

Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14

Living Upon the Government.

From an article in the New York Journal of Commerce, under the caption above, we make the following extract:— The tariff is primarily a means of raising revenue. At least that was its avowed purpose from the foundation of the Government till 1860. It is only very recently that the benefit of individuals has been put forward as the main purpose of a tariff and the revenue as purely incidental. But in the case of bounties and subsidies there is not even incidental revenue for the Government; it is purely and entirely a matter of using Government powers to help one man to make money at the expense of others. There is no analogy whatever between a tariff duty, which primarily affords the nation a revenue and incidentally affords citizens a profit, and a bounty or subsidy, which is purely an expense to the Government and exclusively for private benefit. If the Government may follow the commercial operations of its citizens abroad, and grant them money to meet their expenses, it may with vastly more propriety pay money at stated intervals to its citizens who stay at home and carry on an unprofitable business within its own jurisdiction. As to the shipping men, what more can we do? We have given the builders an absolute monopoly, and we have given the owners a monopoly of the coastwise traffic, and we cannot give them a monopoly or an advantage in the foreign-carrying trade, because we only control the end of each route and are subject to retaliation. The Fathers of the Republic understood this, and down to the period of the civil war the national policy was to secure the abolition of all discriminating duties and duties. If we re-establish them we merely go back into the unfortunate condition from which our fathers laboriously delivered us. If the Government is to take money by taxation from A and give it to B because the latter's foreign business is not profitable, it must much more tax A to raise money to be paid to C whose domestic business is not profitable. How much will the nation advance on the road to wealth if the Government taxes all the people to raise money to pay out to all the people in the ratio of their necessities or their "pull" with Congress? How much richer will Americans be after a hundred million dollars has been taken from them by duties and paid back to them by bounties? This is undisputed communism, while the old-fashioned doctrine of protection was a mild form of socialism a good deal disguised.

VIRGINIA BAR ASSOCIATION.

Papers Read, Reports, Annual Address, Election of Officers. The Virginia Bar Association met at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs Tuesday, Aug. 6th, one hundred and sixty members answering the roll-call. At the morning session Capt. Charles M. Blackford, of Lynchburg, president of the association, addressed the association upon the necessity of greater general literary culture among lawyers. He pointed out that in the struggle for bread there was danger that the lawyer would become a mere legal machine and that his vision would become narrow and distorted. The Virginia bar needed stimulation in the direction of a broader cultivation, and will not attain to its highest and best usefulness until it has become aroused on the subject. Mr. James L. Anderson read the report of the committee on legal education and admission to the bar, and the drafts of two proposed bills were submitted to the consideration of the association, having in view some proper method of excluding ignorant and unworthy persons from the bar, who find no difficulty in securing license under the present system. Mr. R. M. Hughes, chairman of the committee on library and legal education, read an article upon the duties of court reporters. At the evening session, Judge James C. Lamb read a paper on the general court of Virginia, prepared by the late Francis H. McGuire. On Wednesday Judge Roger A. Ely, of New York, delivered the annual address before the association, and Mr. George Perkins, of Charlottesville, read a paper entitled "The Lawyer's Place Among Men." ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— Robert M. Hughes, of Norfolk, president; George Perkins, of Charlottesville; R. L. Parrish, of Covington; H. R. Miller, of Danville; William B. Taliaferro, of Gloucester, and S. C. Graham, of Tazewell, vice-presidents; Jackson Guy, of Richmond, secretary and treasurer; John G. Williams, of Orange, and Thomas D. Ranson, of Staunton, members of the Executive Committee. John Pickrell and B. B. Mumford, of Richmond; and James Bumgardner, Jr., of Staunton, delegates to the American Bar Association. James Gordon Bennett's marriage to Mrs. Annenkov, is reported in a Paris dispatch as creating the greatest interest. Mrs. Annenkov is the divorced wife of General Annenkov, a Russian, who built the Trans-Caspian railway. She is said to be one of the richest women in Paris. The war on negroes by the Italians of Spring Valley, Ill., has been declared off. The Spring Valley Coal Company will be permitted to resume operations and the negroes to return to their homes. This action was taken Wednesday evening by a mass-meeting of all the white miners, which assembled in the public square. Samuel Douglas, of Washington, married Miss Minnie Bossius recently, and after getting possession of \$400 he is going to his wife deserted her in Baltimore. Douglas is also charged with swindling a number of people in Washington. The father of the young woman was killed in the Ford's Theatre disaster, and the \$400 was part of the money obtained from the government on account of his death.

Fatal Stroke of Lightning.

A YOUNG MAN KILLED AND BARN BURNED BY LIGHTNING.

We learn from the Fincastle Herald that, on Tuesday evening of last week, a young man named Claude Welch, a son of Mr. Lewis Welch, met a sudden death by lightning while unloading oats at the barn of Mr. James Munday, at the Landerline farm on Mill Creek, Botetourt county. Several persons, Messrs. Oliver Munday, Walter Heck, Ashton Harlan, and young Welch, who met with the tragic and sudden death—were in the barn at the time, the latter being on the wagon throwing oats into the upper story to Mr. Munday, when the fatal flash came. When Mr. Munday regained consciousness he found the upper part of the barn in flames. In looking for his companions he found the lifeless form of young Welch lying on the partially unloaded oats. Messrs. Heck and Harlan escaped without injury. Mr. Welch was a worthy young man and was well thought of by those who knew him and who were sorry to hear of his sudden death. Mr. Munday's pecuniary loss is considerable. A large quantity of oats and hay, two wagons, drill and fan, and other agricultural implements were destroyed.

In response to the request of a correspondent the editor of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter gives the following interesting figures in regard to the quantity of woolen machinery in operation in the country now and in May, 1892:

It is estimated that in May, 1892, there were in operation 7,784 sets of cards, woolen and worsted; 71,000 woolen and worsted looms, and 49,601 knitting machines. About June 1, 1892, there were in operation 8,446 sets of cards, woolen and worsted; 77,100 looms on woolen and worsted goods, and 64,207 knitting machines. This probably must be increased at date in every particular, as there is a most important list of enlargements of woolen mills and installations of new machinery since Jan. 1, 1892, exclusive of thirty-eight brand-new enterprises (woolen mills) and a large number of new knitting plants, as shown in the Reporter for July 4.

Notwithstanding the predictions of Republican journals to the effect that the woolen industry cannot prosper under the present tariff, it appears that the productive capacity of the woolen machinery now in operation exceeds largely the capacity of the country at work in 1892, a year before the beginning of the panic, and before the national election.—Charlottesville Chronicle.

SUSPENSION OF CHARLOTTEVILLE POLICE OFFICERS.

In the Council Chamber of Charlottesville Monday afternoon of last week, after testimony by Greaver and Sandridge of having used profane and abusive language against Mayor Patton and Chief of Police Walters, Mayor Patton delivered his decision in the Greaver case as follows: The evidence having convicted you as guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer of the police force, I hereby suspend you from the service for twenty days from this date. During that period you will not wear any of the insignia of your office. The decision as to Mr. Sandridge was as follows: In view of the testimony submitted this day in regard to the charge of insubordination and misconduct as a police officer, I deem it my duty to suspend you from the service, pending a definite determination of the penalty to be applied in your case. You will lay aside the uniform and badge.

The Italian miners at Spring Valley, Illinois, say they had endured the outrages of the blacks as long as they could, but they are severe in their criticisms of the sensational tales told. A correspondent who was on the ground and witnessed Sunday's battle from beginning to end, has succeeded in discovering not only a negro shot, and the injury is only a flesh wound. He says the negro nature. About ten or twelve were assailed with sticks or stones, but no attempts were made to kill. The prime object, as stated on the ground while the fighting was at its height, was to scare them into leaving and never come back again. Everything has gone along smoothly since the negroes were driven out.

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

The Chair of Latin in the Richmond College declared vacant in June was filled last week by the election, by the Board of Trustees, of Professor C. S. Mitchell, who has filled that chair in Georgetown College for several years, with distinction and success. Professor Mitchell is a native of Mississippi, 31 years of age, an A. M. of Georgetown College, and a man of superior mind and education. He attended the University of Virginia for a year after graduating from Georgetown and has taught for several years. He married a daughter of Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus in 1891, and was ordained to the ministry in 1893. Mrs. Annie M. Gardner, of Arcadia, Neb., the Christian Endeavor delegate who disappeared from Boston on July 16, after causing to be written to her husband a letter saying that she had died and been buried in that city, is at present acting as a domestic in the home of Edward R. LaPierre, at Norwich, Conn., where she has been since July 28. No suspicion as to her personal conduct has been raised at any time since she disappeared. A. E. Kelly, a well-known commission dealer at Cleveland, O., went to Lakeview Cemetery August 6th and, lying down on his wife's grave, shot himself through the heart, dying at once. His wife is one of the richest women in Paris.

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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 forever lost. Nine cases out of ten are cured 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.

Willied His Wife to a Friend.

AND THE LEGATRE PROMPTLY WENT AND MARRIED HER.

About a year ago James Nugent arrived at Stratford, Conn., poor and friendless. James McElroy, up to the time of his death, about a year ago owned a saloon in Stratford. He amassed a fortune. It was to McElroy's place that Nugent came a short time before the death of the former. A friendship was formed between the two men, which was so strong that on his deathbed McElroy gave his wife to Nugent, and requested that he marry her at once. Nugent says: "Her husband died in my arms, and he willed her to me. I was in the act of marrying her after he was gone. McElroy said to her with his dying breath: 'I give you to Nugent, and I want you to be his wife when I'm gone.' The widow obeyed her husband, and soon became the wife of Nugent.

Mr. P. J. Barnum, widow of the famous showman, was married in New York Wednesday to Demetri Callias Bey, a Greek connected with the Turkish government in an official capacity.

Mr. Thomas Moberley, of Richmond, Ky., was drowned at Virginia Beach while bathing with his family while attempting to save one of his daughters. His daughter was saved by another person. The barn of George H. Fravel, of Shenandoah county, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with 700 bushels of wheat and a quantity of agricultural implements.

The barn of G. T. Mundy, in Botetourt county, was destroyed by lightning.

Claude Welch, who was in the building, was instantly killed and Walter Heck is missing. At Martinsburg, W. Va., John S. Matthews, late secretary of the Valley Exchange Association, who is charged with a considerable shortage in his accounts, was arrested. The cost of taking the last census—which has not yet been completed—up to date, is \$10,831.12.

In the County Court of Rockbridge, all of the indictments against Mr. C. W. Irvine in connection with the Lexington Bank failure were dismissed upon motion of the Commonwealth's attorney and the accused honorably discharged.

Alfred Werner, deputy sheriff of Crittendon county, Ark., was shot and killed near Jones' Landing Tuesday of last week, by a colored man whom he attempted to arrest.

The arrest of William E. Brockway and three other persons, charged with counterfeiting, is considered very important by United States government detectives in New York. An elaborate counterfeiting plant was found in Hoboken.

Knights of Pythias on an excursion in Ohio on Monday of last week, amused themselves by firing salutes from a small cannon in the baggage car as the train sped along. At Bellefontaine one of the volleys struck a train in which the Third Ohio Regiment was returning from camp. Several of the soldiers were wounded, two were made deaf and another will lose his eyesight.

Advices received at Seattle, Wash., from Bering sea to the effect that seals are being killed so fast that in a short time none will be left in American waters.

A. E. Kelly, of Cleveland, Ohio, shot and killed himself on his wife's grave in that city.

CONVENTION OF THE IRISH.—The convention of the Irish race in America which has been agitated for the last two years will be held in Chicago, September 24, 25 and 26. It will consist of one thousand delegates chosen from Irish patriotic and military organizations of the country who will be accompanied by many representative countrymen.

Requiem high mass was sung at St. Mary's church in Richmond, Wednesday morning at 7:30 o'clock for the repose of the soul of Mr. Henry Buckner, who died on that date six years ago.

The Norfolk Pilot announces that its rights, good will and effects have been sold to Messrs. Frank Dusch, R. Y. Zachary, Luther W. White, Ira B. White, C. E. Verrier, J. W. Borum, and T. C. White. The price at which it was sold by the trustee to these persons is not given. W. W. Gibbs remains the Business Manager.

Rudolph Spreckels, who in San Francisco on Monday of last week married Miss Eleanor Joffe, is the second son of Claus Spreckels, and will inherit probably \$10,000,000 when he father dies. He has for years been prominent in the social life of San Francisco, and is very popular. His bride is a leader in society and beautiful.

The American mission at Inghok has been looted by a Chinese mob and fears are entertained that further outrages will occur. There have been fanatical outbreaks at other cities, but it is not known that any lives were lost. There is indignation at Hong Kong at the tardiness of the British government, while the vigorous policy of the United States has been commended.

Clubs are organizing all over Mexico favoring the re-election of President Diaz, and a great many newspapers in interior cities have already come out for him.

The Sons of the Revolution will erect a statue to General Montgomery in Quebec as near as possible to the spot below the cliff where he fell.

Over one hundred canning factories have been established in North Carolina in the last forty days.

While the railroad beside to population in this and all the European countries, except Russia, has increased from thirty to forty per cent. during the last decade, the rate of increase has been the case of it in the latter country, which shows that autocratic government at least does not induce people to seek relief in the shades below.—Alex. Gazette.

W. A. Gilbert, who was shot at Eckman, W. Va., by Coke Boss Stroud, died from his wound.

Benj. B. Brock and Henry Heath, colored, were indicted in Princess Anne county for the murder of George Hale.

Hon. Howell E. Jackson, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died Thursday at his home, near Nashville, Tenn., aged sixty-three years.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Miss Hartford's Story.

New York, Aug. 8.—The World will print tomorrow a special cable report from Shanghai, China, an account of the massacre of missionaries at Hwasang, written by Miss Isabel C. Hartford, one of the survivors of the massacre, and the only American who witnessed it. Miss Hartford's statement is as follows: "On August 1, at 7:30 A. M., I heard shouts. They were the yells of servants, who rushed in, shouting for me to get up. The agitators were coming, tearing down the houses on the hill belonging to the English mission. I put on my clothes and rushed to the door. I was met by a man with a trident spear, who yelled, 'Here is a foreign woman.' He pointed the spear at me, and I turned to one side and it just grazed my ear and hand. He threw me to the ground and beat me with the wooden end of the spear. A servant came and wrenched the spear away, then told me to run. I jumped down the embankment and ran along the road. A servant came and pulled me along a special cable up to the side of the hill. I then lay down there to get more breath. After resting a while, I reached a secluded spot and lay there. "All this time the yells went on and two houses were burning to the ground. The agitators were shouting, 'I suppose the Vegetarians had gone to Hwasang. A servant went to see how matters were. He returned in half an hour, and said that the agitators were not ladies of the English mission had been killed and some had been wounded, but that my house, a rented native house, had been spared. "I went to find Miss Coddington much about the head and beaten with a club. Miss Stewart, twelve years old, the second daughter, was in her hand and was caught by the cylinder and drawn into the machine, which was torn off at the elbow, and the straw rack. His arm was badly lacerated, which necessitated amputation. The case was taken off above the elbow, the operation being performed by Dr. L. R. Godwin, assisted by Dr. T. L. Robertson. Mr. Lavender has a wife and six children, and his accident is very unfortunate. At last accounts he was doing well, as was expected.—Fincastle Herald, Aug. 8th.

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PROTECTION A NEEDLESS FRAUD.—When Anniston, Alabama, is able to supply its Japan, with water pipe at a profit, in competition with English, German and Belgian bidders, how foolish and insincere seem the dolorous wails of up from that quarter in 1893 when it was proposed to remove the duty from iron ore and pig. No protection was needed, it is clear, since Anniston could pay freight on its water pipe to Tokio, via Liverpool, and yet underbid all competitors. Pittsburg is said to have sent 400 tons of pig to England recently, and Yonkers, Ohio, sent 1,000 tons of waste metal. The wool manufacturing industry has been suffering from the tariff. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter states that there was on June 1, 1892, in operation in this country 8,446 sets of cards, 71,000 looms and 49,601 knitting machines, as against 7,784 sets of cards, 71,000 looms and 49,601 knitting machines in May, 1892, under the McKinley tariff and before the panic.—Baltimore Sun.

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ACCIDENT AT ROANOKE.—On Sunday afternoon at Roanoke while Herman Zink and Miss Hibbard, of that city, were out driving, they attempted to cross the Shenandoah Valley Railroad and were run into by an approaching freight train. Both were thrown out and badly bruised, but it is not thought that their injuries are serious. The horse was killed and the buggy broken into fragments.

Low rates via B. & O.

For the Triennial Conclave Knights Templar at Boston, Mass., August 29th-30th, the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip from all points on its lines east of the Ohio River for all trains August 22nd to August 28th, inclusive, with return passage until September 10th, inclusive. Tickets can also be purchased going one route and returning another at slight advance in rates. Aug 14-21

EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Last of the season via B. & O. The last of the series of trips to the Seaside via the B. & O. is announced for Thursday, Aug. 22nd. The excellent train arrangements that have been so satisfactory on the previous occasions will be repeated. Tickets to Cape May or Sea Isle City can be purchased at same rate and under same conditions. Don't forget the date, August 22nd. We will give a list of stations in this vicinity, showing time of trains and rates of fare. LEAVE A. M. P. M. RATE Lexington..... 6:00 2:00 \$10.00 East..... 6:08 2:08 10.00 Timber Ridge..... 6:20 2:20 10.00 Decatur..... 6:32 2:32 10.00 Fairfield..... 6:44 2:44 10.00 Middleburg..... 6:56 2:56 10.00 Spotswood..... 7:08 3:08 9.50 Port Republic..... 7:20 3:20 9.50 Staunton..... 7:32 3:32 9.50 Mt. Sidney..... 7:44 3:44 9.50 Mt. Vernon..... 7:56 3:56 9.50 Mt. Crawford..... 8:08 4:08 9.50 Harrisonburg..... 8:20 4:20 9.50 Martinsburg..... 8:32 4:32 9.50 Tickets will also be sold from other stations at correspondingly low rates. For more detailed information apply to nearest B. & O. Agent. Aug 14-21

More Trouble at the Coal Mines.

The Pocahontas Headlight says there is a probability of more trouble at the coal mines in that region, growing out of the fact that, during the recent troubles, hands were employed by the day, and that now they are employed by the piece, and that some have quit work. It says:— "We understand this change has been inaugurated at some of the mines, and that a good many of the men quit work when it was done. Many of the men were engaged to work by the day when men naturally feel that they are entitled to the same terms they began upon, and resent the inauguration of another system. Furthermore, it could hardly be expected that matters in the field could be so easily changed, when work was resumed without any agreement being reached between the miners and operators. There is no bond between employer and employee, and in the absence of a settlement they do not feel any obligation resting upon them to continue at work. Had an agreement been reached, the men would have felt it their duty to live up to the terms of the agreement. All would have felt an agreement binding, and the chances of further trouble, lessened thereby. As it is, the field must go through a sort of evolution to a condition that an agreement would have wrought at once, if one could have been effected."

HIS ARM TORN OFF.—Mr. Wm. Lavender, who lives in the Haymarket neighborhood, had his arm torn off in a threshing machine last Friday evening, which occurred while working for Mr. Lee Rader, who lives several miles west of Fincastle. Mr. Lavender was one of two feeders, who stood in getting in position his hand slipped and was caught by the cylinder and drawn into the machine, which was torn off at the elbow, and the straw rack. His arm was badly lacerated, which necessitated amputation. The case was taken off above the elbow, the operation being performed by Dr. L. R. Godwin, assisted by Dr. T. L. Robertson. Mr. Lavender has a wife and six children, and his accident is very unfortunate. At last accounts he was doing well, as was expected.—Fincastle Herald, Aug. 8th.

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It Would Bring Bankruptcy.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald.

With a very limited space the writer desires to state a few plain facts as reasons why the United States government, singly and alone, cannot maintain the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver, and the attempt to do so would bring ruin, bankruptcy and disgrace upon the entire country and all its citizens. The flat of no power, save that of compulsion, can create anything of value, and those who insist on the government making fifty cents' worth of silver according to nature and the commercial world one hundred cents must assume that coin governs the value of bullion, instead of bullion governing the value of coin. The value placed upon anything by the commercial world determines its real value, and the flat of every power on earth cannot make it otherwise. The following facts, which no silver man has yet attempted to refute, ought to satisfy any rational man on the subject. All free coinage countries are on a silver basis. All gold countries use a large amount of silver. No free country uses any gold. No silver country in the world has one-half as much per capita in circulation as the United States now has. In no silver country does the laboring population receive nearly as much for a day's work as he does in any of the gold countries. It is not true that the so-called demonization of silver caused silver to fall so low, from the fact that its rapid fall did not occur until years after 1873. Nor until its production became so enormous; nor is it true that its demonization caused the low price of commodities, such as wheat, cotton and other articles. If such were the case, why does not some wise man rise up and tell why, during the low period of demonization, beef and some other articles have not correspondingly fallen in value, or why it is under the present circumstances, wheat has recently taken such an upward movement? The fact is that ever since the days of Abraham the irrefragable law of supply and demand has governed the world's prices, and always will.

PARIS, Texas, July 31, 1892.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?—The Washington correspondent of the Alex. Gazette says:—

The recent attack of a mob upon the missionaries in China has developed many things which do the latter no credit. One is that a missionary to whom a large sum of money had been sent for the erection of a church, a home that a splendid brick church had been built and that with the remainder of the money he had built a fine little dwelling for his own use. His letter incited an investigation, which showed that he had built a palatial brick residence for himself, and nearly all the money was not so as to obstruct the view from his verandah, a small frame chapel." THE RACE WAR IN ILLINOIS.—The efforts of the white miners in Spring Valley to prevent colored miners from getting employment in the mines have failed. The successful agitators, in their unjustifiable attack on the colored men, may not have killed or injured as many as were first reported. But all the same a race discrimination is made in the Republican State of Illinois, and the sympathy and help of the people near by are being secured on the side of the assailants, regardless of the merits of the affair. The object of the attack, it is stated, is to drive the negroes into "starvation." If such a thing should occur in a Southern State, we should have abundant homilies on Southern barbarism in Illinois. It is difficult to see the idea that Northern Republicans are kinder to colored people than Southern Democrats is exploded.—Baltimore Sun.

PROTECTION A NEEDLESS FRAUD.—When Anniston, Alabama, is able to supply its Japan, with water pipe at a profit, in competition with English, German and Belgian bidders, how foolish and insincere seem the dolorous wails of up from that quarter in 1893 when it was proposed to remove the duty from iron ore and pig. No protection was needed, it is clear, since Anniston could pay freight on its water pipe to Tokio, via Liverpool, and yet underbid all competitors. Pittsburg is said to have sent 400 tons of pig to England recently, and Yonkers, Ohio, sent 1,000 tons of waste metal. The wool manufacturing industry has been suffering from the tariff. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter states that there was on June 1, 1892, in operation in this country 8,446 sets of cards, 71,000 looms and 49,601 knitting machines, as against 7,784 sets of cards, 71,000 looms and 49,601 knitting machines in May, 1892, under the McKinley tariff and before the panic.—Baltimore Sun.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY STRONG.—One who has interviewed Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, of New York, represents him as saying: "I think the condition of the democratic party in the whole country today is remarkably strong, stronger than it has ever been since the war."

WHY WHITNEY AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, the democratic party would show a good deal of strength. He is not seeking that office, but that office may seek him, and it could not find a stronger or better candidate. It is, however, too early yet to fix upon a candidate. Circumstances yet to be developed will determine the selection.

ACCIDENT AT ROANOKE.—On Sunday afternoon at Roanoke while Herman Zink and Miss Hibbard, of that city, were out driving, they attempted to cross the Shenandoah Valley Railroad and were run into by an approaching freight train. Both were thrown out and badly bruised, but it is not thought that their injuries are serious. The horse was killed and the buggy broken into fragments.

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For the Triennial Conclave Knights Templar at Boston, Mass., August 29th-30th, the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion