Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5

The Shoe Trade.

The shoe trade seems, says the Lynchburg *News*, to have been less affected by hard times and low prices than any other class of merchandise or business. This is owing, we oppose, to the fact that people are compelled to have so many boots and shoes whether a good or a bad wind is blowing, and that old ones cannot be patched up or made to last as long as other old garments. At all events we notice from the business and financial review every week that while trade is comparatively dull and prices low in every other branch of business, sales and prices in the shoe line keep pretty well up to a healthy market. For instance Dun's Review of last week says: The shoe industry leads all others in approaching full production. Shipments from Boston have been for November thus far 642,-943 cases against 453,949 last year and 582,582 in 1892. The number of cases shipped has been larger since January 1 than in any previous year. In spite of the general demand for cheaper grades, this is a most encouraging record, and while some factories have completed their orders for winter, and begun stock taking and repairs, many others have orders to keep them busy beyond January 1.

The moral of the whole is this: Prize fighting is a heathenish, barbarous practice. It is dangerous and degrading. It is neither a legitimate mode by which to test physical skill nor a decent way of displaying courage. No civilized people should tolerate such brutality, nor the courts show any leniency to those who encourage this method of killing men not in "prime condition."—*Charlottesville Progress.*

Yes, adds the Norfolk *Landmark*, but the age of brutality has returned. We do not have men in the arena to fight with lions and tigers, as in ancient Rome, nor do we practice the Spanish and Mexican pastimes of bull fights, but we have fully developed football, baseball and slugging, with their attendant rowdyism and frequent casualties. We are a great people but we have not learned the art of self-government. We tolerate many things which are degrading, and thus finally become responsible for them.

Paid $5,000 for a Wife.

By marrying Ephraim Walters Thursday, Mrs. Mary Madera, a well-known milliner of Morgantown, W. Va., is $5,000 richer than she was the day before. This is the sum the happy groom, aged 82 years, paid the 60-year old widow to comfort him in the evening of his life, and the story of it is quite a romantic one. Walters is a wealthy citizen of Masontown, Pa., and buried his third wife about two years ago. At that time he was suffering from a stroke of paralysis, and hobbled about on a cane. He soon recovered, and began to look about for a fourth wife. His children, one of whom is about as old as his bride-elect, greatly discouraged the idea, but he was determined. After looking around for some time, and finding no one to suit him, he placed an advertisement in the papers offering $500 to any one who would find him a respectable wife. He also offered $5,000 to any woman who would agree to marry him. Mrs. Madera heard of the offer, and a correspondence passed between them, which terminated in an acceptance of his proposition, and the wedding Thursday.

Football Paragraphs from Roanoke Times.

When it comes to real downright slugging a prize fighter can't hold a candle to a football player.

When Dr. Parkhurst tackles the football rules he will find them tougher to handle than politicians.

The people who are making such war on the living pictures should turn their attention to the modern football player.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR MORGAN. On Tuesday of last week, the Legislature of Alabama re-elected Gen. John T. Morgan United States Senator. Mr. Morgan received 23 votes in the Senate and 61 in the House. Warren Reese, populist, of Montgomery, received 9 votes in the Senate and 24 in the House.

Mr. Reese will contest the seat, and it is said that the ballot for him is the first step in the organization of the Kolb State government.

A granite monument will be erected to mark the birth-place of Gen. Geo. Washington at Wakefield on the Potomac River about 70 miles below Washington city.

ACQUITTAL OF EDWARD E. GIBSON. In East Rockingham on the 4th of September, in an altercation between Edward E. Gibson and John A. Dovel, brothers-in-law, Gibson struck Dovel with a stone on the head, from the effects of which he died 12 days after. At the trial in Harrisonburg last week, Gibson was acquitted on the ground of self defence. Dovel threatened to kill him with an axe, and had struck at him with it before Gibson threw the stone.

FINE CHURCH BURNED.—In Huntington, W. Va., at half-past 5 o'clock last Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of Johnson Memorial Church, one of the handsomest places of worship in the State, and raged for five hours. Despite the efforts of the department the fine building was hopelessly damaged. A big revival in the interest of all the churches, conducted by J. E. Schoolfield, of Danville, Va., was to have been opened in the building Sunday night.

THE SAME PUNISHMENT.—Last week we published the fact that a Richmond jury found Thos. N. McNamee guilty of murder in the second degree and fixed his term in the penitentiary at only five years. Since then W. T. Gaul, his alleged accomplice, tried before a jury summoned from Danville, has his term also fixed at five years.

Additional particulars of outrages upon the Armenians are given in London. Appeals have been made to the Pope to intercede with the Porte in behalf of the Christians in Armenia.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The second session of the 53rd Congress met on Monday, and will expire by limitation on the 4th of next March.

The President's Message was received at 1:37 P. M., and was read and listened to with attention. The reading consumed about two hours. We have space only for the following abstract of the message for which we are indebted to the Baltimore *Sun*:—

The President's message to the Congress of the United States presents briefly and in an admirably clear manner the facts and measures requiring consideration at the hands of the national legislature. Our foreign relations are satisfactory. The war between China and Japan is deplored, and in view of the dangers it brings upon Americans resident in the East the President declares that he "would not hesitate to heed any intimation that his friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents." Restrictions upon the importation of American food products into Belgium and Germany are noted, as also the "unreasonable and unjust" fines imposed by Spain upon American vessels trading with Cuba and Porto Rico.—Under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration $425,000 has been agreed upon as the sum to be paid as damages to British subjects on account of seizures of vessels in Bering sea, and Congress is asked to appropriate that amount. Thus far only France and Portugal have assented to the regulations agreed upon with Great Britain. With Russia a *modus vivendi* has been reached in respect to sealing interests in the North Pacific. Germany having protested against the provision of the tariff act imposing a discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that such duty is in violation of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia, the President warmly recommends the repeal of so much of the recent tariff act as continues the discrimination first introduced in the McKinley act. Such repeal, it is added, is in the interests of the commerce of both countries, and is further desirable "to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation."

The Bluefields incident is discussed at some length. By the treaty of 1860 Great Britain granted Nicaragua sovereignty over the Mosquito Coast country, stipulating for the retention by the Mosquito Indians of a limited form of self-government. Recently Nicaragua suppressed the native government, attempting to substitute for it "an impracticable composite administration." Ultimately, after various conflicts, Nicaragua has established a local government at Bluefields. The rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito country is not challenged.—But wrongs were committed upon a number of American citizens which were the occasion of remonstrances.

Samoa is shown to be in a very disordered state, consequent upon the faulty character of the "entangling alliance" for its government entered into by the previous administration.—The government set up by Germany, England and the United States, acting together under the Berlin treaty, has been unsatisfactory to the natives.—Civil wars are constantly in progress, causing much expense to the three powers concerned. It is accordingly recommended that Congress consider the propriety of our withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on terms not prejudical to our existing rights.

The receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,802,498 29, and its expenditures to $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,-803,260.58. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748.44, and its expenditures $444,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

The strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. While no considerable increase in the army is demanded by recent events, the policy of seacoast fortification has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength.

It is noted in the report of the Attorney-General that the Supreme Court is overcoming rapidly the arrears of its business and it is suggested that Congress will do well to give an additional circuit judge to each circuit. The President further recommends the abolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation to federal officers; the enlargement of the powers of United States commissioners, at least in the Territories, the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murder.

The receipts of the Postoffice Department during the year amounted to $75,080,479.04 and the expenditures to $84,824,414 15. This deficiency is regarded as unnecessary, being due to an abuse of laws regulating rates upon second-class mail matter. If pretended newspapers, trashy novels and other publications of like character were made to pay proper rates, and if the free distribution of seed through the mails were abolished, the income thus gained would suffice, it is thought, to permit the carriage of legitimate papers and periodicals free of cost.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows gratifying progress in the construction of our new navy and presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle-ships and ten or twelve torpedo-boats. The President accordingly recommends that provision be made for the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo-boats, and also the manufacture of a reserve supply of guns for the auxiliary fleet. The transfer of the work of the coast survey to the Navy Deparment is urgently recommended.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated. Though the condition of the Indians shows steady progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were 969,544 persons on the pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war and the widows or relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the civil war, and of these 469.344 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,-461.05, and the sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The Secretary of Agriculture shows that the exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to $628,363,038, being 72.28 per cent. of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 74 per cent. of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil-service reform are constantly more apparent; and a vast majoriry of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by doling out minor offices. Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within civil-service rules.

The new tariff act needs important amendments so as to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, the President still very decidedly favors putting coal and iron upon the free list. As regards the sugar schedule, he would be glad, "under existing aggravations," to see every particle of differental duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of the tariff law.

Legislation is recommended calculated to promote the development of our merchant marine. To this end the new tariff should be supplemented by an act allowing vessels built abroad and owned by Americans to be registered here.

Much space is given to a discussion of the decrease of the gold reserve and the necessity of a bond issue to repair the fund designed to keep all forms of money at par with gold. It is declared roundly that the issue of bonds will be continued "whenever and as often" as it is necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve. The currency question is declared to need the prompt attention of Congress, and a plan for the creation of a more elastic currency is presented and approved. The plan embraces a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by State banks free from taxation under certain limitation.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal-tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue.

In addition to the guarantee fund required it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of 1 per cent, upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent of the total circulation outstanding. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

A very important feature of this plan is the exemption of State banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes, under their State law, a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

In connection with the proposed contests for seats of Democratic Representatives from Virginia by defeated Republican candidates, it is stated that these contests will be made according to a prearranged plan by which certain Republicans consented to become candidates for Congress upon the understanding that if the Republicans secured control of the next House they were to be seated.

Dr. Sampsen Pope, Independent Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina, petitioned the South Carolina General Assembly, which met Tuesday of last week, to investigate alleged frauds in the interest of John Gary Evans, the Tillmanite candidate in the recent election.

A gang of outlaws attacked an express car containing $25,000 at Canadian, Tex., Saturday night week. A battle ensued in which the sheriff and several others were killed.

The north side of the public square in the town of Athens, Ala., was destroyed by fire Tuesday of last week. The losses aggregate about $150,000, and the insurance is probably $90,000.

Mrs. Cuthbert Bullitt, of Louisville, Ky., has withdrawn her suit for divorce from Colonel Bullitt.

YALE BEATS PRINCETON.—In the Manhattan Field, N. Y., last Saturday, in a down-pour of rain, the Yale team beat the Princeton team of football by a score of 24 to 0. But few were hurt, though Princeton was badly beaten.

A HUNTER KILLED HIMSELF.—A despatch from Fairmont, W. Va., says that, on Tuesday of last week, while hunting, Burt Mahaffey struck his gun on a log and the contents of both barrels entered his breast, causing instant death.

The woods about Arkansas City, Ark., are burning, causing smoke so dense in the city that persons could not see across the street.

A number of illicit distilleries were seized and six moonshiners arrested in the Raleigh (N. C.) internal revenue district.

Congressman-elect M. W. Howard, of Alabama, at a populist rally at Boston Saturday predicted that in 1896 the people's party will carry every Southern State.

The First National Bank, Christian Church, Opera-House and several other buildings in Rockwood, Tenn., were burned Saturday night.

The Shoe and Leather Bank in the Seely frauds cashed three fraudulent checks a week since 1885, always in amounts divisible by five.

It is now discovered that three months ago the Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn was robbed of $7,800 by false bookkeeping.

The annual report of the Rockbridge county sinking fund made by Hon. William McLaughlin, C. M. Figgatt and Capt. J. P. Moore shows that during the year past $10,500 of the 9 per

The State canvassing board having, as it should have done, awarded certificates of election to all the democratic congressional candidates who were elected on the 6th inst., the latter will commence to draw their salaries on the 4th of next March. Their unsuccessful republican contestants will have from now until December 1895 in which to prepare the papers upon which they will base their claims to the seats for which they were fa'r'y and legally defeated.—*Alex Gazette.*

Divorce Suits Galore.

What is the matter in Shenandoah county? Five suits for divorce have recently been instituted in that county as follows:—

Alfred Ritenour against Lydia Ritenour; Chas. E. Moore against Mattie Moore; Sarah Emma Bauserman against Chas. M. Bauserman; Ida Funkhouser against Albert Funk houser; and Dr. J. B. Strayer against Fannie M. Strayer.

There must be a screw loose in the matrimonial machinery of that staid old county.

HOW PORT ARTHUR FELL.

Graphic Account of the Capture of the Chinese Gibraltar by the Japanese.

The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—

HIROSHIMA, Nov. 30, 1894.—I am the first person to reach Japan from Port Arthur, which, as I telegraphed the Herald, was captured on the 21st.

On the 18th the cavalry advance guard met two thousand Chinese eight miles from Port Arthur, and fell back upon the first brigade, leaving several wounded behind. They returned with one battalion of infantry, and defeated the Chinese.

The wounded Japanese were found with their heads, hands and feet cut off and their bodies awfully mutilated. On the 19th all the army had passed before these victims, and the men were much moved at the sight.

CHINESE MAKE A SORTIE.

At night the army was about four miles from the enemy, who held nine sea forts and eleven land forts. On the 20th, while the Japanese were looking for field artillery positions, six thousand Chinese made a sortie in three columns—on the left, the right and the centre. All the forts were firing at us, and we were in great danger. A part of the army and artillery behind the advance guard and two battalions of General Yamaji's division repulsed the Chinese after five hours' fighting.

On the 21st the Japanese fleet made a demonstration at six in the morning, but did no fighting. At half-past six A. M. the Japanese artillery, which had taken position during the night, opened fire on the three forts on the right, and displayed magnificent marksmanship. The Chinese forts on a hill five hundred feet high answered strongly.

THE PORTS TAKEN BY ASSAULT.

At eight o'clock the forts were taken by assault by the infantry, who showed magnificent courage. Lieutenant O'Brien, of the United States Army, was present.

At nine o'clock our left brigade, commanded by General Sasegawa, advanced upon the remaining eight forts. Fifty Chinese guns poured shells and shot upon them, but nothing stopped them. It was great fighting.

At one o'clock all the forts were taken by assault and the army advanced upon the city. The inhabitants, who had been armed with express rifles and explosive cartridges, resisted in the city, and the houses had to be taken by storm. Many Chinese were killed.

CHINESE GENERALS FLED.

The sea forts fell without fighting, and all was finished at five o'clock The Chinese generals fled after the first fort was taken. Had they surrendered, many Chinese lives would have been saved.

Among the Governor's papers were found letters from Chinese officers offering the heads, hands and feet of Japanese, and asking for rewards. The barbarism and cruelty of the Chinese are indescribable. Many Chinese were killed during the battle, but the Japanese, however, treat kindly those now remaining in the city.

Some eighteen thousand men were engaged on each side. There were 250 Japanese killed and wounded. The Chinese killed number 1,500. The dead are being buried or cremated.

CHINA'S RULER GETS A BIBLE.—According to the cable despatch of the *Herald's* special correspondent at Shanghai, the Emperor of China has sent to the American Bible Society in Pekin for a copy of the Scriptures. It is some weeks since we heard that the Dowager Empress had received a copy as a birthday gift, and that the young ruler had taken such a fancy to it that he expressed a desire to get one for his own imperial perusal. There will be rejoicing in Exeter Hall and in the bosoms of the British dowagers who love to see the heathen on the high road to conversion.

And what will the harvest be? Has the Continuation of Splendor a desire to find out the secret of Western civilization, which, filtered through Japan, is bursting his hollow empire to pieces? It is much to be feared that the Bible will not do Emperor Kwangsu much good at the present moment. What he needs just now is a visit of the Mikado to the imperial palace at Pekin—an eventuality which, our Shanghai correspondent says, is most likely to occur.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fatal Accident to Foot-Ball Team.

SOUTH BRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.—A passenger train on the New York and New England railroad struck a wagon containing the Williams College football team at a crossing near here, killing three outright and seriously injuring twelve. The killed are Charles Canthier, Victor Nelson and Joseph Cook. A. E. Hughes, W. J. Bushawa and Andrew Taylor are probably fatally injured.

The Worcester Polytechnic Institute eleven, who were to play Williams College, narrowly escaped the fate of their opponents.

When Governor O'Ferrall was at Danville the other day, somebody presented to him Dr. L. E. Harvie, of that city. Said Dr. Harvie: "I have not met Governor O'Ferrall, but I used to know Captain O'Ferrall, of the Confederate army. The people of Virginia made him Governor, but he made himself one of the bravest soldiers in the Confederacy and I am one of those old Confederates who honor the Captain even more than I do the distinguished Governor."

And Governor O'Ferrall smiled as though he liked the speech, for he knew that Dr. Harvie was also as brave a soldier as he is an eminent physician.—*Richmond State.*

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.—Two sons of a woman at Stamford, Conn., stole away from home to engage in a foot-ball game at Bridgeport. Their mother learned of it, and followed in a cab. When she arrived on the grounds the play was in progress, when she boldly entered and took her boys away. She was as bold and spirited as she was sensible, and she rescued her boys from the dangers of the game.

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY WINS.—In the annual game of foot-ball between the team of the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina which took place at Richmond, Va., on Thanksgiving Day, the University of Virginia won by a score of thirty-four to nothing. The Tar-heels were as badly defeated as the Chinese.

WHAT THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA COST.—It has been calculated by a Genoese journal that the discovery of America cost about $7,500. Columbus had an annual salary of $332. The captains of the Nina and Pinta got $180 each. The sailors received $2 50 each per month. The outfit of the expedition amounted to $2,800. Voyages of discovery are more expensive now, as the New York *Herald* will testify.

Good Counsel to Colored People.

Cardinal Gibbons is an able, wise, and good man, and he gives the colored people wise counsel. To a colored congregation in Washington recently he said:—

"After all is done and said," he continued, "the colored race will have to depend on its own exertions for its ultimate development. No amount of fostering and coddling will do it, and the race, which is now 8,000,000 strong in this country, will have to strike out for itself and work out its own future. There is no use to talk or think of the fostering care of a paternal government. I thank God that this is not a paternal government. Here we have the true liberty that every man should crave. Liberty is not only to speak your mind, to vote for the man you want, and to get your share of the offices; it is more than that. There is no true liberty where the rights of religion are not regarded. This also we have here, thank God, and each man can stand beneath the flag of his country, protected under it not only his life and property, but in his moral rights and freedom as well."

China's Offer Declined.

Shanghai, Nov. 28, 1894.—The overtures for peace made by Mr. Detring on behalf of China to Japan have been politely declined, as Mr. Detring has no credentials from Pekin.

This fact confirms the belief that he only went to Japan in order to pave the way for Viceroy Hi-Hung-Chang, who is now execrated everywhere in China.

The failure of Mr. Detring's mission confirms the belief in the downfall of Li-Hung Chang.

Foreign officers of the Chinese transports were fired upon by Chinese soldiers at Wei-Hai Wei.

The Chinese are still sending troops to Niu-Chwang and Shan-Hai-Kwan.

The Japanese will most likely refuse to desist from the war until Pekin is reached.

The Emperor of China has sent to the American Bible Society at Pekin for a copy of the Bible.

MAD DOG KILLED.—On the 6th of November, election day, a bull dog belonging to Mr. Edward P. Fischer was bitten by a dog from Rockbridge county affected with rabies. Mr. Fischer chained his dog and awaited the result. The animal one night shortly afterwards slipped his collar, dug out from his pen and made its way, it is said, all over town,—attacking its species right and left. Next morning the dog was reclaimed, again fastened up and watched for several days, by which time it became violent and dangerous, leaving no doubt that a severe case of hydrophobia had been developed. When this became apparent Mr. Fischer at once had the rabid animal shot and buried.—*Clifton Forge Review.*

Won by the Umpire and Referee.

A despatch dated Staunton, November 29th, giving an account of the Football game here on last Thursday between the teams of the Va. Military Institute at Lexington and that of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, attributes the success of the former to the decisions of the Umpire and Referee. It says:—

"The V. M. I. won the game, but they have only to thank the umpire and referee for their victory. Had it not been for two rank decisions, one each by these officials, Blacksburg would have been the victor instead of the vanquished. In the second half when the V. M. A. C. had the pig skin on the V. M. I's eight yard line Harvey bucked the line for a gain of five yards, and to the surprise of everyone the referee called the ball back, stating that he had called down. Had he allowed this gain, as he certainly should have, as the ball was in motion all the time, the Blacksburg warriors would undoubtedly have secured another touchdown, as they had only to gain three yards.

A few moments later Foster, the quarter back of V. M. I. made a run of forty yards, when it was palpable to every fair minded person present that he should have been called back and the ball given to Blacksburg, as Poindexter, V. M. I's left guard, deliberately held Massie and thereby prevented him from tackling Foster. The umpire was off on several of his decisions and proved himself thoroughly incompetent in every respect."

Football or College Which?

In an article under the caption above, the Norfolk *Landmark*, in speaking of the Football game says:—

"It is admitted everywhere that there are exhibitions of violence and and brutality, which should rule the game out of all respectable college sports and which do make it a menace to society. It is demoralizing, for it generates bad feeling and bad language and bad habits. It destroys or dulls the finer sensibilities, not of the players only, but of the spectators, men and women. It cultivates a taste for ugly behavior, for rough conduct, and familiarizes polite ears with ungentlemanly speech. It has a tendency to absorb the interest and attention of young men who are sent to college to study. It subordinates dialectics to athletics. It decries oratory and sneers at debating societies. It elevates the physical over the intellectual and spiritual. It produces bullies and toughs often instead of gentlemen, and being altogether carried to excess it degrades a university into a practice shop for wrestlers and prize strugglers to the injury of the minds and bodies of the alleged students and to the financial injury of the parents who pay the college expenses.

* * * * *

There is one final thing which can and will be done to control the colleges if they do not control the game. The people can quit sending their boys to such institutions and in our judgment the time is rapidly coming when this measure will be taken."

FOOT-BALL.—The *Index-Appeal* says the fact that the New York department thought it necessary to regulate the Yale-Princeton game Saturday and to be present in order to prevent any display of brutality on the part of the players is a very striking commentary on the most popular sport of the day. The game as now played is too rough. The list of maimed and injured in the past month is simply appalling, and it seems that the best thing that can be done is to interdict the sport until the rules are revised and the brutal features are eliminated.

$100 Reward, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,

Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Injured at Football.

Under date of Dec. 1st, the Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Index-Appeal* says:—

"News received here to day from Washington is to the effect that there is little hope of the recovery of George Bahen, a son of Alderman James Bahen, of this city, who was injured in the football game played Thursday between the teams of Georgetown University and the Columbias of Washington. His spine is hurt and he is paralyzed from his stomach down. George is a young man of twenty years of age, fond of athletics, and a hard student. He is in the class to graduate at Georgetown year after next and contemplated making a lawyer of himself. His father rose from obscurity to be a successful merchant here, and George is the flower and the pride of the family."

M. Paul Bourget on Football.

In "Outer Mer," M. Paul Bourget in speaking of the American sports, has this to say of the game of football:—

"It is a terrible game, which by itself would suffice to indicate the differences between the Anglo Saxon and the Latin world—a game of young bull dogs brought up to bite, to rush upon the quarry, a game fit for a race made for wild attack, for violent defence, for implacable conquests and struggles even to extermination."

He had witnessed a game between the teams of Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania.

RUBINSTEIN'S FUNERAL.—*St. Petersburg*, Nov. 28.—The funeral of Anton Rubinstein took place here to day at the Newsky Church. The ceremonies were attended by the entire art world of St. Petersburg, and deputations were present from the Imperial Theatre of Moscow, the musical societies throughout the empire, and from the municipalities of St. Petersburg and Peterhof. There were thousands of spectators about the church.

BARN BURNED.—The barn belonging to A. D. Maupin, several miles from Linville station, was totally destroyed by fire last Thursday night. With the building about twenty tons of hay, 600 bushels of wheat, and other property belonging to Mr. Maupin was also consumed. A threshing machine and two fine horses belonging to Peter R. Pulse were destroyed, the horses being in the barn and the thresh box near enough on the outside to catch fire. The engine was further away from the building, though slightly damaged, was saved from destruction. It is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin. Mr. Maupin's loss on building and contents is fairly covered by insurance. Pulse had no insurance on his stock or machinery, and his loss is very considerable. The horses which were burned he valued at $300.—*Rockingham Register, Nov. 30.*

"Jack the Jiant Killer."

The child's story of "Jack, the Giant Killer" furnishes a striking illustration of the efficacy of small agencies towards the suppression of great evils, when judiciously used. The daring exploits of brave little Jack remind us, in their results of the wonderful achievements of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets in battling with the giant, Disease. Relatively, the proportion between the youthful hero, and old Blunderbore, is apparently not greater than that between the little "Pellets" and the relentless monster which preys upon the vitals. Yet, the "Pellets" come off conqueror of constipation, sick headache, biliousness and kindred ailments every time. If you are suffering from either acute or chronic disorder of the digestive organs, try this sure remedy.

ELOPMENTS.—Eloping is very romantic and is doubtless much enjoyed by the elopers. There is a practical side to the matter, however, which is worth considering. When these romantic affairs take place the girl in the case is justified in having only one calico dress and the groom has to go down into his pocket for "meh lady's" wardrobe. But when the wedding comes off in the good old style the father-in-law-elect has to ante for the trousseau. Think over this, boys, and try to get in to the good graces of theold folks.—*Bedford Democrat.*

FOOT-BALL.—The Norfolk *Landmark* says:—

"There is no sense, no decency, no propriety in our games of football or baseball. They are merely battles in which young men may be lamed and disabled for life. They are not sports in any legitimate sense, else why be panoplied in iron masks and in suits of padded stuff to prevent casualties? The colleges should frown upon these things instead of encouraging them and if the thing keeps up the college faculties and managers will have to be changed—reformed. The football game is equally as bad as a bullfight. There is much more danger in it than in a duel. It is a constant source of constant anxiety to parents whose boys are in colleges for improvement, not for disability; to be crippled."

All readers of penny histories will remember the famous advice of Cromwell to his Ironsides to "trust in God and keep your powder dry." We find something very like this in a letter to Governor Letcher from Stonewall Jackson. Early in his Valley campaign Jackson could not procure muskets enough to arm all his militia and he wrote to the Governor for a supply of pikes. In that letter he remarked "we must, under Divine blessing, rely upon the bayonet when firearms cannot be furnished." There was much of the spirit of the Ironsides in old Stonewall.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

feb 1

Death of Hon. B. Johnson Barbour.

Hon. B. Johnson Barbour died on Sunday at his residence near Barboursville, in the 74th year of his age, leaving a widow, two sons and three daughters. He was a talented and cultured gentleman, a fine orator and conversationalist. He was elected to Congress in 1866, but was not allowed to take his seat as the State was still under reconstruction law. In 1879 he was elected as a debt payer to the Virginia Legislature, and sat for one year in the Assembly. His speeches whilst a member of that house were marked by eloquence and patriotism.

He was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, and at one time its Rector. He was also, up to the time of his death, a member of the Miller Board of Trustees of the University.

The Coming Encyclical.

ROME, Dec. 1, 1894.—The Pope is busily engaged in revising an encyclical to the bishops of the United States. Contrary to the custom usually observed in these cases, the document has been composed almost entirely by His Holiness himself, without assistance from any quarter.

From an authentic source I learn that the principal object of the encyclical will be to render the Apostolic Delegation permanent, the Delegate being invested with larger powers.

In the encyclical the Pope defines the position and attributes of the Delegate. Mgr. Satolli's mission is treated of at some length, and its full success and the advantages that will accrue from it to the Church and to American Catholics, are set forth.

In attempting to burn their way out of jail three negro men were burned to death in Polkton, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WE cordially invite our friends and patrons from the country to come in and take a look at our beautiful line of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A complete assortment of miscellaneous books, Albums, Toilet Cases, Traveling Cases, &c. No trouble to show.

CALDWELL & HOLT,

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Neatly and Promptly Executed,

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W. P. RHODES,

No. 105 East Main St.,

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FOR THE XMAS HOLIDAYS.

The old reliable firm of

WHOLEY & MURPHY

have on hand a large stock of

Liquors

of the best quality of all kinds, which they will sell low for the holidays.

They have exclusive control of

D. BEARD'S WHISKEY,

and have also all the other leading county brands from *three to eight years old*, and also the Wilson, Monticello, Pennsylvania Gray, and other good brands. At the ANNEX BAR the finest liquors, fixed in the best style, are furnished.

FRESH BEER ALWAYS ON DRAFT.

It is a quiet and orderly place.

We will be glad to have all our friends to call to see us.

dec 5-4ts WHOLEY & MURPHY.

VIRGINIA HOTEL RESTAURANT.

On First Floor—Entrance on New street.

Nice newly furnished rooms, private for ladies and gentlemen and connected with the Ladies' Entrance and Front Restaurant Dining Room. Nice Oysters served in any style desired. The best service—Low charges.

nov 21-1y J. C. SCHEFFER, Prop'r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OLIVIER'S

WE have unquestionably the best selected and arranged stock of Holiday Goods ever shown in this city.

Our assortment embraces a beautiful line of Cut Glass, fine Porcelains, Bronzes, and Bric-a-Brac of all descriptions.

We have a splendidly selected stock of Standard and Miscellaneous books, and counter and cases full of Booklets and Calendars.

We would be pleased to have you examine our stock.

If you want to buy an organ, now or at any time in the near future, it will pay you to examine the two I am offering at much below the first cost.

A Hungarian Ash Parlor Organ of best make throughout, original price $100 for $52.50,

An Antique Oak Piano Cased Organ, originally $135, for $75.

W. L. OLIVIER.

dec 5-3ts

DECEMBER 25th, 1894

Will afford you one more opportunity to gladden the hearts of your friends and loved ones by presenting them some token of regard, love or friendship, whichever the case may be. XMAS PRESENTS are not only appreciated, but you feel happy when you give them.

If you believe what we say, and we think you do, call and see our Holiday line of GOLD and SILVER NOVELITIES, SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.

Our prices are lower than ever—cut down to suit the times. Come early and be the first to select. We guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price.

A Handsome line of quadruple plate hollow-ware at Cost.

Yours respectfully,

J. G. KRUEGER.

dec 5-4ts

CITY CONSTABLE'S OFFICE.—I have opened an office at No. 10 North New Street, and am prepared to give attention to any business placed in my hands. I can be found at my office any hour, when not engaged in outside work pertaining to the duties of the office.

JOHNA. NOON,

Constable for the City of Staunton Va.

july 11-tf

BIG WOOD AND COAL YARD

At the Trestle Bridge, foot of Green street.

My son, J. W. Padgett, will be found in charge of the yard and is authorized to receipt bills the same as myself. I keep the best New River Red Ash Coal and Wood and deliver promptly for cash. Orders left with W. A. Burke, Crowle building, and J. W. Parrish, 429 north Augusta street, will have prompt attention.

nov 28-6mos R. B. PADGETT.

VIRGINIA.—In the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the City of Staunton, Nov. 26th, 1894.

Robert B. Jones,.... Plaintiff.

vs.

Lucy Jones,.... Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by Robert A. Jones from Lucy Jones, formerly Lucy White.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that she do appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect her interest.

Teste,

NEWTON ARGENBRIGHT, Clerk.

Lyman Chalkley, p. q.

nov 28-4ts

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