Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 13

The Currency Campaign.

In the discussion of the currency question, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that "the main point to be kept in view, in guiding discussion, is that to the great mass of our people this is in effect and at bottom a commercial question, and that their verdict will be given upon business considerations.

The commercial motive in the silver producing States is self-manifest. In the agricultural South and West the silver sentiment is very differently conditioned. They have no direct business interest in the mining or treatment of the metal. Their interest centres solely in the fact that they want freer access to the issues and the issuers of money. The planter and the farmer are suffering from exceptionally low prices for their products. They are told by the crafty leaders of the mining States that these low prices are due to the suspension of silver coinage; and, whether they believe the wily explanation or not, they have a deep conviction of the potency of money to stimulate prices, and eagerly grasp at an offer of it from any source. Herein lies the whole gist of the question as it presents itself to a group of States whose vote must ultimately determine the national policy on this question. The supreme work of education must therefore be directed towards such aspects of the question as affect this large group of constituencies.

In dealing with this class, it will be useless to argue that the supply of money is a matter of secondary or exaggerated importance to them. To men who so rarely see money and yet prize it so much, such talk would be equivalent to giving a stone when bread was asked. In all justice to the West and the South, it must be conceded that they have a good and legitimate case in demanding that the supply of money be put within their easier reach. But the thing they need to be taught is that they have no reason to believe that, if the issues of silver were increased, the coin would come any nearer to their pockets than it does now. What they need is local sources of issue; the empowerment of their neighborhood banks to issue notes against products, free from any dependence upon help from banks of other sections. This demand is based upon no ignorant misconception; it rests upon a real necessity, felt equally by the agricultural, the trading and the banking classes of the whole West and South. It is because this has not been acknowledged by legislation that these same people are now clamoring for silver; not that they prefer it to other forms of money, but because it seems to them the only kind they may hope to get, whilst they have the influential mining States to back them in fighting for it.

The National banking system does little to meet these requirements. The State systems are prohibited from issuing notes. In these sections, there are State banks having $250,000,000 of capital and surplus, which, under proper conditions of guarantee and federal regulation, might be safely authorized to issue close upon $200,000,000 of circulating notes; but the 10 per cent tax bars them out. This is the great political grievance of the South and West. They regard it as a selfish discrimination of the banking and capitalistic East against the debtor sections. They are stung to bitter resentment in every form against what they deem a great political injustice. Their party leaders encourage them into a demand for free coinage, not so much because they have any preference for silver, but that they may utilize that issue as a club to compel the East to concede to them the right to make local issues of bank notes. Herein lies the whole secret of the Southern and Western sympathy with the mining States in demanding free coinage. Here centres the fatally weak point in the pro-silver agitation. Here is the point, possibly the sole point, at which the supporters of sound money can carry victory. Grant this, and the country is financially safe; continue to refuse it, and the issue, in our judgment, is in a high degree doubtful."

Protect the Birds.

We have frequently tried, says the Shenandoah *Herald*, to impress upon our readers the necessity of protecting the birds. Below we give an article from the pen of a distinguished ornithologist, a man who has made the habits of birds the study of almost a lifetime. From it the dullest person can see the inestimable value of birds to the raiser of fruits and the tiller of the soil, and in fact the whole human family, as all must live from the products of mother earth. Without the protection given by our gentle little feathered friends it would soon become impossible to raise either fruit, grain or vegetation of any kind; all would be destroyed by the insects that would cover the whole face of creation to the utter destruction of all growing things. That this is no mere flight of the imagination is readily seen by reading the following and thus learning the protection afforded by a single nest of birds:

WHAT A NEST OF BIRDS WILL EAT.

Think of a bird nest with five young ones in it. Every young bird needs, on the average, 50 caterpillars a day; that makes 250 a day. The young birds are fed by their mother for about 30 days disposing of about 7,500 caterpillars.—Each one of these pests eats its own weight in leaves and blossoms every day. If each of these caterpillars eat but one blossom a day this represents the enormous loss of 225,000 blossoms and suppose only ten blossoms in each hundred would have ripened into a fruit we would still have 22,500 apples or pears less but for the nest birds.

The farmer, the fruit-raiser, in fact anyone who fails or refuses to protect and defend the birds to the utmost limit of his ability, should receive no benefit from mother nature.

Representative Warner, of Windham county, Conn., has introduced in the Legislature of that State a bill appropriating $2,500 to purchase Putnam's famous "Wolf Den," together with a tract of land adjoining, for the purpose of converting the same into a public park,

The Trade-Outlook Favorable.

In a letter in the New York *Herald*, Mr. George Follett of New York City expresses the opinion that "the trade-outlook is favorable, and that as the present conditions in the business world, brought about largely by the radical changes effected by the tariff now in force, are simmered down the situation will be still brighter."

In commenting on this opinion, the *Herald* says editorially, that "there are numerous indications that this encouraging view is not unfounded. The imports of last month increased rapidly, the customs duties collected aggregating on the 25th ultimo $975,100 and on the 15th $1,039,241. There could be no better proof that the business of the country is beginning to revive than this increase of the import-trade. From several quarters come well founded reports of a decided increase also in the exportations of American manufactured goods, for which the manufacturers ought to thank the framers of the new tariff. Had the original Wilson bill or a still lower tariff been enacted a year ago our export-trade in manufactured products would probably be booming now as it never before did. But the conditions of production and commerce created by the new tariff are far the most auspicious and encouraging that the country has seen since 1861."

Democratic and Republican Parties in New York.

As the *Index-Appeal* says, "most persons would have said a few months ago, that no party could be more hopelessly divided, more helpless and hopeless, than the democratic party in the State of New York. Dissevered, discordant and belligerent, it seemed to have no instinct or desire in any of its parts but the instinct and desire to destroy some other parts. From its brightest and ablest men to those who always shout and vote for the ticket, no matter what the ticket may be, all appeared to prefer defeat to union. A national administration projected itself into the contest, increasing the confusion. But the republicans of the same State are now striving to give us a better representation of chaos than the democracy gave. They had three votes to two for the democrats last fall, and their exhibition of internal discord suggests as relatively great an amount of dissension and blind rage towards each other and of faction against faction. And as to the number of factions! Only wait till the Platt faction triumphs over the other, or the others, over the Platt faction. Then it seems likely from present appearances, that every republican in the State will have a faction of his own. And every bit of this republican quarrel is over the spoils. There is not a shadow of a shade of principle involved in it anywhere, from New York city to the lakes. It is a grab for the offices and for control of the party, and nothing else."

THE STATE'S FINANCES.—The condition of the finances of the Commonwealth of Virginia, judging by the report of the auditor of public accounts, is anything but encouraging. It is not generally believed that the assessments of real estate this year will show a large increase over the assessments made in 1890; in fact, it is feared by some that there may be a decrease. In a great many counties land will be placed at much lower figures than five years ago. Therefore, it is almost apparent that the Legislature next winter will have to take steps looking to an increase of taxation or a reduction of expenses, or both.

With the receipts of revenue $500,000 less than the expenses, this is an inauspicious time to incur the great expense of the holding of a convention to amend the constitution which might be made worse than the present one.

J. L. Shropshire, for years cashier of the Central Railway of Georgia, at Birmingham, Ala., committed suicide Tuesday of last week by taking morphine. He was prominent in social life and secret societies.

Thomas Howard, a prominent citizen of Middlesboro', Ky., was shot and killed while sitting at the table eating supper Tuesday night of last week.—The assassin is unknown.

Twenty-five colored men who went from Georgia and Alabama to Mexico with a colony are walking through Texas on their way home. They were afraid of being enslaved in Mexico.

W. Calvin Chase was found guilty of the charge of libel against C. H. J. Taylor, recorder of deeds of the District. Both parties to the suit are colored.

The Japanese have occupied New Chang, a treaty port on the Gulf of Pechili, the first treaty port to be molested by the invaders.

The receipts of the German government for tax on brandy and spirits during the fiscal year 1892-93 amounted to $35,000,000.

The Mexican bandit Garza, for whose capture the Mexican government has offered a reward of $5,000, threatens to invade Bocas del Toro, on the Isthmus of Panama, where a rebellion has broken out against the Colombian authorities.

Mormon Converts From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., March 7.—There is great indignation in the upper part of Hanover over the departure for Utah of eight residents of the county who have been converted to the Mormon faith. The delegation was accompanied by two or three elders, who have been doing missionary work about here for two or three years. It was from this same neighborhood that two Mormon elders were driven two or three years ago by a delegation of citizens headed by Maj. John Page, the father of Dr. Thomas Nelson Page. These two promised never to return but others soon came to take their places.

That such a religion with its pretensions should spring up and grow to its present dimensions in this enlightened country in this age is one of the wonders and mysteries of the 19th century, and is a reflection on the intelligence of the people; but persecution is not the proper way to treat its followers. Arguments are the only weapons that should be used, accompanied by kind treatment. It is a plant that will grow when watered by persecution, but will wither in the hot blast of sound argument.

Freedom of opinion, and freedom of speech, is a fundamental principle of our government, and should be observed. In the language of Thomas Jefferson, "Error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it."

Dr. S. K. Jackson Sent to Grand Jury.

In Norfolk last week, Dr. S. K. Jackson was sent on for indictment by the grand jury, on the charge of performing a criminal operation on Mrs. Zipporah Rutland, wife of Geo. Rutland. He was bailed in the sum of $1000.

Dr. Jackson testified that he had performed no operation, and that Mrs. Rutland died of heart-failure when he was making an examination. Immediately after this action in reference to Dr. Jackson, Geo. Rutland was arrested on the charge of being an accessory before the fact. He was bailed in the sum of $500.

When on the witness stand in the preliminary trial of Dr. Jackson, he declined to answer some of the questions of the counsel for the defense.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.—There was considerable excitement Wednesday in the vicinity of Middletown, Frederick county, caused by an attempted criminal assault on Mrs. Milton, near that place, by two unknown colored men, which occurred last Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock. Mr. Milton was absent, and his wife fought bravely, and finally by her screams frightened her assailants off. She was unable to give a good description of the negroes, who started toward Winchester, followed by a posse of twenty determined citizens. Last Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, a negro was arrested in the county answering to the description of one, and was taken to Middletown for identification, but at 6:30 nothing definite had been heard. The citizens of the county are thoroughly aroused and the village of Middletown is alive with men from many sections.

DRAPED SKIRTS THE RAGE.—According to a well-known fashion writer across the Atlantic the whole tone of woman's dress is going to alter with the spring. The skirts will be very complicated. Some double skirts are appearing, and we shall most undoubtedly have skirts slightly raised on one side. For young girls we shall have naught but the simplicity of flounces, tucks and ruches; but for matrons everything rich and much trimmed will be de rigueur. Gauze, tulle, crepe and crepon will be accordion plaited to meet their requirements.

A Bride for Italy's Prince.

A cablegram to the New York *Herald* says that the Prince of Naples arrived in Rome last Wednesday morning from Florence. The assertion is again made by his entourage that he will shortly be married to Princess Maud, of Wales, and the arrival of the Prince of Wales and other members of the British royal family is expected soon.

The Prince of Naples is the only son of King Humbert of Italy, and was born in 1869. He is said to be liberal and progressive in his views, and enjoys the reputation of being a scholarly and thoughtful young man.—Princess Maud is the youngest child of the Prince of Wales. She is just fifteen days younger than the Prince of Naples.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S BEAUTY.—Mrs. Cleveland has never in her life looked as beautiful and as happy as she does this winter. At Mrs. Carlisle's reception the other night one marveled when this woman would cease to grow charming, for every year she seems to have increased in loveliness. It may have been her gown; it may have been the new way in which she dresses her hair, but she certainly looked years younger than she did at the commencement of this administration, and her smile seemed brighter, fresher and more seductive than ever. Her gown was made of spangled moire antique of a pinkish mauve shade, the orchid tint now so fashionable. The bodice was low, with high puffed short sleeves and dangling pearl strands trimming it. A double strand of diamonds were woven into a coronet, and, while looking simple, she also looked superb.—She had assumed a position immediately under the large life size painting of Mrs. Washington, and the picture of this ancient lady seemed smiling upon the fairest of her successors.

PRINCE OF WALES UNWELL.—London cablegram to the New York *Herald* says that—reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the Prince of Wales is grievously ailing, through some trouble with the veins in his legs, which has associated itself with previous varicose manifestations in his lower limbs.

These varicose symptoms have developed very much recently. In consequence of his trouble it has been arranged that he make a prolonged stay in the Riviera.

Local Option Election in Ashby.

Upon petition of the requisite number of signers, Judge grattan, of the county, has ordered a special election to be held in Ashby district on the question of granting liquor license in the district. The day set for the election is Tuesday, April 9th.

The district is now "dry," the vote against license at the last election having been a very decisive one. The present movement for license is presumably made by the "wets" in the hope of reversing the present order of things. The last election in the district was held April 25, 1887. At that time there were 121 votes for license, and 714 against. The voting precincts involved are: Dayton, Bridgewater, Ottobine, Mt. Crawford, Picasant Valley, Cross Keys, and Moyerhoeffer's Store.—*Rockingham Register.*

The Appomattox Park.

The Norfolk *Landmark* says:—

"If there be a monument at Appomattox it should have an inscription honorable and generous to both sides, nought extenuating and setting down nought in prejudice or malice or in discrimination as to the valor and loyalty of the men who fought. It should be rather in celebration of the final scene of an unhappy war, when peace again asserted her dominion. It is not to be supposed that the Conferate officers who have been mentioned as commissioners will fail to take care of this part of the program and we again declare that any factious opposition should cease.

For our part, and we are in as deep sympathy as any man with the sentiment of the true veteran; we would rather see the field of Appomattox turned into a beautiful spot, blossoming like the rose, with trees and grass and lovely driv s, than to see it a muddy plain where the wild hares frolic, and are hunted by the small boy and his dog."

A special crusade has been started by the Salvation Army to convert the New York police force.

[From the Rockingham Register.]

A Memorable February.

February, 1895, will long be remembered for the severity of the weather during the month. So severe, so variable, and so widespread were the freaks of wind and snow, rain and sleet, that the weather was the almost universal topic of conversation and a most interesting subject of thought and consideration for practical people for weeks on a stretch. It affected railroad traffic, farming operations, fruit and trucking prospects, and business in general.

The weather records during this remarkable month have been compiled by Observer Ryker, of the Weather Bureau station at Lynchburg. It shows that the mean temperature for the whole month was 29 3 degrees, or nearly three degrees below the freezing point. The mean temperature for February for the 24 years since the weather station was established there has been forty degrees. That means that the month of February just ended was, to speak by averages, more than 25 per cent colder than the regulation February.

The lowest average temperature for any preceding February in 24 years was 32 degrees in 1885, just ten years ago. The highest average was 47 degrees in 1890.

THE LOCAL RECORD.

The following is the record for each day of the past month kept by L. J. Heatwole, Voluntary Observer, at the Dale Enterprise Station, Rockingham county.

TEMPERATURE.

Date.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
1	38	5	21
2	24	21	22
3	28	—8	10
4	35	8	23
5	21	0	11
6	12	—8	2
7	2	0	1
8	4	—8	—2
9	12	2	7
10	24	5	14
11	25	—1	12
12	22	14	18
13	20	9	14
14	32	—8	11
15	36	0	18
16	25	15	35
17	38	5	21
18	40	14	27
19	43	26	34
20	38	15	26
21	45	22	33
22	35	24	29
23	36	15	25
24	40	11	25
25	55	26	40
26	50	31	40
27	55	22	37
28	57	40	48

SUMMARY.—†Mean temperature 21.—Maximum temperature 57, date, 28th. Minimum temperature —8, dates 3d, 6th, 8th, and 14th. Total precipitation 1.06 inches. Total snowfall 11 inches. Number of days clear 18. Partly cloudy 6.—Cloudy 4. Prevailing wind south.

REMARKS.—First half of the month the coldest on record for February since the establishment of the Weather Service.

— Below zero.
†From maximum and minimum readings.

L. J. HEATWOLE,
Voluntary Observer.

HONORED AT HOME.—At no place in the United States was the announcement of Hon. William L. Wilson as Postmaster-General received with more gratification than at Charlestown, the home of the distinguished West Virginian. Here he was born and spent his boyhood, and here he commenced his professional career, and nowhere is he held in higher esteem. It is no wonder, then, that his fellow citizens awarded him an ovation when he appeared in Charlestown Thursday. When he entered the Circuit Court room business was suspended for awhile to permit the members of the bar and others to extend their congratulations to Mr. Wilson over the recognition by President Cleveland of his able and successful efforts in behalf of tariff reform by the betowment of a cabinet portfolio. Mr. Wilson is worthy of the esteem of the people among whom he was raised.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Wicked Fellow.

A writer in "All the Year Round," who has the prudence to conceal his name, thus slanders the ladies: "Women cannot leave the men alone. That war cry of theirs, 'Whatever a man can do a woman can,' is pregnant with meaning of which they themselves appear to be unconscious. Whatever a man does they do—chiefly because a man is doing it. If a man did not do it, they would not do it either. They crowd the risky entertainments because the men are there. They read and write the suggestive books because their first and foremost theme is invariably the relations of the sexes. They play masculine games merely because they are masculine. I would venture on something of the nature of a prophetic utterance. It is this: If every man were to leave off playing golf to morrow, there would not be a female golf player left in England in a month. Where the men lead the women fellow. The 'dear creatures,' as the old time 'bucks' used to have it, always did run after the men. It seems that just now they are running after them a little harder than ever they did. That, from the social point of view, is the Alpha and Omega of the cry of the 'independent' woman. That is not seldom the meaning of 'woman's rights.' It is the right of a woman not to be far away from a man."

Gen. Bradley Johnson talks about the Appomattox Park scheme as a project that means "eating crow." The good General takes a most amazing view of the scheme, we think, for Appomattox is in the world's history to stand until the annals of time are effaced. To so mark it as to memorialize at once the valor of both armies and call the attention of the world's posterity to the chivalrous, even if defeated, cause of Lee and his palladins has no semblance or savor of "eating crow" to any sensible patriot.—*Norfolk Pilot.*

Warning to Young Men.

How many young men bankrupt their constitutions, squander their vitality and ruin their health by pernicious practices generally contracted through ignorance. Nervous exhaustion, debility, dullness of mental faculties, impaired memory, low spirits, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity, and a thousand and one are the derangements of mind and body which result from such indiscretions. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and dread insanity are not unfrequently the result of indiscreet and unnatural habits, contracted in youth, through ignorance of their destructive character, and persisted in until the constitution is wrecked! Such unfortunates are surely entitled to the tender sympathy, the noblest efforts and the best skill of the medical profession. To reach, reclaim and, whenever possible, to restore such sufferers to health and happiness, is the aim of an association of medical gentlemen, who, having had a vast experience in the treatment of the class of maladies herein hinted at, have prepared a scientific treatise, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability of such diseases. The World's Dispensary Medical Association, of 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., will, on receipt of this notice enclosed with ten cents for postage mail, secure from observation in plain sealed envelope, a copy of this useful work which should be read by not only every young man in the land, but also by every parent, guardian and teacher having the care of the young.

The loss by the natural gas explosion and fire in Anderson, Ind., Tuesday of last week was $100,000. No lives were lost.

[From the Rockbridge News, March 7th.]

C. M. Figgatt, R. K. Goodwin and C. W. Irvine Indicted by the Grand Jury in Connection with the Bank Wreck.

At 12:55 o'clock to-day after being closeted nearly four days in their room, the grand jury of the county court of Rockbridge filed into the court house, where Judge Grattan presided. In answer to the question of County Court Clerk Shields, "Gentleman of the jury have you arrived at an indictment?" J. M. Johnston, the foreman, replied affirmatively and passed to the clerk a package of papers.

He read—Commonwealth vs. C. M. Figgatt, indictment for embezzlement and grand larceny—felony.

A true bill.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Foreman.

Three distinct indictments like above against Figgat were read.

Commonwealth vs. C. M. Figgat, indictment for making false statement of condition of the Bank of Lexington.

Two distinct indictments like above were read.

Commonwealth vs. R. K. Goodwin, indictment for making false entries as clerk of the Bank of Lexington—felony.

Two distinct indictments like above against Godwin.

Commonwealth vs. Charles W. Irvine, indictment for receiving money knowing the same to have been embezzled and stolen—felony.

Three indictments like above against Irvine.

After the reading of the indictments, Mr. S. D. Gilmore, one of the members of the grand jury, arose and asked leave on behalf of the jury to present to the court a paper. It was received by Judge Grattan and after reading it he ordered it to be entered on the records of the court. It was as follows:

STATEMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

To the County Court of Rockbridge County:

We, the grand jury, attending the county court of Rockbridge county, convened, as we understand, for the purpose of investigating transactions concerning the late disastrous failure of the Bank of Lexington, desire to state to the court that we have carefully heard and considered the testimony of all witnesses summoned before us to testify concerning the said transactions, and that we have caused to be summoned before us all persons known to us to have any knowledge of said transactions, and have heard and considered the testimony of all such persons, and have publicly invited the co operation of the entire community and have asked the aid of all persons in bringing to our knowledge all facts concerning said transactions; that we have prepared indictments against all parties shown to us by the evidence, to be criminally responsible for said failure of said bank; and further desire to state that we have been able to find no testimony implicating or tending to implicate the late president of said bank, or the present president of said bank, or the board of directors of said bank in either criminality or negligence concerning their duties as president or directors, and that the failure of said bank was the result of the acts and transactions of the cashier of said bank and of the clerk of said bank which were so skillfully and carefully concealed that they could not be known to and discovered by the president and board of directors of said bank by the use of the diligence which their duty and the law required of said president and directors, and we hereby request and desire that this statement be spread upon the records of the court.

(Signed) J. M. JOHNSTON,
S. D. GILMORE,
B. C. RAWLINGS,
D. E. EAST,
S. W. WILSON,
W. P. SANDRIDGE,
R. H. RAWLINGS,
R. D. KIRKPATRICK,
W. G. MATHEWS.

The grand jury stated that they had concluded the investigation and were discharged by the judge. The grand jury examined in all about thirty witnesses, including the bank's directors and officers, J. K. Edmondson, trustee, J. W. McClung, C. W. Irvine and others from town and county.

So soon as the grand jury was discharged Judge Grattan directed the clerk to issue a capias for C. M. Figgat and C. W. Irvine returnable at once and court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock C. W. Irvine and R. K. Godwin appeared in court and gave bond for their appearance at court on the second day of the May term, which is the 7th day of May, to stand their trial.

The bond of C. W. Irvine was for $2,000, and he gave the following sureties: J. P. Welsh, W. A. Irvine, M. R. Brown, R. S. Anderson, E. A. Quisenberry, J. A. Straub and R. G. Templeton.

The bond of R. K. Godwin was for $2,000 and he gave the following sureties: E. A. Quisenberry, J. M. Davidson, E. L. Graham, J. P. Welsh, R. S. Anderson and R. G. Templeton.

The trial was set for May because Judge Grattan could not be present at the April term.

F. T. Glasgow appeared as counsel for both Irvine and Godwin.

February Weather and the Crops.

The weather crop-bulletin for February, issued this week by the United States Weather Bureau, states last month "was unusually cold in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains with the exception of the Dakotas and Northern Minnesota, where it averaged slightly warmer than usual." The cold wave of February 6 carried its zero temperatures to Central Texas and freezing winds to the extreme southern part of the Florida Peninsula.

The deficiency of rainfall and snow fall was also a feature of February weather in large portions of the country. Especially was precipitation deficient in the Ohio Valley, Western Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Eastern Iowa and the Pacific States. The bulletin states that "except in New England, Western New York, Michigan and extreme Northern Minnesota the country was practically free from snow at the close of the month."

This review of February temperature extremes and rainfall-shortcomings is not re assuring to farmers in the wheat growing regions. But the crop-outlook is something better now than it was a week ago, and it is likely to improve decidedly as the spring opens.—*New York Herald.*

LI ALL RIGHT AGAIN.—Li Hung Chang, the distinguished Chinese viceroy, has as many official lives as a cat. Since the war with Japan began, in July last, he has had every possible change of fortune, according to veracious telegrams from Shanghai, but, after all, he comes up smiling with an imperial indorsement to the effect that "Li alone is trustworthy." Li alone is to negotiate with Japan the longed-for treaty of peace, enjoying, by a special decree of the "Son of Heaven," the fullest powers. Li, in short, is on top again, and may now reinvest himself in his famous yellow jacket, peagreen pants, orange socks, high-heeled shoes and the other accessories of official solidity.—*Baltimore Sun.*

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.—Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

It is a Mystery to Us.

We are sincere in the belief that we have as deep a regard for the Confederate cause as any living man and that we are quite as sensitive as others to any slight or affront to those who fought the South's battles.

But we utterly and entirely fail to comprehend the objections that are being raised by Southern people to the establishment of a national memorial park at Appomattox.

In the name of common sense, is there anything in Appomattox that we of the South are ashamed of? On the contrary, is not the name itself the synonym of Southern courage, of Southern manhood, of Southern sacrifice, of Southern devotion to priciple?

It is unfortunate that this question should have arisen. The opposition that has so unexpectedly cropped out can do the South no good.—*Richmond State.*

The Embezzling Churchmen.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Official notification that their services were no longer required was sent to-day to the Rev. Wm. A. Newbolt and Henry A. Oakley, respectively secretary and treasurer of the American church missionary society. As already reported the executive committee of the society voted to dismiss them after finding irregularities in their books. The Rev. Dr. Kinsolving, of Brooklyn, has been appointed secretary. The office of treasurer has not yet been filled. Accountant Von Bokkelen, who has been at work on the books for some time, would say nothing except that there is an apparent deficiency of $20,000 in the accounts.

Referring to the above, the *Index Appeal* says that the tendency towards defalcation and embezzlement is spreading in an unusual and unexpected direction. When a clergyman takes to pilfering the funds of a church missionary society we may well hold up our hands in astonishment, and horror, and wonder where the craze for absorbing other people's possessions will end.

Contesting Elections.

The *Index-Appeal* says:—

"The rule in contested election cases heretofore has been to grant the parties to the contest $2,000 each to pay the expenses involved in attorney's fees and taking depositions. This, in itself, has been a sufficiently tempting bait to justify a contest on the part of not a few claimants, who would have had no standing in a court of law where their cases would have been decided upon their merits. But the contestant reasoned, doubtless, that if he did not get the seat he would at least secure the allowance of $2,000 for expenses, and this, divided between himself and his attorney, would at least be so much unearned cash in the pockets of both. The last Congress made an exception to this rule, however, and while Mr. Epes and Mr. Goode were paid only $2,000 each, an exception was made in several other cases, notably in that of Messrs. Settle and Williams, of North Carolina. In this case the latter, who is a democrat, was the contestant, and while the house never took final action, it was understood that the committee favored the republican member. The democratic members of the house therefore, decided to relieve Mr. Williams' feelings as much as possible by giving him an appropriation of $4,500 for his expense account. The President would have refused the appropriation if it had not been part of the general deficiency bill, and a veto might possibly have caused an extra session if the majority of the house had insisted upon retaining the appropriation. As it is, a very dangerous precedent has been established, and we may expect an increase in the number of contested election cases in the next Congress."

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN UNCLE AND NEPHEW.—An encounter occurred in the northern end of Shenandoah county on Monday, March 4th, between Arthur Windle and his uncle, William Windle. It appears the elder Windle for some time has claimed that his nephew was due him a difference on account of nursing him through a spell of sickness and threatened to kill Arthur if he did not pay it. Meeting on the Winchester grade the young man, supposing his uncle, by reason of reaching to his hip pocket, was about to carry out his threat, drew his pistol and after emptying all the chambers without seriously injuring his antagonist, fled from him. The old man pursued for some distance. William Windle has been in confinement at the Western State Hospital a number of times, but escaped some time since and so effectually eluded the sheriff that his whereabouts were unknown.

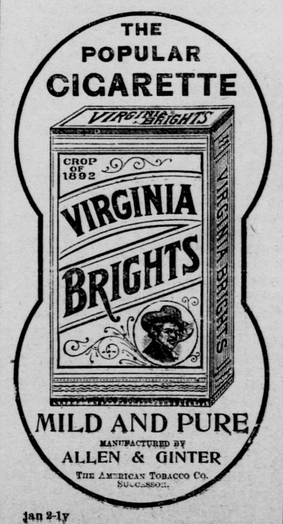
BARBARA FRIECHIE.—The "Barbara Friechie" yarn, first given by Whittier in his clever little poem of that name, although often exploded, still dies hard. The incident narrated in the poem never occurred. Neither Stonewall Jackson nor any of his men ever marched by the poor old lady's house, and if they had, and she had so chosen she might have shaken a United States flag as big as a table cloth at them with perfect impunity. They would simply have laughed at her as they did at the scores of women in Greencastle and Chambersburg who shook Union flags in their faces, in June, 1863, on the march to Gettysburg. The followers of Jackson and Lee made war on men. Women could say what they pleased to them without fear of insult in return.—*Alex. Gazette.*

KILLED THE WHOLE FAMILY.—*London*, March 7.—A plasterer named Taylor, living at Lower Tooting, near London, cut the throats of his wife and six children this morning and then took his own life. All of the family are dead with the exception of one child, who is lying at the point of death.

The crime was the outcome of the extreme destitution that prevails among many of the working classes. Taylor was a sober, steady workman, but had been thrown out of work by the remarkably cold weather, which brought all building operations to a standstill. Not being able to provide for his family, his mind became unhinged.

The dispute between France and San Domingo has been amicably settled through the good offices of the Spanish minister at Paris.

THE POPULAR CIGARETTE



jan 2-1y

A Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive exploded at Cove Station, eleven miles west of Harrisburg, on Saturday. The fireman was killed and the engineer probably fatally hurt.

A. R. Carothers, the assistant custodian at the Louisville (Ky.) custom-house, and Isaac F. Middleton, one of his subordinates, were indicted by the United States grand jury at Louisville, charged with soliciting money for political purposes from employes of the government.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., March 11, 1895.

John Reed's Adm'r
vs
Robert Reed and others.

All parties interested in the foregoing cause, pending in the Circuit Court of Augusta county, TAKE NOTICE! that I have fixed upon the

11th day of April next,

to state—

1st. An account of Darwin Bashaw as Adm'r of Jno. Reed, dec'd.

2nd. An account of the assets and liabilities of his estate.

3rd. The names and residence of the heirs of said Jno. Reed; and other accounts, as required by the orders of reference entered in the foregoing named suit on the 13th day of June, 1881, and of March 7th, 1895, at which time the parties will appear before me without any further notice.

JNO. M. KINNEY,
Commissioner in Chancery.

mar 13-4ts

VIRGINIA:—In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Augusta—in vacation—March 11th, 1895.

Summerson, W. F. et als. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Summerson's Richard Adm'r et als, ... Defendants.

IN CHANCERY AND ON A RULE.

On the 12th day of November, 1894, an order was entered by the said Circuit Court in the above styled cause, and among other things it was adjudged, ordered and decreed that a rule be awarded against Lizzie A. Moore, the purchaser of a house and lot in the bill and proceedings in said cause mentioned returnable to the first day of the next term of said court requiring her to appear and show cause if any she can why said property should not be sold for her default in paying the purchase money of the same.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that said Lizzie A. Moore is not a resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that she appear here within fifteen days after due publication here of and do what is necessary to protect her interests in this proceeding.

A copy—teste.

JOS. B. WOODWARD, Clerk.

Patrick & Gordon, p. q.
mar 13-4ts

TO MY FRIENDS
And the Public Generally.

I have rented the stable on Water street known as the Club stable, and am prepared, at my Sale and Feed Stable, to board horses by the month, week or day, at reasonable prices; also to furnish saddle and driving horses, double and single.

I can furnish you a nice turn-out—Surry, Buggies, Buck Boards, etc., all in style, accommodated at moderate prices.

Parties wanting first-class turnouts can be Fine horses always kept for sale.

Hoping to receive a share of your patronage and guaranteeing satisfaction, I am

Respectfully,
R. A. CLEMMER.

mar 13-tf

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., March 1st, 1895.

Huffman
vs.
Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs Co.,

Robertson
vs.
Simmons et als.,

Cranston and Bartlett
vs.
Same.

All persons interested in the foregoing chancery causes will TAKE NOTICE, that in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, entered Dec. 6, 1894, in said causes, I shall, at my office in Staunton, Va., on

Friday, the 5th day of April, 1895,

proceed to settle the accounts of the receivers in these causes and to make a further and final distribution of the fund.

R. E. R. NELSON,
Commissioner in Chancery.

Patrick & Gordon, Jos. A. Glasgow, G. W. Berlin, p. q.
mar 6-4ts

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., March 1st, 1895.

Geo. A. Wilson's Creditors,
vs.
Geo. A. Wilson's Adm'r and als.

All parties interested in the foregoing named cause, pending in the Circuit Court of Augusta county, are hereby notified that I have fixed upon the

3rd day of April next,

to take an account showing the balance due by the purchasers of the land of Geo. A. Wilson, dec'd, on their purchase, and how said balance should be disbursed, and other accounts, which are required to be stated by the decree of recommittal entered herein on the 6th day of December, 1894.

JNO. M. KINNEY,
Commissioner.

Jas. Bumgardner and A. C. Braxton, p. q.
mar 6-4ts

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

Where the Aged and Infirm are Cared for—Mother Aurelia Speaks of Her Charges.

(*From the Providence, R. I., Journal.*)

Somewhat removed from the city of Providence, on the main highway to Pawtucket, stands that magnificent charitable institution known as the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Here a company of sweet faced and soft voiced Sisters care for the old and the infirm who are unable to care for themselves.

Mother Aurelia presides over this well-known institution, and with her associates ministers to the wants of over two hundred old people, women and men. An important feature of the Home is a well-appointed pharmacy in charge of one of the sisters. Their chief remedy is good old Pain-Killer, which most of the old folks used when they were children and which now cures the pains and aches incidental to their declining years.

As is to be expected, the aged inmates of the Home are in constant need of medical attention, although, so carefully are they tended, few are rarely sick enough to be in the hospital wing at any one time. But all of them are subject to the many disabilities of old age, and so Pain-Killer has come to be a remedy of almost daily use.

Mother Aurelia says that Pain-Killer has quite superseded the drugs and prescriptions for use among the old people. When the limbs twitch with rheumatism the fair sister in charge of the pharmacy gives them a massage with pure Pain-Killer. When the old men and old women suffer from their many stomach troubles, a little Pain-Killer with water and sugar offers a certain and quick relief. When the venerable heads are racked with pain, Pain-Killer is again put to service promptly. The old people love it and rely upon it. They testify that its use externally is quickly efficacious, and internally, is unaccompanied by any after ill effects—which, at their age, must never be risked.

dec 26-1y

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.—By virtue of a decree rendered in the case of Cochran's Ex'or vs. Cochran's Widow, I will proceed, in front of the Court house in the city of Staunton, on

Monday, March 25th, 1895,

to sell at public auction that valuable farm situated about 2½ miles west of Greenville, Augusta county, on the headwaters of Christian's Creek, containing about **150 acres**, being the farm on which the late William Cochran died seized and possessed, upon the following terms to-wit:—

So much in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale, and the remainder on a credit of one two, and three years from date of sale, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security and the title retained as ultimate security.

This is a well improved farm, containing a good dwelling with necessary out-buildings—is well watered, and is well set in grass. The land is highly productive, and well adapted to grazing.

JAMES BUMGARDNER, Jr.,
Commissioner.

I, Jos. B. Woodward, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, do certify that James Bumgardner, Jr., has executed the bond required by decree of sale in Wm. Cochran's Ex'or vs. Wm. Cochran's Widow, &c.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of July, 1894.

JOS. B. WOODWARD, Clerk.

mar 6 tds

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

LAND SALE.—As