Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28

Appointment of Commandant of the V. M. I.

The selection of a West Point graduate, whose home is the State of Iowa, to be Commandant of the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute has excited surprise, and, very naturally, caused adverse criticism, expecially on the part of the Alumni of that Institution, who believe that the appointment should have been given to one of their number. It looks like a reflection on the character of the Institute, when those who have been educated there are wholly overlooked, and the superintendent, to whom, its seems, the committee left the matter of making the choice, selected an officer from Iowa who was born in Wales, England. The Institute has many worthy and talented graduates from whom it would seem that there should be no difficulty in selecting a suitable Commandant.

In Virginia, there are quite a large number of graduates of the Institute, and among them are many men of ability and character, who possess all the requisite qualifications for that position, and who would be more agreeable to the cadets and more in sympathy with them, than a West Point graduate from a distant State.

With what grace could the Institute recommend any of its alumni for positions in other military schools, when it declines to choose from them when it needs an officer for itself?

Why the Superintendent should prefer a detail from the army, we do not know, not having heard his reasons therefor; but even if that were deemed a *sine qua non*, we do not see why he should not select some Virginian who is in the army. In the absence of the reasons which influenced the Superintendent in making his selection, we do not wonder that the Alumni are dissatisfied at his action, and they will, probably, in a formal manner, give expression to their protest.

A Wise View.

Nothing could be more unwise than for the Democratic party to suffer itself to be divided into opposing factions at this time on the question of the currency, and this must be avoided or there is great danger of losing the next Legislature, and that, too, on a question that the Legislature can have nothing to do with. This would be folly almost amounting to a crime. Those who are thrusting the currency question as an issue into the election for the legislature are doing the Democratic party a great injury.

Those who are desirous of making that question an issue in the State election, are demanding that Senator Thos. S. Martin and Ex-Gov. Fitz Lee give publicly the views they entertain on that question. They, however, in the interests of the harmony and unity of the Democratic party, are too wise to do so. In a recent interview with a representative of the Richmond *Times* at the White Sulphur Springs, Senator Martin gave expression to the following sensible views which we commend, as they agree with those we entertain and have previously expressed:—

"He stated that the only political matter requiring attention next fall was the election of a State Legislature. To preserve the ascendancy of the Democratic party in that body was, he considered, the practical object to be kept in view now. He did not believe that object would be promoted by a discussion of the silver question at present, and for that reason he did not care to discuss it. He said it was manifest that no legislation favorable to free coinage could be accomplished during Mr. Cleveland's term of office, and that the Democratic party of Virginia would have no occasion to express itself on the subject until the meeting of the convention to send delegate to the national convention. He was opposed to anticipating the duties of next year, when, by so doing, the present harmony and welfare of the party would be disturbed without the accomplishment of any corresponding good."

Major Otey, Congressman-elect from the Lynchburg District, is trying hard to perform some vigorous missionary work in the silver cause. He has sent out a number of circulars soliciting the names of free-silver men among the Democrats in various localities of the State, and he incidentally gathers in this way some information as to the sentiment of the correspondents to whom he addresses his communications. The seed he is trying to sow is of the approved free silver variety, and occasionally it falls into stony places and does not sprout. He sometimes gets an answer to his solicitations like this:—

"I have to say that, while there are many Democrats in this county who incline to these views, they are unwilling to commit themselves to any movement which apparently recognizes a division of the party on the money question. We are Democrats pure and simple, and are striving to preserve the integrity of the party regardless of our theories respecting this matter; and 'free-silver' Democrats and 'sound-money' Democrats alike will be uninfluenced by it in determining who shall represent them in the next General Assembly. In a word, there are no Democrats in our locality favoring either side of this question to the extent of encouraging any independent action. We want to win this fall, and we feel that, to do so, we must leave this money question in abeyance."

This is a very good letter, and incidentally it conveys to Major Otey some sound Democratic advice, which, if he could manage to absorb it, would doubtless do his political constitution a great deal of good.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

In a wreck on the Norfolk and Western Road, near Pamplin's Station, Thursday, Engineer W. H. Wysong and Fireman John R. Smith were killed, and twelve cars loaded with merchandise were completely wrecked.

Cyrus B. Cameron, of Columbus, Ohio, committed suicide Thursday a Cleveland, Ohio, by shooting himself through the heart in the Weddell House.

The question at issue between Peru and Bolivia has been settled. It has been agreed that the question of a salute to the Bolivian flag by Peru shall be submitted to the arbitration of another American republic.

The jury in the case of Mrs. John Harmon, tried at Fairfax Courthouse for the murder of her husband, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Why Good Times are Coming.

The New York *Herald* gives reasons to believe that good times are coming. Thus, comparing the business failures in the United States for the six months ending June 30, 1893, the panic year, and those for the half year ending June 30, 1895, the liabilities are found to have decreased from $170,860,222 in 1893 to only $79,705,861 in 1895—the figures being Bradstreet's. Such an enormous diminution in the indebtedness of insolvent houses naturally indicates not only reduced losses but a more confident condition of business.

Again, the facts connected with the production of iron in this country are encouraging. On July 1 last, according to the *Manufacturers' Record*, the weekly capacity of the furnaces in blast was thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy tons greater than it was on June 1 preceding, an increase of nearly nine per cent in one month, notwithstanding a very marked rise in price. It is also stated by the *Iron Age* that during June the consumption ran ahead of the production by more than one hundred thousand tons.

Turning to the textile fabrics, the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* records the starting of two hundred and one woollen, cotton, knitting, silk and miscellaneous mills in the first six months of 1895, as compared with only one hundred and sixteen during the same time in 1894. As it is well known that there was a large increase in the cost of both cotton and wool between the periods named, these new mills would not have started had not the prospect of profit on enlarged sales of manufactured product been clearly apparent.

It would be easy to give many additional evidences of growing confidence in the business outlook. There is never any doubt that good times inevitably follow hard times. The only question that makes people uncertain as to their course is:—When do the good times begin? When once a majority of business men believe that the tide is flowing steadily toward prosperity they act on that belief, and thereby greatly accelerate the movement. Enough has been shown to prove that that is the present condition of affairs in this country.

Among the great factors tending to bring back good times the practical certainty of a great corn crop is one of the most potent. It is far more important than a great wheat crop would have been. Wheat is a debt-payer.—The farmer sells it generally at one time to clear off a mortgage or to pay for improvements or machinery. Corn trickles into market the whole year through, and the farmer spends its proceeds for the necessaries and luxuries of life. Consequently a large corn crop means steady purchasing power all through the West and parts of the South. This alone will keep business active and profitable on a sure foundation.

For the price of manufactures generally to-day is so low as to encourage buying. There never was a time in the history of this country when a dollar would buy more than it will to-day. The necessaries of life are food, clothes and shelter. Materials that go into buildings are not at their lowest point, but they are very cheap compared with averages in the past. Clothing is practically at bedrock figures.

Meat is as low as it has been in thirty years. Breadstuffs are away down.—Coffee and tea are no longer luxuries, because their low prices have brought people to consider them necessities.

Sugar has never cost less. It is not so long ago that only eight or ten pounds could be had for a dollar. At that time a leading sugar refiner said that if he could make an eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar he would be perfectly satisfied. Yet to-day, though the refiners are undoubtedly making a good deal more than that eighth, they are selling nearer twenty-five pounds for a dollar, and their output has been enormously increased.—The course of sugar is illustrative of many other articles whose price has been reduced and whose consumption has been multiplied by ten.

Finally, the United States has no serious difficulties in sight. At peace with all the world and likely to remain so, our people can hardly get up a quarrel among themselves. The silver question was a bugbear for a time, but the indications are that it has spent its force and will not again threaten the stability of our currency.

Under all these circumstances, is it too much to say that the good times have actually arrived?

LADIES IN LIBEL SUIT.—The Richmond correspondent of the *Index-Appeal* says that the declaration was filed Thursday in the sensational suit of Miss Louisa H. Gibson against Thomas J. Todd and wife for $10,000 damages. It asserts that Miss Gibson lost her position as saleswoman at Miller & Rhoads store because Mrs. Todd insisted that the young lady had remarked that she had heard that the wife of Rev. Dr. W. E. Hatcher stole goods from the counter. Miss Gibson denies that she made any such statement. At the time Mrs. Todd called to see Miller & Rhoads and had the interview with the saleswoman, she was accompanied by Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Goddin and Mrs. Van Buren, but these latter ladies and their husbands are not being sued. Miss Gibson states that Mrs. Todd's charges have greatly damaged her character. The case promises to be one of the most interesting that have been in the courts here for years.

BASEBALL MANNERS IN THE NORTH.—It is to be hoped that the time will never come when it can be truthfully said of the baseball players of the South, what the N. Y. *Post* says of those of the North in the following paragraph:—

"Professional baseball has had its ups and downs in this country, but never seems to have gone farther down than this year. The brawling, the drunkenness, the foul language on the field, the suspicious playing and general ruffianism which have marked this season's play have gone far to disgust even baseball enthusiasts."

SNOW IN AUGUST.—This is a strange announcement, but nevertheless true, as Mt Washington in New Hampshire was deeply covered with snow last week, and it is even reported that five tourists were with difficulty rescued alive. That elevation presented the appearance of mid-winter.

GOV. O'FERRALL ON THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

An Able Letter, Giving a Clear Statement of His Views.

Gov. O'Ferrall has published an open letter giving his views on the question of the free coinage of silver. As it is too long for our space this week—filling four columns of small type in the Richmond *Dispatch* of Sunday—we can only give the extracts which follow, which will enable our readers to see what his views are, and his reasons for entertaining and maintaining them:—

"I am opposed to the free coinage of silver in the United States, except through an international agreement with the great commercial countries of the world.

"I do not believe this country alone can maintain a parity between gold and silver at any fixed ratio.

"We are strong in resources and in all the elements that go to make a nation powerful, but we are not strong enough to live within ourselves, trade only with ourselves, raise and manufacture all we need, consume and use all we produce and make, import nothing, export nothing, and have no commercial relations with other countries.

* * * * * * *

There is no country that has a double monetary standard. Wherever there is free silver coinage, silver monometallism prevails. All countries with a gold standard utilize silver as far as it can be kept at a parity with gold. That is, gold countries use both metals as money; silver countries only silver. The independent free coinage of silver in the United States would place her on a silver standard, and in direct antagonism to the standard of the countries with which she does nearly all her business.

The entire continent of Europe, Canada, Brazil, Chile, and Australia are on the gold basis. These countries, with the United States, furnish, as I have said, virtually all the international commerce of the world—87½ per cent., or seven-eighths. Mexico, Central America, most of the South American States, India, Ceylon, Japan, and the Straits settlements are on a silver basis, and supply 12½ per cent., or one eighth of the international commerce.

Will the United States lower her crest, withdraw from the strong sisterhood of nations, which whiten the seas with the sails of commerce, and unite her monetary fortunes with the weak combination whose craft are scarcely ever seen and whose products and fruits constitute so small percentage in the grand total?

Will she continue to stand with Germany, Austria, France and England, or link her destiny with China, Japan, and Mexico?

* * * * * * *

Now, there has been so much sophistry in the discussion of the silver question, I think it would be well to state in a few plain words just what the term implies.

Free coinage means that a silver-mine-owner may take all his uncoined silver, which is called silver bullion, to a mint of the United States and have it made or coined into silver dollars, each, at the ratio of 16 to 1, containing 371¼ grains of pure silver, troy weight.

Whose money is it when it is coined? Does it belong to the people or government? No! it is the money of the silver-mine owner. How does it get into circulation? By the silver-mine owner paying it out. To whom does he pay it? To those only who have something to give him in exchange for it. He does not put it in circulation for nothing, nor give it free to those who are needy, in debt, or out of employment.

* * * * * * *

For the reasons given I am opposed to the doctrine of free and unlimited silver coinage without international agreement with the principal commercial countries of the world. We cannot adopt a monetary system different from these great nationalities and force them to recognize it. We cannot float a 50-cent silver dollar as a sound dollar in this country, much less in the markets of Germany, France, Austria, or England, with whom our interests are closely identified. There are many things we can do regardless of the opinions or wishes of other lands. We can amend or change our system of government, manage our internal affairs, and enact laws to govern our own people, without let or hindrance from any foreign source, but there is one thing we cannot do. We cannot coerce other peoples and lands to recognize any money we may see proper to engrave or coin as a medium of exchange between them and us. As well might we attempt to change the laws of gravitation or make water run up hill.

I am for a sound dollar, and what I mean by a sound dollar is one that will pass for 100 cents and be as good as any other dollar any where within the limits of the civilized world. Gold is that dollar now; silver may also be, if kept on a parity with gold. But this can only be done by international agreement. What I mean by a sound dollar is one that the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring-man can use with a purchasing-power of 100 cents, and buy as much with it as any other dollar. What I mean by a sound dollar is one that its holder may lay away to buy a home, save for a rainy day, or provide for himself in old age with absolute certainty that it will be as good as any other dollar when he wants to use it. Gold is that dollar, silver cannot be, unless by international agreement it is made equivalent to a gold dollar.

I am for a sound dollar for the poor man as well as for the rich man. I shall never consent to a monetary system which will place it in the power of the rich man to hoard his gold and pay his poor creditor in a depreciated dollar.

* * * * * * *

Will the independent free silver movement succeeed? I am not a prophet, but I predict that it will meet the fate of greenbackism, which a few years since was for a time apparently so formidable. It has reached its flood-tide, and is fast receding. The masses are thinking—thinking for themselves.—The returning tide of prosperity, the advancement of prices and wages, the resumption of enterprises, the starting-up of furnaces and factories so long closed, and the general upward tendency in all lines of business will soon make the movement a thing of the past. Agitation may continne for awhile yet to retard progress and make capital timid, but the agriculturists of this country will never consent to lose a foreign market for their surplus products, nor receive in the home market a depreciated silver dollar, simply to enrich silver-mine owners or holders of silver-mine stock; they will never consent to unsettle values and make them dependent upon the price of silver; they will never consent to drive all gold out of circulation and substitute silver dollars without the purchasing-power of gold; they will never consent to adopt a monetary system which will stop importations, and, consequently, deprive the government of its tariff revenues, and thereby force direct taxation upon land to meet the obligations and expenses of government.

The wage earners will never agree that this government shall embark upon a scheme which will double the prices of all they have to buy, without increasing their wages in a corresponding ratio. They will never agree that their government shall set itself against a monetary system endorsed by the leading commercial countries of the world, and under which this country is now so rapidly recovering from the stagnation from which, in common with all others, it has been suffering since 1891."

Serious damage has been done in the town of Coin, in Southern Spain, by an earthquake shock.

It is estimated that 16,000 deaths from cholera have occurred in Japan this summer.

For the SPECTATOR.

A FEW FACTS.

As illustrating the motives governing the Baldwin District Fair Association in its desire for the public good, even at its own expense, we give the proposition of that association made and delivered to the Virginia Live Stock Association April 9th, 1895, after legal opinion of a prominent member of the bar of Staunton had decided that no union of the two associations, so entirely dissimilar in their organization, would be legal, and that the plan as suggested by the Virginia Live Stock Association could not be carried out. In order that the public may be enabled to more thoroughly understand the situation, we give below the illegal proposition in full, which reads as follows:—

"That the Directors of the Baldwin District Fair Association and the Directors of the Virginia Live Stock and Fair Association shall each submit a list of their Directors to the Board of the other Association. Each Association shall from such list select five names, which ten shall constitute the Board of Directors of the Baldwin District Fair Association and Virginia Live Stock and Fair Association to hold and conduct a joint Fair, at which Fair the Corporators shall by a recorded vote (without the use of proxies) elect a new Board in whole, who shall draw for time of service, (1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 years terms)."

The reasons of its illegality are apparent to any layman. We do not attempt to give them in full, but it is evident that in order to adopt this plan the charter and entire by-laws of the Baldwin District Fair Association would have to be changed, a power not given to the Board of Directors.—The plan was, on the grounds of its illegality, and those alone, rejected, and a reasonable one submitted on the part of the B. D. F. A. to the Va. L. S. & F. A., to which no reply was made until it was renewed on the 12th inst., which proposition and the answer received we give below in full:—

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BALDWIN DISTRICT FAIR ASSOCIATION APRIL 9TH, 1895.

In the full assurance that the Baldwin District Fair Association with its ample grounds and buildings, already provided by the public-spirited contributions, in money and effort of the people of this District, and its organization matured by the experience of twenty-eight years, affords the best opportunity for the exhibition of the varied resources of this District, we cordially extend to any association within the limits of the District covered by our charter, the invitation to cooperate with us in carrying out the objects of this society; but learning that another Association, recently organized for the purpose of conducting a like enterprise, is desirous of holding a Fair in this county, and learning further, that some of its contributors, whether justly or not, are opposed to exhibiting at the Baldwin District Fair, and for the further reason, that this Association has but one object as set forth in its charter—"The exhibition of the natural and industrial products, and as a means of developing the resources and promoting enterprise, industry, economy and thrift among the people—therefore, in order that the people of this section may have an opportunity to make the best and fullest contribution of the resources of this and adjacent counties, in a fair and friendly contest for supremacy, and under the direction of such authorities as may be free from any prejudice past or present; we the Baldwin District Fair Association, propose to the Virginia Live Stock and Fair Association the following:—

1st. The Baldwin District Fair Association will not hold a Fair for the year 1895, provided the City Council shall consent, and provided the Virginia Live Stock and Fair Association by like resolution shall decline to hold an exhibition in 1895.

2nd. The Baldwin District Fair Association by and with the consent of the Council of the city of Staunton, (who are joint owners of the property) will agree to the use of their buildings and improvements for the purpose of a Fair, to be conducted by five gentlemen who may be named by each of the Associations referred to, and which persons shall be respectively acceptable to the other Association:—Provided further:—The gentlemen who shall be so named, shall have the property insured against fire for the protection of the said Baldwin District Fair Association's buildings during the time of their use and occupancy by the said parties, and that any injury shall be properly repaired at the close of the fair—insurance and repairs to be paid out of the receipts of their exhibition.

3rd. The Baldwin District Fair Association pledges its sympathy and interest in the purposes of the parties named, a similar obligation of course to rest upon the members of the Virginia Live Stock and Fair Association, but neither Association to be in any way responsible for the acts of the gentlemen named.

4th. The Baldwin District Fair Association feels in making this proposition that it is doing the best in its power to afford an opportunity for a successful exhibition of the stock and varied resources of the District, and that the lapse of its annual meeting, and the tender of its property for the purpose named, must be accepted as an earnest of its desire for a united effort, and a demonstration that it is actuated by no narrow or selfish considerations, but that the greatest good for the greatest number is sought by this action, to the end that a successful Fair may be held upon its grounds in 1895.

This proposed arrangement shall be without prejudice to the privileges of admission enjoyed by the corporators of the Baldwin District Fair Association, or the stockholders of the Virginia Live Stock and Fair Association.

On the 12th, Aug., 1895, the following letter was sent to the Virginia Live Stock and Fair Association:—

STAUNTON, VA., Aug. 12, 1895.

My Dear Sir:—

I am instructed by my Board to communicate the following:—

That inasmuch as the letter of this Association, bearing date of April 9th, 1895, conveying a proposition from the Baldwin District Fair Association to the Va. Fair and Live Stock Association has not been replied to, and further, as an evidence of the continued desire on the part of the Baldwin District Fair Association to secure to the people of this community a successful exhibition of the resources of this section for 1895, we renew the proposition as contained in that letter in full, and request the courtesy of a reply.

Yours truly,
G. JULIAN PRATT,
Secty. B. D. F. A.

To which the following was received:

STAUNTON, VA., Aug. 19th.

Capt. G. Julian Pratt, Secty., etc.

My Dear Sir:—I have received a communication from Capt. C. B. Coiner, President of the Va. Live Stock Association declining to call a meeting of the Board of the V. L. S. Asso., to consider your proposition of August, 1895.

Capt. Coiner states that it is the same proposition as the one submitted in April last; and which was then rejected by our Board by a unanimous vote.—He also calls attention to the fact that the proposition of April the ninth last was sent to our Board after the complete contract made by our Board to your Board, for a joint Fair had been set aside and annulled by your Board. He therefore deems it illadvised, at this late date, to again consider the proposition submitted.

Yours truly, etc.
HEBER KER,
Secretary.

J. H. PARKINS, Pres.
G. JULIAN PRATT, Sec'ty, B. D. F. A.

Lutheran Synod of Virginia.

The 66th convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Virginia commenced its session in St. Matthews Church in New Market on Tuesday evening of last week, of which Rev. J. O. Snyder has been the pastor for a quarter of a century.

The opening sermon was preached Tuesday evening by the Secretary, Rev. L. L. Smith, Strasburg. His theme was, Christ, the Guide."

Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, Synod convened in business session.—The first order of business was hearing the reports of the officers. The report of the President, Rev. J. M. Schreckhise, of Moffatt's Creek, Va, was read. The report showed that there had been commendable activity on the part of the body during the year, and that several new churches had been built.

The report of the treasurer showed that the following amounts had been received: Beneficiary Education, $327.66; Synodical Fund, $217.27; Home Missions, $1,023.39; Foreign Missions, $1,285.86; Orphans' Home, $544 88; Norfolk Mission pledge, $510—total beneficence, $3,909.06.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President, Rev. H. F. Shealy, Staunton, Va.; Secretary, Rev. L. L. Smith, Strasburg, Va.; Treasurer, Mr. L. S. Walker, Woodstock, Va.

At 11 o'clock the synodical sermon was preached by the retiring president, Rev. J. M. Shreckhise.

In its notice of this sermon, the Shenandoah *Valley* says:—

"This was one of the best sermons we have ever heard on a similar occasion. The sermon was followed by the synodical communion."

Joseph M. Hoge Killed.

One of the most distressing accidents which we have so far had to chronicle occurred on last Friday in a very unexpected manner. In the night of that day Mr. Jos M. Hodge, of Bath Alum, was fatally injured by the fall of a tree. Mr. Hodge, had gone from home to the residence of Chas. Rogers, on Jackson River where a party was formed for the purpose of "taking" a bee tree." After the tree had been cut the members of the party went forward to examine it and found but little honey. They did not discover that in chopping the tree another had been broken in its fall.—While the examination for honey was going on this second tree descended, grazed the head of Mr. Rogers, carrying his hat with it, and struck Mr. Hodge, pinning him between itself and the bee tree. The remainder of the party escaped without injury. They went at once to Mr. Hoge and found him in an unconscious condition and carried him to Mr. Rogers' home.—Medical assistance was summoned at once and everything possible done for his comfort and restoration. He had sustained fatal injuries about the head. He recovered consciousness, however, and spent an easy night. The next day he grew worse and on Sunday at about 11 o'clock death ensued. The interment took place on Monday in the cemetery near Mr. Jacob Cleek's.

Mr. Hodge leaves a wife and several children, some of whom are grown.—His father, Mr. John Hodge, survives him also. The deceased was about 57 years of age. In his death the community loses a quiet, unobtrusive man.—*Bath News, Aug. 15th.*

Deafness Cannot be Cured

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

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

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

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

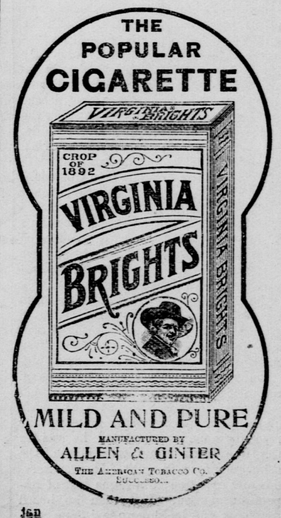
Supposed Murder.

The Body of R. R. Harlow of Clifton Forge, Va., Found in Alabama.

A special dispatch to the Washington *Post*, dated, Montgomery, Ala., August 23rd, says:—

"A negro woman, while passing through some woodland near Coosada, six miles from here, on the Louisville and Nashville road, to-day, found the dead body of a young white man, unknown about here. He was dressed only in his underclothes, and his broken skull indicated that he had been murdered. Some distance off in a thicket his pants, coat, and hat were found, but his vest is missing. A memorandum in his coat pocket read as follows: "In case of accident notify Mrs. M. L. Henderson, Clifton Forge, Va. Signed, R. R. Harlow." Mrs. Henderson was telegraphed. She promptly replied, ordering the remains to be sent to her.

The man's clothing betokened the apparel of a gentleman. In the lapel of his coat was a button with the letters "R. R. T. A.," presumed to stand for railroad ticket agent, and in his pocket was a railroad Y. M. C. A. card. There appears to be no question but that Harlow was murdered. The coroner of Elmore county is investigating the case. The man has been dead almost a week."



Remarks of Secretary Morton.

He Addresses a Farmers' Institute.

On last Wednesday, at the meeting at Manassas, Va., of the Farmers' Institute, Secretary of Agriculture Morton delivered an address.

He began by expressing his admiration and affection for Virginia, it being hard to choose between her historic past, her glorious present and her unlimited future, illustrating his remarks by examples of Virginia prosperity and her unlimited prospect for the future, all the industry being inspired by the magic word "home," which means in the Anglo Saxon to bind, make fast to the soil. In the city of Chicago during the recent Pullman strike it was not the home laborers that caused the sad troubles, but a horde of foreign laborers and the outcasts of the large cities who were not property-owners. The foundations of good government can never be perpetuated but by the assistance of the rural voter, the home-owners, and the home depends on individuality.

In barbarous nations, said Mr. Morton, man turns to a head man to do his thinking, but as civilization advances there is a tendency to think for himself, and when every man in a community thinks for himself and does the best he can, there happiness and prosperity abounds, and such things usually abound in a rural district. Belgium and France were then cited as the most successful farming countries in the world owing to high cultivation and economy in tillage. He said there were two kinds of crops, machine crops and hand crops, and the people of the United States were very averse to the hand crops, giving their time to crops that are entirely made by improved machines and thus the manual labor is very much reduced, the result being that the potato, a hand crop, is imported to the extent of one million dollars worth from England annually, which is much to be deplored. Not enough attention is paid to the subsidiary products.

Continuing, Mr. Morton said: "You import too much of these things.—You have it in your power to make farming in Virginia pay in the highest degree. You do not appreciate these facts here. Your fruit trees laden with the luscious burden greet my eyes on all sides, which with your nearness to market is self evidence of a chance of prosperity and increase." He suggested the best fertilizers, best farming implements, giving undeniable proof of the advisability and the wisdom of this. He congratulated the farmers of the vicinity on the chances of success spread before them and the broad vista of achievable improvements, and reiterated that the man who does the best he can always makes the best citizen.

Thomas Cover & Son, of Winchester, have contracted for the erection of a large brick tannery at "The Narrows," in Southwestern Virginia.

There is to be a reunion of Confederate veterans at Fisher's Hill, Shenandoah county, August 30.

A change in sentiment among protectionists is noted. The disposition of the manufacturers is said to be to let the tariff law alone and to cultivate foreign trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE CITY TAX-PAYERS.—You are hereby notified that the FIRST HALF of your City Tax for 1895 is now due and payable ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 10th, 1895.

All Tax-tickets upon which one-half has not been paid will be turned over to the Collector on the 10th day of September FOR IMMEDIATE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE, WITH 5 PER CENT. ADDED.

ARISTA HOGE,
aug 28-2ts Treasurer of Staunton, Va.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.—By virtue of a decree of the Hustings Court of the city of Staunton, rendered on the 7th day of March, 1895, in the suit of Stribling's Admr. vs. Powell, Guardian, &c., I will, as Commissioner of said Court, resell, on

Saturday, the 21st day of September, 1895,

at public auction, in front of the Court-house in Staunton, the lot of land heretofore sold to R. L. Partlow in this cause, situated on the west side of the Greenville road, near the corporate limits of the city of Staunton, fronting 191 feet on said Greenville road, and running back to the middle of the creek, containing 43068 square feet of land (nearly one acre), adjoining the lands of Mrs. Gay. This is a beautiful pasture lot, well set in grass, and suitable for building lots.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third in cash, and the residue in three equal payments, at 6, 12, and 18 months, respectively, bearing interest from the day of sale; the purchaser executing bonds with approved personal security for the deferred payments, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

GEO. M. COCHRAN,
Commissioner.

Clerk's Office, Court of Hustings, City of Staunton:

I hereby certify that Geo. M. Cochran, Jr., is the regularly appointed Commissioner named in the Chancery cause of Stribling's Adm'r vs. Powell, Guardian, and that he executed the required bond. August 20, 1895.

NEWTON ARGENBRIGHT, Clerk.
aug 21-tds.

OPENING OF THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Public Schools of Staunton, Va., will be opened on Tuesday, September 3rd, at 8:45 o'clock a. m.

On August 29th and 30th the superintendent will be in his office to examine all new pupils for classification.

On Saturday, August 31st, at 9 o'clock a. m., he will be at the colored school building to examine new pupils.

It is necessary that these dates be strictly observed. There will be no time on Monday to examine any one.

All new pupils must have a physician's certificate of successful vaccination before being entered.

No pupils in arrears for tuition will be entered until said arrearage is paid.

Tuition for this session must be paid three months in advance.

There will be a meeting of the white teachers on Saturday, August 31st, at 4 p. m.

By order of City School Board.

JOHN H. BADER,
aug 21-2ts Superintendent.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING.

Miss Martin of Baltimore would say to the ladies of Staunton and vicinity that she can be found at the store of Mesdames Shepherd & Fagan, No. 7 N. New street, to remain until SEPTEMBER 15th,

to fill orders and all kinds of hair work, such as making of hair braids, curls, puffs, front pieces, wigs. Switches that have lost color can be changed to look equal to new. Orders filled at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A call is respectfully solicited at the above number.

Measures taken for CORSETS. Special attention to stout ladies. A perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

aug 21-4ts MISS MARTIN.

STAUNTON ACADEMY,
MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL.
S. H. OWENS, - - - - Principal.

Next Session Begins Monday, Sept. 2, 1895.

Preparation for College and University a Specialty. Session—9 months.

Terms, $90.00. Half on Entrance; Half January 15th, 1896.

Latin $10 extra. Greek $10 extra. Each modern language $10 extra.

aug 21-2mos

TEN DAYS TRIP TO NIAGARA FALLS.

An early fall trip to Niagara Falls, Watkins Glen, Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, Rochester and Geneva, has been arranged via the Royal Blue Line and the famous Lehigh Valley route.

A special express with Pullman Parlor Cars attached, in charge of an experienced tourist agent, will leave B. & O. station, Washington, Thursday, September 12th, 8:10 A. M., Baltimore 9:05 A. M., arriving at the Falls 11:00 P. M. Round trip tickets good ten days, $10.00.

Round trip tickets for this excursion have been placed on sale at following stations on the Valley Division of the B. & O. R. R., at rates appended: Lexington, $14.35; Staunton, $28.05; Harrisonburg, $18.10; Woodstock, $12.00; Winchester, $11.75.

For more detailed information apply to Chas. O. Scull, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Remember the date Thursday, Sept. 13th.

aug 28-3ts

G. A. R. National Encampment, Louisville, Ky.

Reduced Rates via B. & O.

The B. & O. R. R. Co. will sell excursion Tickets to Louisville and return at all Ticket Stations on its lines east of the Ohio River, at rate of one cent per mile each way for the round trip, for all trains September 7th to 10th, inclusive, valid for return journey until October 6th, inclusive. Tickets will also be placed on sale, via B. & O., at offices of all connecting lines. Stop-overs will be allowed on the return trip.

Veterans will bear in mind that all B. & O. trains run via Washington and Harper's Ferry. aug 21-3ts

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT NEAR THE CITY OF STAUNTON, VA.—Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, Va., entered on the 15th day of May, 1895, in the Chancery cause of Spitler, Powell & Co. vs. William and Mary Monroe, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court-house in the city of Staunton, Va., on

Thursday, August the 29th, 1895,

at 12 M. of that day, the following house and lot, to-wit: That certain lot of land, belonging to William Monroe, just outside of and north of the city of Staunton, said lot containing 30 poles with a good frame dwelling thereon.

TERMS OF SALE:—Sufficient cash on day of sale to pay the costs of this suit and sale, and all unpaid taxes on said lot, and the amount $197.96, with interest, due the "Augusta Perpetual Building and Loan Company," and as to the residue on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, said deferred payments to be evidenced by the bonds of the purchaser with approved personal security, bearing interest from date and waiving the homestead, the title to the property to be retained as ultimate security.

W. H. LANDES,
Commissioner.

I, Jos. B. Woodward, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, do certify that W. H. Landes has executed the bond required by decree of sale of date May 15th, 1895, in the cause of Spitler, Powell & Co. against Wm. Monroe, &c.

Given under my hand this 27th day of July, 1895.

JOS. B. WOODWARD, Clerk.
July 31-tds

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree rendered on the 4th day of December, 1894, in the cause of John Seawright's Adm'r vs. John Seawright's heirs, pending in the Circuit Court of Augusta county, we will, on

Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895,

proceed, in front of the Court-house of Augusta county, to offer for sale at public auction Eighteen Acres of valuable meadow land belonging to the estate of the late John Seawright.

This land is situated on Naked creek in Augusta county, about four miles west of Mt. Sidney, adjoining Harshberger, Heizer and others, and is very valuable for farming purposes.

TERMS:—Cash in hand to pay costs of sale and rule awarded in the above cause, and the balance upon a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the deferred instalments bearing interest from date, and title retained as ultimate security.

J. M. QUARLES,
ALEX. H. FULTZ,
Commisssioners.

I, Jos. B. Woodward, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, do certify that J. M. Quarles has executed the bond required by decree of sale, of date December 4th, 1894, in the cause of Seawright's adm'r against Seawright's heirs.

Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1895.

JOS. B. WOODWARD, Clerk.
July 31-tds

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Fertilizers and Seeds!

My stock this fall is large and includes everything desired in the Fertilizer line and suited to our soils and the growth of wheat and grass. I sell no goods except from the most reliable manufacturers under their own brands. Some of the leading items in fertilizers are costing less this season than for some years, and in addition to this factor in the farmers' interests I will sell at a small profit to regular time buyers who pay promptly when due, and from these low prices will give a liberal discount TO ALL BUYERS who, to save money, will make a special effort and pay spot cash.

I have bought not only a general assortment, as heretofore, of the best goods to be had in the fertilizer line, but believing the plan adopted by me for this season will be appreciated by my friends and will add to my trade, I have, by buying a large stock, been able to get low price, and the farmers who kindly call on me before buying elsewhere will find that they will do themselves good service by so doing.

I believe my experience in selecting fertilizers—a specialty with me for years—and my knowledge of the wants of farmers in this section are worth something to my customers as well as to myself, and in making selections their interests as well as my own are carefully considered.

My stock, as heretofore, will consist of the best goods made, in fine mechanical condition, and will be full early and late, and farmers can get anything they want at any time in season.

As profits will be short, I must make the cost of handling just as small as possible, and will therefore not be able to sell through agents, or to send out any one to canvass, and all such unnecessary expense will be saved by farmers who buy directly of me.

☞ Don't forget that regular time buyers will get their goods at a low cash price, with interest added for time, and that SPOT CASH will entitle every buyer to a liberal discount.

JAS. H. BLACKLEY,
Greenville avenue, Staunton, Va.
aug 14-6ts

FRANK T. HOLT

Has opened a NEW STORE with a full line of EVERYTHING found in a

FIRST-CLASS BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE!

Fine writing paper and envelopes, Tablets, about 100 different kinds, (call and see them), Bibles, Prayers and Hymnals, School books, Slates, Pencils, Blank books of all kinds, Purses, Card cases, Fountain and Gold pens, Pictures, &c. All the latest novels.

Everything NEW. Give him a call,

No. 22 W. MAIN ST.,

Room formerly occupied by Staunton Savings Bank. aug-21-4ts

THINACURA

FOR THIN PEOPLE.

Are you thin?

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

STANDARD REMEDY

for leanness, containing no arsenic, and absolutely harmless.

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

Pamphlet, "HOW TO GET FAT," free.

The THINACURA CO., 949