very provoking to the Republicans that sugar has not gone up in price, and that wool has not fallen in price since the passage of the Democratic tariff, for both of these results were confidently predicted by the Republicans. The tariff on refined sugar having been reduced, the trust is afraid to increase the price, because that reduction will enable foreign refiners of sugar to successfully compete with them in our markets; and the increased demand for wool, since the tariff was taken wholly off, has not only prevented a fall in price, but has increased it.

These results are very provoking to the Republicans, because they show the fallacy of their views, and leave them without an argument in support of the McKinley tariff, or in opposition to the Democratic tariff.

Republican partisans, who are more concerned for their party than for the interests of the people, regret that sugar has not increased, and wool not decreased in price, but those who desire the interests of the people rejoice, and give the Democratic party credit for the service rendered them.

The Duty of the Hour.

The Buchanan *Banner* says the duty of the hour is to keep our ranks well closed up, bury resentments and personal prejudices, and work for the success of the Democratic party. There are enough Democratic voters to give our candidate in this district a handsome majority. The thing to do is to get them out on election day, and not allow our standard-bearer to fall behind on account of apathy, indifference and the hugging of personal disappointments on the part of our own forces.

Every man who can make a speech should go out among the people and do all in his power to arouse them and drive away the apathy that threatens us.

Work, work, work, for election day is coming.

Speaking at Fincastle.

There was political speaking at Fincastle on Monday of last week. The Democratic party was represented by Maj. R. P. Poore, of Appomattox, the Republican by W. E. Craig, of Staunton, and the Prohibitionist by Dr. W. B. Boyd. Craig did some romancing, and said that Augusta county would give a majority for Yost. He mistook his audience for marines. The Buchanan *Banner* says:—

"Col. Wm. E. Craig, of Staunton, is a good lawyer, but he don't cut much of a figure as a stumper. This was clearly demonstrated last Monday."

OPENING THE EXPOSITION.—The Virginia Exposition was formally opened at Richmond Tuesday of last week. Immediately after the military parade Governor O'Ferrall and his staff entered the music hall of the exposition building, where the opening exercises occurred. Governor O'Ferrall made the speech of the occasion and declared the exposition open to the public. In the competitive drill between four military companies of this State, Company B, of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, won the first prize. A Norfolk company was second and the Monticello Guards, of Charlottesville, third.

Augusta (Ga.) has been trying high license. As a result the statement is made on authority that the number of applicants to sell liquor has been decreased about fifty per cent, but the income which the city derives from the tax is larger than under the former tax. The plan is reported to be satisfactory in other respects, and the Augusta people have agreed that high license is a success in that city at least.

NO REASON FOR LACKING IN DUTY. The Fredericksburg *Star* says there is certainly no good reason why a single Democrat should be lacking in duty. We are just beginning to experience a foretaste of the benefits to be derived from Democratic principles. We have put our hands to the plow and it would be folly in the superlative degree to look back before the work ahead of us is finished. There has not been a time in many years when the inspiration for every Democrat to put his whole soul into the work of party organization and getting out a full vote on election day, was as great as it is in this contest, for the reason that there has not been an hour since the war when we were so near the full fruition of Democratic hopes. The Democrat who gets in sight of the promised land and then, instead of pressing onward and upward, turns back to "the flesh pots of Egypt," is a poor specimen of a Democrat.

20 YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.—At Wytheville last Thursday, the jury convicted Ellis Sheffey, colored, of felonious assault on Nannie Bess, colored, aged 7 years, and fixed his term in the penitentiary at 20 years. He is about 20 years of age. Eight of the jury were at first in favor of hanging him.

Fire in Biloxi, Miss., Friday destroyed twenty-seven buildings, valued at $75,000.

Prices of Sugar.

As the *Index-Appeal* says, if the trust has attempted to run up prices, it has done so not because it was compelled to do it by recent legislation, but because, after the manner of all trusts, it was anxious to extort the last penny from the consumer. The committee compares the quotations for the past four years and demonstrates that sugar is no higher now than it has been at the same period in former years. In fact, for two years under the McKinley law, the price of the article was in excess of what it is now. Consequently the new law must have cut down the profit of the sugar monopoly to the extent of the difference between the price of sugar under the McKinley act and the new law which went into effect on August 28th of this year.—The trust is now shutting down its refineries, and the republicans allege that this is done because of the change in the tariff act. But the fact is, the market is stocked beyond demand; the refineries have produced more than is required to meet current needs, and so, until the supply already in hand is exhausted the trust will simply apply business principles and stop production until the stock has been sold to meet normal needs.

Remember This.

The last day on which you can register is Saturday, October 27th, and unless you are registered on or before that day, you cannot vote. Register at once, and don't wait for the last day, for it may not suit you to do so on that day. You may be sick, or your business may make it inconvenient to go to the Registrar on that day. Attend to this before that day. If you have changed your residence from your former precinct, get a transfer of registration.

Even the Sheep Cry Bah!

Republican speakers and newspapers have been crying that taking the tariff off wool would cause it to fall in price, and even the sheep cry bah! The price has not been decreased, but increased, as has always been the case when the tariff on wool was reduced, as the statistics show

TRAIN ROBBERS. — Train robbers seem to be operating simultaneously on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Last week trains in Calfornia and Virginia were robbed. Near Sacramento, Calitornia, they obtained $50,000 or more in gold and silver; and near Aquia Creek, Va., a sum of unknown amount, reported at first to be from $150,000 to $180,000. Later reports reduce it to $25,000.

In both cases the robbers made their escape. The detectives are now busy searching for a clue. It is hope they will be caught and punished.

MAN AND HORSE KILLED.—Dahl J. Locke, of Berryville, attempted to cross in front of a south-bound Baltimore and Ohio passenger train Tuesday of last week near Summit Point, W. Va., and was killed. His body was caught by the pilot of the engine and carried into the station, in full view of the horrified spectators. The engineer was not aware that he had struck him until he reached the station. His horse was also killed.

Rev. Sam Small says: "High protection, like horse-thieving, must be made odious."

The days before the election are few, but they can be made golden by good Democratic canvassing. That there is apathy there is no denying, and that apathy is a serious foe of Democratic unity and strength must be conceded. Usually a few men in each community must do the work of leadership and of attention to petty details, and upon them rests, just now, a grave responsibility. Our appeal, then, is to the body of voters to aid these leaders in organizing and achieving victory.—Lessen, by co operation, the work of those who are already heartily engaged, and victory is assured.

A house to house canvass should be made. That is the way to win, and win we must!—*Charlottesville Progress.*

The McKinley bill, a Republican measure, taxed the Bible and let gambling cards go free, and yet some Republican writer has said that the Democratic party is in league with hell. The Democrats have taxed cards and put the Bible on the free list. With this statement in view the people can decide which party is in league with the warmer country.—*Buchanan Banner.*

Not only has a marked reduction in the wholesale price of woolen goods taken place since the passage of the Gorman tariff bill but the like is also observable in that of cottons and other articles of common use. Muslins, calicoes, percales and sateens now sell at from two to six cents a yard less than they did before the new tariff went into operation, and a fall of three cents a pound has been effected in the price of mackerel.—*Greenbrier (W. Va.) Independent.*

Wool has advanced and sugar decreased in price. But still those who want to repeal the Gorman, and re-enact the McKinley bill, say the effect of the former is injurious to both the wool grower and the sugar consumer. But they would just as soon say one thing as another.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

GENERAL TARLTON.—"General" Tarlton, of Augusta county, body servant of Judge Jonn L. Cochran during the late war, is in Charlottesville. The "General" is in his eighty-ninth year, and his reminiscences "of de war" times are well worth listening to. He wears a silk beaver, has a white beard, long white hair, and altogether presents as an aristocratic appearance as can well be imagined.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.—Governor O'Ferrall made the speech opening the Exposition at Richmond on Tuesday of last week, in which he advocated good country roads, and said:—

"Every good country road increases the value of every farm along its course and brings promptly a buyer when the farm is for sale. Raise the value of farms in the United States only 5 per cent and you add $600,000,000 to our rural wealth. Raise the value of farms in Virginia only 5 per cent and you will increase our farming wealth $15,000,000. The general system of roads in our State is most defective. It is almost a farce. The sooner we get out of the rut in which we have been for generations the better. This is not the time or occasion for me to suggest a system, but I trust the farmers of the State, in whose wisdom I have great confidence, will give the subject careful consideration and that we will soon see them moving in a solid phalanx in the line of good roads."

Better Prices for Cattle and Wool.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writing from Grafton, West Va., says:—

"In Barbour, Taylor, Monongalia, Tucker, Randolph and Pendleton, stock-raising is a leading industry, and the chief sources of revenue are from the sale of cattle, sheep and wool. The demand for cattle has increased of late at advancing prices. Under the McKinley law wool had gone down until a good quality of wool only brought 15 cents a pound. Since the passage of the Wilson tariff bill there has been a gratifying increase in the price of wool, so that the same wool which was a drug at 15 cents a pound now commands 18 cents a pound. This naturally pleases the producers, and they already see that the dire disasters to their interests predicted by the protection calamity bowlers have no foundation in fact. So there is substantial reason to hope that the stock-raisers and wool producers of the second district will be found aligned in the ranks of tariff reform democracy."

"Oh! stay, the maiden said, and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast."
"I can't" said he, "I must climb the hills.
The summer is past, I now sell pills,
Not the pills of old-fashioned make
That caused a dreadful stomach ache—
But wee little things, that you c'en can smile,
As they gently remove their enemy—bile.
Who use them once, thereafter are zealots,
In praise of "Pierce's Pleasant Pellets."

They regulate the bowels, and cure sick headache, the result of constipation or biliousness, without disturbing the diet or occupation of the patient.—Sugar-coated—a child can take them.

Ovation to Hon. Wm. L. Wilson.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS SPEECH.

On his return from England to his home at Charles Town, Jefferson county, W. Va., on Monday of last week, Hon. Wm. L. Wilson received an ovation from his personal and political friends, and, on that occasion, made an able speech from which we publish the following extracts:—

THE ISSUE IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

The issue in American politics is joined between those who desire to hold on to whatever tariff reform we have achieved and continue the struggle for its complete and perfect attainments, and those who wish to do away withall we have gained and to return to thepolicies that have hithertoprevailed in this country. I do not believe I could speak to any audience having greater interest in this question than to an audience of the farmers and working people and to the citizens generally of the county of Jefferson.—To rob a man of the fruits of his labo by unjust taxation is robbery indeed but to deprive a man of the opportunity of toiling whereby he may secure the fruits of his labor is still worse robbery; and so far as you, fellow-citizens, are concerned, this question, the tariff, has become not so much a question of taxation, because you could stand up under taxation, as a question of markets, wherein you are to sell that which you produce whether upon your farms or in your factories. We have reached that stage in the development of our country when we are compelled to have larger and larger markets for our surplus products, and such markets through foreign trade are the only safety valves for the health and the prosperity of the American laborer in the field and in the factory. Fellow-citizens, I do not believe that there has been in this country, I doubt if there has been in any self-governing country, such an uprising of the people as we have seen during the struggle of the last ten years against our present system of federal taxation. It has been a wonderful, it has been an inspiring popular revolution, with its persistent effort, with its undimmed courage in defeat as well as in victory, with its enthusiasm, with its patriotic ardor, and I might almost say heroism. It has been a most notable public revolution and I for one do not believe it is to cease until the results secured have fully measured up to the order and the enthusiasm of the people. [Loud applause.]

On the one side lie good government, honest, economical government, freed industry, large and expanding markets for the products of American labor and a general beckoning to an era of national and individual prosperity. On the other side lie corrupt government, fettered and imprisoned industry, limitations by law on the markets in which we are to sell and limitations by law on the amount which we can profitably produce. These are the two systems now at issue before the American people.

MORE MARKETS FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

And as I have said before, giving a somewhat local application to what I am going to say to day, the question for the farmers of Jefferson county is more markets for wheat, and for the mechanics is more markets for manufactured goods. If there was one thing to which I gave more anxious attention than any other during my brief absence from this country it was to the wheat market of the Old World. When I inquired why it was that wheat had gone down to a price much lower than it ever sold at before in the history of at least modern England and America, the answer was, there is a universal glut and a production beyond profitable demand. The answer is that not only is the United States increasing her surplus export of wheat and Russia increasing her surplus export of wheat, but Argentina is coming forward and is now third in the quantity, at least, exported to the European markets. I cannot but recall the fact, and I have stated it again and again before the people of this country, that the American tax upon the wools of Argentina had made them give up their "sheep walks" and go into competition with you in the production of wheat. I say that it is for you to day a question of markets, a question of consumers the world over for the products you produce. I believe so far as the great cereals are concerned, we produce enough to feed a population twice as large as our own. I believe so far as our staple manufactures are concerned, we produce enough to supply a population twice as large as our own.

The question is where are we to get these markets? Upon one system we have been building up for thirty years tariff walls to keep other people from coming in to compete with us in a home market already glutted. We have now begun to tear down our tariff walls to let us out with our products to compete with the rest of the world, with all the markets of the world

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AN OLD REPUBLICAN FALLACY.

But we are told by our protection opponents that our attempt to get outside of the United States and sell against other people, or to let other people come inside of the United States to sell against us, means a degradation of labor and a diminution of the wages of the American working man. Does not every farmer in this country know that for the price of every bushel of wheat in his own market he must look to the markets of England where wheat is sold in competition with the cheapest agricultural labor of the world? The farmer in Dakota pays ten times as much for his labor as the farmer in India. The farmer in Jefferson county pays five to seven times as much as the farmer in India and three times as much as the farmers of Austria, Hungary and Russia, but he puts down his wheat in England side by side with Russia, India and Austria and through the competition of all three the price of wheat there is established, and is established for him in the markets of Charlestown and Baltimore. From the very beginning of our exportation of cereal articles we had this competition, and so it is with our manufactured products. We are able to sell our clocks and watches to the railroads of India because we can make watches cheaper at Waltham and Elgin than they can be made in Switzerland or England. We are able to sell locomotives to all the nations of the world because we can make them with high-priced skilled labor cheaper than any other country can with its cheaper labor.

CAN HOLD OUR OWN ANYWHERE.

We have been told again that this phrase, "The markets of the world," means nothing and is an empty delusion, and that there is no market in the world which can compare with the American market for the American people. Of course there is a great deal in that. The home market to every people is its largest market. Three-fourths of all the products produced by the people are consumed and must always be consumed where they are produced. It is not that we mean to surrender the home market. Our very ability to send out and sell in competition implies our ability to stay at home and sell them in competition with the same people and yet, fellow citizens, let us never lose sight of the fact that if we are to sell our products we must take in exchange for them the products of the people to whom we sell. There is no such thing as a one sided trade between nations. It is the interchange of product for product.—When they keep out from us the exports of other countries, they keep out from us the price, and the only price, that other countries can pay for what we produce. For years past we have been selling to England two or three hundred million dollars' worth of products more than we bought, and a large part of our people have thought it a patriotic duty to abuse her for taking all these things from us. I say, for years past she has bought from us two or three hundred millions more than we have bought from her. Has she paid us in money? The most surprising thing about England, as I walked down by the Bank of England and those other banking institutions which have branches in South America, India, Australia, Africa and Canada, the most surprising thing to me, I say, was that the entire money of England is but a little more than seven hundred millions of dollars in our currency. If England undertook to pay us for what she buys we would have the whole of her money in three years on this side of the Atlantic. She exchanges, as far as possible, her products for our products, her tin-plate and manufactured goods for our wheat, corn and other food products, and as we buy coffee from Brazil, we pay her by orders on England; as we buy from other countries, tea, spices and silks from China and India, we settle for them by drafts on the surplus which England owes us. If, therefore, we wish lower markets, we must accept and seek larger markets, we must accept and seek larger importations to pay for what we send out. Why, fellow-citizens, suppose that instead of in the year 1894 wool had been put upon the free list ten or twenty years ago, the people of the Argentine confederation would not be to-day pressing you so strong in the wheat market of England; would they not be sending us the wool which we excluded from America, and receiving from us in exchange for that wool such products as we make and they need? Because we taxed their wool at least 50 and more than 50 per cent., because we shut her out of these markets, because we prefer to make our people pay double price for their necessary woolen cloth, so that they must dress in shoddy, we have driven her from being a good customer of ours to be a dangerous competitor.

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR HARD TIMES.

I know that men frequently judge the party in power by the actual prosperity of the people. I know that there have been for the last year or more hard times in this country—foundries shut down, business uncertainty, labor out of employment, steady diminution in the prices of staple products produced by the people of this country, and I know that there is a disposition on the part of the people to lay it to the party in power and say that you must bring better times. Every party is always injured by hard times, but it is only just to charge hard times to the party that is in control of the government for so long a time that it may be responsible for setting in motion the causes that produce hard times.

When Mr. Cleveland took the chair in March, 1893, the sky was all darkened and the sea was all roughening to the coming of the financial panic. Neither he nor his party was responsible for its coming, and he and his party have done all that they could to temper it to the American people. [Applause.]—When you are stricken with disease do you demand of the doctor that on his first visit he shall restore you to health? [No, no, no.] Do you expect that he is to perform miracles not within the power of human invention to perform? Neither the democratic party nor any other party taking control of the government when the panic had already begun could do more than try to alleviate the effects of that stringency and start the country on the way to industry and prosperity. From our advent into power we began to lessen the amount we would have to pay for the support of the government, and from that day we began our sincere and honest effort to release the people from the burden of taxation.

A Speech to Preserve.

The address delivered Tuesday, in Richmond, by Governor O'Ferrall, on the occasion of the opening of the Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition, is worthy of preservation in every library of the State and among the available memoranda of every patriot of the Old Dominion. It was a well conceived, happily phrased and delightfully appropriate oration.

That part of the address which eulogized the occupation and potentialities of the farmer is pitched in a key that is rare and worthy of general imitation. The governor respects himself and esteems the farmer too sincerely to descend to the demagogic and hollow-sounding truculency that blemishes so many of the orations made to farmers by the wily politicians of the day. But, going back to the origin of the calling and following its unbroken march through the classical ages down to this utilitarian era, Governor O'Ferrall speaks as a student of history, a philosopher in social economics and a statesman in polity, as all these are related to agriculture. No farmer of intelligence will read this oration without a higher appreciation of his divinely appointed offices in this life nor without a nobler sense of his responsibilities as a citizen and factor in this free government.

The tribute to the artisans and mechanics is in the same dignified and eloquent strain. The handicrafts are becoming greater in importance to the comfort and luxury of life. Many of the brightest young men and women of our homes are turning their ambitions toward lifework and success in the mechanical arts, refusing the learned professions for those that are instinct with the life and power of steam and electricity. Governor O'Ferrall is wise in commending these vocations to enterprising youth and speaking a just estimate of the high service to humanity that is possible in this field of labor.

It is praiseworthy, too, that Governor O'Ferrall puts himself forcibly on the subject of good roads. These are a summum bonum to be agitated for and achieved in Virginia. So, taking the whole performance into view, we congratulate the governor upon the excellency of his oration and trust he may yet more persistently press these noble themes upon the consideration of the people.—*Norfolk Pilot, Rev. Sam Small, Editor.*

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Page, a son of Mr. W. L. Page, who lives near Lithia, in this county, met with a horrible death at that place, last Sunday morning about 7 o'clock. The accident occurred within seventy yards of his father's home, though no one was an eye-witness to it. It is supposed that the young man, who was 18 years of age, climbed upon an east bound freight, and met with the fatal accident. The remains were horribly mutilated, and were scattered along the track for 75 yards, his head, arms and legs being severed and his body cut in two.

Young Page was a worthy and industrious man, and his unfortunate death is regretted by all who knew him.—*Fincastle Herald, Oct. 11th.*

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

HER DUTY TO TELL.

One of the Loveliest of Ladies Writes Our Readers a Letter They Will Never Forget. It is a Grand Letter and Well Worth Reading.

MISS E. BURKE.

We have received this remarkably interesting letter, with the accompanying beautiful portrait from Miss E. Burke, of Amoskeag, N. H., and we place them before our readers:

"Soon after graduating from school, I was stricken down with nervous prostration, and no one but God knows what I suffered.

"I was so nervous that the least little thing would cause my heart to flutter and palpitate. I was also troubled with severe headache and dizziness, which unfitted me for any mental work. I tried several highly recommended compounds, but they did me no good.

"At last, I decided to give Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy a trial. What a blessing it has proved to me! I can truly say that I owe my present excellent health to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. We keep it in the house, as it cures a sick headache or neuralgia in every case, and gives immediate relief.

"I am so grateful for the good this wonderful remedy has done me, and in order that other poor sufferers may be pointed to the path of health, I deem it my duty to state what Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has done for me. My faith is so strong in this grand medicine which has done me so much good, that I urge others to use it and get well. I have recommended it to several, who have tried it and been cured."

Here is the voluntary testimony of a most estimable lady, that she was cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

It is a wonderful tribute to the great value of this medicine in curing disease. Thers is a large class of people who, while not exactly sick, suffer from extreme nervousness, feel weak and tired, lack their old time strength and ambition. They do not eat or sleep well, wake mornings tired, with dull feeling head and no inclination to take hold of their work.

To all such we would recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, for it will certainly give strong nerve and vigorous bodies—in fact will make you strong and well.

This medicine is recommended by doctors. It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic disease, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that this medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

Significant Talk.

In a casual interview, a few days ago, with S. Brown Allen, we were not only surprised but interested and gratified, by his conservative and very reasonable opinion upon some of the leading political issues of the day.

Among many other things, he said: "There is no earthly chance of Jacob Yost's election and I suppose he knows it. He would have to look to Democrats for encouragement, but could not succeed, because for every Democratic vote gained, he would lose one or more Republicans."

"It's hard" said he, "for a good loyal Republican to see his way clear to vote for Yost. Most of them in discharge of their duty, as they see it, will do it, I think, but it will be half-hearted. Even the Chairmen in the several counties of the district, have made no move toward organizing the party or insuring its full vote."

"Why? Do you ask me why is this the case?"

"It is equally reasonable to ask me why, or how, any good Republican can possibly vote for him and claim to be consistent and loyal to his party."

"Do you forget that Mr. Yost has almost continually antagonized the policy of the party, for three or more years? The policy, I mean as announced and supported by the recognized Committee and Chairman of the State."

"In at least two instances, when full and fair discussion, by the entire State Committee, policies unanimously adopted as of vital importance, have been not only ignored, but literally antagonized by Mr. Yost. In fact, moreover, he is not a regular nominee of the party. On the contrary, when the party, through its regular State Committee, on account of the Anderson McCormick election law and its shrewd but more vicious annex, the Walton amendment, declared, advised and urged, for the time, against making any nomination or contest in this and some other districts, Mr. Yost ignoring, and as if in utter contempt of all the regularly constituted authority of the party, had himself declared to be the nominee, by an irregular or unauthorized convention (so-called)."

"Do you ask me why I cannot enthusiastically support him? Ask some other loyal Republican how he can consistently do so."

It may be proper to say that this report is made without the knowledge of Col. Allen, he having no idea that he was talking to a newspaper man, but we are not misrepresenting him, and think we are doing him no injustice. [Ed].—*Highland Recorder.*

If you are tired of the tariff agitation and believe, as we do, that the country needs a rest, then do your best to elect a Democratic Congress this fall. There will probably be no general agitation of the tariff question in a Democratic Congress for some years though special bills will doubtless be introduced to extend the free list or to modify certain schedules. Restore the Republicans to power and we will then have another prolonged and mischievous agitation of the whole subject.—*Greenbrier (W. Va.) Independent.*

Very Valuable and Free to All.

If you have not already accepted this great free offer, don't lose another minute. It tells you how to be well and strong. The most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, is Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City, who makes the following generous offer. Write him about your complaint, tell him just how you feel, and he will answer your letter, describing your case and telling exactly what your trouble is. He gives most minute attention to every detail, and makes you understand instantly just what ails you. And think of it, all this costs you nothing. He makes a specialty of treating patients through letter correspondence and is having wonderful success. He is the discoverer of that world renowned medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, which is constantly curing thousands of people. Any one not living in the largest cities will appreciate this splendid opportunity to consult, entirely free, the highest medical authority, without leaving their homes, thus saving the time and expense of a trip to the city, and also the large fee charged by other and less skilful physicians. Write him at once, and the probabilities are you will be made well and strong.

Hon. John Goode and Rev. Sam Small addressed the democrats and populi prohibitionists at Salem Monday. Mr. Small spoke to a big crowd there that night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SALE OF BASIC CITY CAR-WORKS' STOCK.—In accordance with the statute in that case made and provided, the Basic City Car-Works' Company will sell for cash at public auction, in front of the courthouse in the city of Staunton, on

Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1894,

at 12 o'clock M., the following named shares of stock of the Basic City Car-Works' Company, viz: 231 shares taken by M. M. Roberton.

The above shares of stock will be sold to enforce payment of the amount due, as per calls made by the Basic City Car Works' Company on the said stock, the subscribers for and the owners and transferees of said stock having made default in the payment of the assessments thereon, as legally called for by the Board of Directors of the Basic City Car-Works' Company.

THE BASIC CITY CAR-WORKS' COMPANY.
oct 17-4ts

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, entered June 2nd, 1894, I will proceed, on

Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1894,

in front of the Courthouse in the city of Staunton to sell at public auction, that very desirable property well known as the Brandon Hotel property, situated at Basic City, in the county of Augusta, and also all the furniture, fixtures, and appliance for operating a hotel, contained in said hotel property. The hotel property itself, comprises the hotel building and the lands thereto attached, as shown by the map of Basic City, duly recorded in the Clerk's office of the County court of Augusta county.

TERMS:—Cash in hand to pay the unpaid remainder of the cash payment due from the last purchaser, viz: $6,000.00, and interest thereon from November 15th, 1893, until paid; and also the costs of rule awarded in the case, and the costs of sale, and the remainder upon a credit of one; two, and three years from date of sale, with interest from date of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security, and the title retained as ultimate security.

oct 17-tds JAMES BUMGARDNER, Jr., Commissioner.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Having sold my farm, I will sell on the premises, one mile south of Fishersville, near Tinkling Spring Church. On

Saturday, October 20th, 1894,

All of the Stock and Implements on the farm, to-wit:—

4 head of Horses, one a fine saddle horse; 3 Milch Cows, one of them fresh; a No. 1 Yoke of Oxen, Binder, Hay Rake, Mowing Machine, Wheat Drill, Plows, Harrows, Harness and other articles usually found on a farm. Also 1 Portable Saw Mill and Pitt Thresher, and 1 Ten H. P. Traction Engine. The machinery is all in good running order.

TERMS:—On all sums of $10 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 4 months, negotiable note satisfactorily endorsed. Terms for machinery given at sale.

oct 17-It JOHN C. BELL.

TO INVENTORS.

If you have made an invention you want a patent. And you want a good one. There are various kinds of patents. Some of them are not worth keeping around the house. They don't protect. It is as unsafe to trust to them as to a lightning rod without a ground connection. That is the kind an inventor is likely to get when he draws up his own specifications or trusts the work to an irresponsible attorney. It is not the kind dealt in by the Press Claims Company.

Do you want to know what the Press Claims Company is? It is a syndicate of hundreds of the leading papers of the United States, organized to protect those of the subscribers who have dealings with Government against the impositions of unscrupulous claim agents. The SPECTATOR is a member.

This able Company employs the best legal talent in every branch of its work. It makes a specialty of all matters relating to patents conducting interferences, prosecuting rejected cases, registering trade-marks and copyrights, rendering opinions as to scope and validity of patents, securing patents abroad, prosecuting and defending infringement suits, etc. It charges nothing for information, and very moderate fees for services.

Addre s,

PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
No. 618 F St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,
General Manager.
oct 17-tf

THINACURA

FOR THIN PEOPLE

Are you thin?

Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every form of food, secreting the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the

STANDARD REMEDY

for leanness, containing no arsenic, and absolutely harmless

Price, prepaid, $1 per box, 6 for $5.

Pamphlet, "HOW TO GET FAT," free.

The THINACURA CO., 949 Broadway, N. Y.
oct 17-4ts

[E. M. Cushing & Son, Auctioneers.]

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, at the November term, 1892, in the chancery cause of John B. Watson and wife &c. vs. Geo P. Sheets &c., the undersigned Commissioners will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court-house, in Staunton, Va., on

Saturday, November 3rd, 1894,

the following valuable real estate in Augusta county, viz:

1st. A tract of **25 acres, 2 roods, 20 poles,** belonging to George P. Sheets, situated on the brown Hill, Little Calfpasture, being part of **50 acres** conveyed to said Sheets by the executors of George Baylor, D. B. 105, page 377.

2nd. A tract of **236 acres, 2 roods and 13 poles,** belonging to Alex. S. Young and John D. Youel, situate on the Little Caltpasture, near Craigsville, being the tract which was conveyed to Alex. S. Young, by Lewis Davis, D. B. 90, p. 524.

3rd. A tract of **169 acres, 1 rood and 35 poles,** belonging to John D. Youel, and situate on the Little Calfpasture, which was conveyed by William Armstrong and wife to John D. Youel, D. B. No. 88, page 414.

TERMS:—Ten per cent in cash, and the residue in three equal annual payments bearing interest from day of sale, evidenced by bonds with approved personal security, title retained as ultimate security, except as to the second tract on which there shall be paid enough cash to pay its proportion of costs of suit and sale, and the further sum of $200 to be applied on the debt reported in favor of J. M. Quarles, now belonging to him as guardian of J. W. H. Pilson.

A. F. ROBERTSON,
A. C. GORDON,
Commissioners.

I certify that A. C. Gordon has executed the bond required by decree of sale in Watson and wife vs. Sheets and als. Given under my hand this 21st day of February, 1893.

oct 5-tds C. S. W. BARNES, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE IRON LANDS, situated in the Blue Ridge Mountain, in the county of Augusta, near the town of Basic City, Va.

Pursuant to decree entered in the chancery cause of Herman Becker, et als., against Ingalls Iron and Coal Company, et als., in the circuit court of Augusta county, at the May term, 1894, we will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the court-house, in the city of Staunton, Va., on

Monday, (Court-day) Oct. 22nd, 1894,

at 12 o'clock M., **One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Forty (1,740) acres** of Iron Land, situated in Augusta county, Virginia, near the junction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and the Shenandoah Valley Branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

This land consists of an