Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER25

Letter from Gen. Robt. E. Lee.

We publish below a letter from Gen. Robt. E. Lee, written three months before the passage of the ordinance of secession by the State Convention of Virginia, to a cousin of his, in which, in the confidence of a private letter, he gives full and frank expression to the views he entertained in regard to the then impending conflict between the States. It will be remembered by the older citizens that they are identical with those maintained at that time, from week to week, in the SPECTATOR, and are the views entertained by an overwhelming majority of the citizens of this section and by the soldiers who rallied so promptly to the defense of their rights and fought so gallantly as long as the struggle could be maintained. Our people were devoted to the Union and the Constitution, and they desired both to be preserved in their integrity, and desired peace and harmony to prevail; but they knew that the equality of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution was being denied to them by the Northern people, and, knowing their rights, they had the manliness and the bravery and the patriotism to maintain them at the sacrifice of all save honor. They preferred peace to war, and union to separation, if the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution were not denied them in the Union.

It was not that they loved the Constitution and the Union less, that they fought, bled, and died, but that they loved their rights and liberties more. They were truer friends of the Constitution than those who denied them their rights under the Constitution.

But we are digressing—it was our purpose merely to introduce the letter of Gen. Lee, and to publish it that our readers may learn, and be gratified at the fact, that their views and feelings accorded with those of that immortal chieftain, hero, and patriot.

The letter of Gen. Lee referred to was written to his cousin, Miss Annette Carter, daughter of Mr. Chas. H. Carter, of Cedar Grove, Prince George county, Md., who afterward married Mr. Geo. M. Howard, and is as follows:

GEN. ROBT. E. LEE'S LETTER.

FORT MASON, SAN ANTONIO P. O., January 15, 1861.

I am very glad to learn from your letter of the well-being of all at Cedar Grove and Goodwood. I think of the occupants of both very often, and hope some day to see them again. I may have the opportunity soon, for if the Union is dissolved I shall return to Virginia and share the fortune of my people. But before so great a calamity befalls the country, I hope all honorable means of maintaining the Constitution and the equal rights of the people will be first exhausted. Tell your father he must not allow Maryland to be tacked on to South Carolina before the just demands of the South have been fairly presented to the North, and rejected, then, if the rights guaranteed by the Constitution are denied us, and the citizens of one portion of the country are granted privileges not extended to the other, we can with a clear conscience separate. I am for maintaining all our rights—not for abandoning all for the sake of one—our national rights, liberty at home, and security abroad; our lands, navy, forts, dock-yards, arsenals, and institutions of every kind.

It will result in war, I know fierce and bloody war. But so will secession; for it is revolution and war at last, and cannot be otherwise, and we might as well look at it in its true character.

This is a long message, Annette, for your father, and a grave one which I had not intended to put in my letter to you, but it is a subject upon which my serious thoughts often turn; for as an American citizen I prize my government and country highly, and there is no sacrifice I am not willing to make for their preservation, save that of honor. I trust there is wisdom and patriotism enough in the country to save them, for I cannot anticipate so great a calamity to the nation as a dissolution of the Union.

* * * *

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

We are not Degenerating.

Every now and again, says the Norfolk *Landmark*, some pessimist mournfully remarks that we have now no Cæsar, no Shakespeare, no Aristotle, no Homer. Disturbed beyond measure at the sad fact, he deduces therefrom the very illogical conclusion that degeneration is the order of the day. His plaintive note is growing inexpressibly tiresome.

A great genius shines with a brilliance proportionate to the darkness of his intellectual environment, and critics can no more help being influenced by the power of this circumstance than the eye can avoid being dazzled by the sudden illumination of a previously unlighted apartment. In our present civilization a Homer is impossible, and instead of denoting intellectual retrogression this indicates the very opposite. If there had been a dozen Homers at the same time, the world would have known none. If Shakespeare, Moliere and Goethe had all lived and written in the same country and at the same period, their fame with posterity would have been dimmed beyond expression. If Cæsar, Napoleon, Hannibal and Alexander had been born at the same time, none of them, in all probability, would ever have been a conqueror. If the other nations of the earth had been abreast of Greece in civilization, we should hear far less of Sophocles, Aeschylus, Aristophanes, Aristotle and the other members of that brilliant galaxy.

We are not degenerating; we are advancing. The diminution in the number of men who tower above their fellows is rather a proof of this assertion than an argument against it.

The Virginia Tin-Mining Company, owning over 30,000 acres of rich tin ore bearing lands in the Blue Ridge mountains, in Rockbridge county, on Irish creek, near the line of the Norfolk and Western railroad, have leased to E. A. Rust, the head of a strong Boston syndicate, the entire tract, with an option running two years to purchase at $100,000. The syndicate will expend $15,000 in developing the property to determine its value and the extent of the tin ore deposits, and if it proves as rich and extensive as eminent geologists have pronounced it, the lode will be fully developed and an extensive tin mining and manufacturing plant operated.

Ingersoll's Mistake.

In Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll's able, eloquent, and witty address at a recent reunion of his cavalry command, the Eleventh Illinois, at Elmwood, Ill., he used this language: "Everybody knows the story of the great, heroic struggle, and everybody knows that at last victory came to our side, and how the last sword of the rebellion was handed to Gen. Grant." This may have been intended as a mere figurative expression, but it will make the erroneous impression on the minds of many that, at the surrender, Gen. Lee gave his sword to Gen. Grant, which was not the case. It was neither proffered by Lee nor demanded by Grant, as the statements of both testify. Gen. Grant never appeared to better advantage than on the occasion of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, when he acted the part of the gentleman as well as that of the conquering hero. The truth of history should be strictly maintained.

The Inquiry at Kucheng, China.

On Wednesday, says the New York *Herald*, news came from Shanghai that seven Chinese had been found guilty and had been promptly executed. As some scores of so-called Vegetarians committed the outrages, it may be presumed that the demand for more executions of fanatics will be enforced, and after that the big claims for pecuniary compensation will be put in and collected.

After all this is done it may be hoped that the missionaries, both English and American, will leave their fields of possible martyrdom until "the clouds pass by" and retire to the treaty ports, where ample protection can be afforded them. The missionaries of Kucheng left their posts last spring and only returned after the conclusion of peace with Japan, at a time when the ignorant people were fanatically aroused against all foreigners. Then followed the massacres. Just now the sight of the standard of the Cross exerts upon the heathen Chinee the same madness that a red rag does upon a civilized bull.

Found Dead in the Bushes.

We learn from the Fincastle *Herald* that, on Saturday morning, Sept. 14th, the body of Mr. J. O. Trout was found in a clump of bushes on the farm of Mr. Chas. Huff, several miles west of Fincastle. Mr. Trout was working for Mr. Huff, the latter having left the deceased at work in a field at 10 o'clock Friday morning, the day before. Mr. Trout not making an appearance at the usual time, his wife became alarmed. Search was made, which proved ineffectual. The next morning a more thorough search was made, when the lifeless body was found.

A jury of inquest was summoned, whose verdict was that his death was caused by heart-disease. He was a worthy, industrious man, aged about 40 years, and left a widow and six children in a helpless condition. He was a son of Henry Trout, dec'd, of Sinking Creek, Craig county, formerly Sheriff of that county.

Vessels Sunk by Collision.

The Spanish war vessel Sanchez Barcaiztegui was sunk at the mouth of the harbor at Havana, Cuba, at midnight last Wednesday night in a collision with the coasting steamer Mortera.

Admiral Manuel Delgado Parejo, Captain Ybanez and three other officers, and thirty members of the crew of the war ship were lost.

The collision occurred in front of Morro Castle, the Mortera being bound in from Nuevitas. The Barcaiztegui was struck a terrible blow in the side by the bow of the Mortera, and sank so quickly that it was impossible to save all her company.

The Mortera sustained great damage, but was able to steam to her anchorage.

The Netherlands line steamship Edam, from New York, September 6, for Amsterdam, foundered at one o'clock Wednesday morning fifty miles southeast of Start Point, on the southern coast of England, after a collision with the steamer Turkestan, during a thick fog. Her passengers and crew were saved.

Trial of Theodore Durant.

His Counsel Profers Confidence of Acquittal.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 21.—The main case against Theodore Durant is in. There are some odds and ends of evidence to prop the carefully built structure of circumstances, but to all intents and purposes, the prosecution has had its day.

After the pawnbroker had told how Durant had come to him to pawn one of Blancne's rings; after Sademan, the jahitor, has said that the gas fixtures which Durant asserted he had been fixing on that fateful day needed no fixing whatever, after the long line of witnesses had taken the prisoner right up to the church door; after the prosecution had done its best to hang the man they consider the criminal of a century, that man's attorneys were as merry as larks, and as confident as men can be. They were also silent as to what evidence they proposed to offer to break down an apparently invulnerable case against their client.

WAIT FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

"Next week you will be just as much with us as you are now against us," said Attorney Duprey.

"Next week you will be with us, but we are forced to silence now."

General Dickinson and Detective Morse are equally confident, equally cheerful. It was their manner more than what they said that gave listeners the impression that they expected to tear away all the structure of the prosecution as it were a house of cards. If they were acting their counterfeit of joy, it certainly was not to be distinguished from the genuine article.

IF INNOCENT, A HERO.

This confidence is what now keeps those who have followed the case on the tip-toe of expectancy. All are looking forward when Eugene Duprey will tell to the jury in his opening statement for the defense just how he will save the neck of Theodore Durant. There has been no period of the case awaited with such anxiety. If the defense can make its confidence good, there will be nothing more dramatic in the annals of the law. Conviction on circumstantial evidence would be an impossibility in the California courts after such a denouncement, for this young man Durant has been considered guilty by ninety-nine men and women out of every hundred for the most part. To have his innocence proved beyond doubt in a few days by a few bold strokes of evidence would make him the hero of the hour. He would be petted with favors and pelted with adulation. And this is just the position in which those two skilled attorneys of his and his famous detective insist they will place him.

What is Democracy.

Senator Brice in the Ohio Democratic convention at Springfield Wednesday told in six words the triumphs which the Democracy has won since the war—home rule, sound money, free trade. These summarize triumphant Democracy.

HOME RULE.—A nation, it may be, fringed by the oceans—a continental republic—but with a rule so apportioned that each citizen at his doorstep feels himself a part of the sovereignty which he obeys.

SOUND MONEY.—A medium of exchange, solid as the bedrock of the republic; the gold and silver of the Constitution, and the representative of all the values of the nation mobolized in such way as to secure at once firmness and elasticity.

FREE TRADE.—The best gift of free government, the utter abolition of monopolies, whether created by tariffs or charters; a free trade not the contradictory of protection, for protection is the end and object of government, and free trade may protect the mass of the people more than high duties on imports, which experience has showed do not reward labor, but assist monopoly and burden the community.

Is this Democracy which is now elevating manhood, increasing the wages of labor, distributing prosperity, and opening everywhere prospects of a more complete and wider triumph of Democracy, to be imperiled in a strife over the nature of the currency or by wild disputes as to the merits of political leaders. Common sense gives a negative answer. — *Alexandria Times.*

The county and city democratic nominating conventions in various portions of Virginia, display admirable and auspicious harmony, the sort of harmony which foreruns democratic success. Nearly all the able leaders of the democratic party who desire its success, are averse to discussing the currency question this year. The same sort of men, who in Maryland have thrown off the mask and are co-operating openly with the republican party in the pending gubernatorial campaign in that State are to be found in Virginia, ready upon similar pretexts to make war upon the democratic party.

Senator Martin shows his good sense and devotion to his party in his refusal to discuss the currency at this time.

The populists, prohibitionists and republicans will probably form a fusion in Virginia, and if the democratic party is about to break into two angry factions over the currency question, our defeat is inevitable, and we will lose the legislature. Every question should be silenced which seriously threatens the integrity of our organization. The Virginia democracy divided once upon a collateral question and the result was many years of disastrous and humiliating defeats.—*Winchester Times.*

COLLEGE-BRED FARMERS.—The Atlanta *Journal* says:—

"We have heard of a number of this year's college graduates who intend to make farming their life-work. The idea that a professional life or a commercial career is the natural destiny of our college-bred men has caused the waste of an untold amount of energy and the wreck of many a man who either attempted something for which he was not suited or went down in the maelstrom of fast city life There is no nobler occupation than farming, none which requires a better quality of manhood, none which affords a better chance for a happy, independent and useful life. A boy should think over the matter well before he makes up his mind to leave the farm and make his fortune or his fame in town."

A Bequest to Washington and Lee.

The will of of Mr. John A. R. Varner which was admitted to record in the circuit court on Monday bequeathed his private library to Washington and Lee university. The library contains several hundred volumes and aside from the works of general literature in it which are well selected, it contains a valuable collection of rare books and newspapers. Among them many bearing upon local history.—*Rockbridge News.*

Chinese Vicarious Suffering.

The report that some seven Chinese have been executed on account of the Ku Cheng massacre of missionaries may be held to satisfy justice if the seven include the instigator of the massacre and his chief assistants. But the fact that seven are executed for the crime does not necessarily imply in China that the real criminals have suffered. The ingenious Orientals have a method of substitution which is convenient for the officials. They snatch up any poor outcast they find without friends and execute him in the place of the rich or influential criminal who can afford to pay for such service. Miserable wretches not infrequently volunteer, in consideration of money to be paid to surviving relatives, to undergo sentences, and the custom of the country permits the substitution.—*Balt. Sun.*

A WHITE GIRL MARRIES A NEGRO.—The Rev. George Love, pastor of the George's Road Baptist church, performed a marriage ceremony last evening between William Marbow, a young colored man of Griggstown, Somerset county, and Miss Addie Volk, a white girl, 18 years old, of the same place. The minister says that Miss Volk comes of a good family. She manifested such an infatuation for the colored man that her friends induced him to leave Griggstown. She wrote to him after he had left, and a few days ago sought him out at his work at the Red Lion tavern. There she proposed that they get married. Her friends condemn the minister for marrying the couple.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Ex-Senator Butler to Senator Tillman.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 18.—Ex-Senator M. C. Butler arrived in this city today and gave out the following card with reference to Senator Tillman's attack on him in a speech in the constitutional convention Monday:

"I have denounced Senator Tillman to his face as a liar, a coward and a thief, and I cannot keep up with a constitutional liar. If I should kick him now, he would probably run off and howl and have me indicted for assault and battery. His statements concerning me in the constitutional convention on Monday were a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end."

The Atlanta Exposition was opened Wednesday with great enthusiasm. President Cleveland touched a button at Gray Gables, his summer home on the shore of Buzzard's bay, in Massachusetts, and started the machinery by electricity.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Advance of Wages in Woollen Mills.

Last week the report of a voluntary advance in wages by the Providence, National, Saranac and Manton Woollen Mills at Olneyville, R. I., was confirmed, and a Providence telegram stated that an advance on light weight woollen goods had been made in the Farewell Mills, at Central Falls. At the same time an increase of wages was made at the Harris Woollen, Lippitt Woollen, Perseverance Worsted, Simpson Worsted and Prendergast's Woollen Mills. In some departments of the first-named works the increase of the pay of loom fixers is half the cut made in 1893. "Free wool" is surely working wonders for labor.

Careful and conservative lists show that since the Wilson reduced tariff took effect last autumn there has been an increase of wages in fifty American woollen mills. This is quite phenomenal, and no logical explanation of the fact is possible save that the great boon of free wool which the Wilson bill gave American woollen manufacturers has enabled them to expand and branch out as they have never before done. The woollen industries are placed by the new tariff on high vantage ground for obtaining satisfactory sales of their products both at home and abroad. Free trade in raw wools is a bonanza of untold value to them. This is the logic of the greatly improved and improving situation in all American woollen mills.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Speaking of German clover as a preparation for a corn-crop, the September number of the Southern Planter says:—

"A few days ago we visited the farm of Mr. Thirstin, in Chesterfield county, and there saw one of the finest crops of highland corn we have ever seen. It is growing on land that five years ago would not produce a nubbin of corn to the acre. This crop of twelve acres averages ten feet in height, with stalks as thick as the wrist, and is growing in rows three feet apart and not more than fifteen inches apart in the row.—Many stalks have two ears, and we saw some with three and four. The prime factor in raising the land to the state of fertility necessary to produce this crop has been German clover plowed down."

VIRGINIA DAY AT ATLANTA.

Governor O'Ferrall has decided upon Wednesday, October 23, as Virginia day at the Atlanta Exposition, and the indications are that it will be made a red-letter day in the history of the fair. The Governor takes great interest in the improvement and efficiency of Virginia volunteer troops, and is never happier than when the soldier boys are passing him in review. Hence it is no surprise that with him will go a fine representation of Virginia soldiery. Besides his large staff of generals, colonels and majors, Governor O'Ferrall will be accompanied by the Fourth Virginia Regiment of infantry, an organization which will compare favorably in material and knowledge of military tactics with any regiment that may visit Atlanta during the exposition. The corps of cadets from the Virginia Military Institute, 215 strong, under command of Gen. Scott Shipp, will also go with the Governor as an escort. The blue and the gray will both be represented in these two commands. The uniform of the Fourth Regiment is of blue and that of the cadets is gray.—*Balt. Sun.*

Mrs. Lantry's Jewels Stolen on a Forged Order.

LONDON, September 19.—During the absence of Mrs. Langtry on the continent, a forged order was presented at her bank for her jewel box, which contained $200,000 worth of jewels. The box was delivered to the bearer.

Mrs. Langtry today sent to the bank for her jewels and learned that the box had been delivered. Mrs. Langtry immediately drove to her legal adviser, Sir George Lewis, Q. C., and informed him. Scotland Yard was at once notified and up to this time no trace has been found of the missing jewels.

There is reason to believe that the value placed upon the jewels is not exaggerated, as they have long been famous and included three tiaras, one being diamonds and pearls, another of diamonds and rubies and a third of diamonds and turquoises, beside several necklaces and revieries.

The box contained nearly all the gems and precious stones she possessed. The order upon which it was delivered was written on paper marked with Mrs. Langtry's town address, 21 Pont street, southwest.

ARE MARRIED OVER A COFFIN.—*Ashley, Mich.*, September 19.—One of the most peculiar circumstances that ever attended a funeral service was seen here at the burial of John A. Chittenden. On his death he had requested that his sister Louise and her betrothed, Charles A. Holmden, be married over his coffin. The wedding originally was to have taken place September 25, but the date was changed to comply with the wish of the dying man. While he lay in his coffin his sister and her sweetheart joined hands over it, while the Rev. John Elase performed the marriage ceremony. Then the minister delivered the funeral oration and the newly married couple occupied the first carriage behind the hearse. Both services were deeply impressive.

It Would Be Financial Suicide.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "If the Southern people want their wealth developed, if they desire to see their country the richest and most prosperous in the world, they will exert themselves to promote and establish a state of affairs that will gain the confidence of investors and insure the protection and stability of every legitimate business enterprise. Every consideration places the Southern people under an obligation of the most serious sort to contend for a sound and non-fluctuating currency and to oppose the circulation of depreciated money. It is impossible to see how the Southern people, under these circumstances, can countenance the idea of reducing the money of the country to such a standard as will permit the unlimited coinage of fifty cents' worth of silver and call such coins dollars and pass them for such. The Southern people, at a time when the tide of development is turning southward, cannot afford to have their country commit financial suicide with depreciated dollars."

Row at an Apple-Paring.

A Man and Woman Shot and Both Will Probably Die.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Sept. 17.—Last night Amos Davis, a prominent farmer, living on Davis creek, twenty miles south of this city, gave an apple-paring and invited a large number of his friends. For a long while Jink Thompson and John Chaffins, well known young men, have been enemies and both were present on this occasion.—Late in the evening a dispute arose between them and they came to blows. Thompson was knocked down, and while lying on the floor pulled his revolver and fired four times at his antagonist. Two of the balls entered his abdomen and one pierced his left breast. The other ball penetrated the left lung of Mrs. Emily Sparks, a young woman who rushed to Chaffins' rescue. Chaffins is fatally injured, while there are but little hopes for the recovery of Mrs. Sparks. Thompson surrendered himself to the authorities this morning and enters a plea of self-defense.

Miss Julia Gillick has begun a suit for breach of promise of marriage against Dr. Samuel Hassel, of New York. Miss Gullick, who is 22 years old, alleges that while she was under the influence of anæsthetics Dr. Hassel assaulted her. She alleges he afterwards promised to marry her.

Chauncey M. Depew Puzzled by a Miracle.

Visited the Shrine at Lourdes and Was Very Deeply Impressed.

The most interesting experience he ever had, Dr. Depew said, was at the world-famous shrine at Lourdes, with which *Herald* readers are familiar.

"Being near Lourdes while in the Pyreness," he said, "I paid a visit to this world-famous shrine. Every foot of the walls of the basilica and church is covered with slabs on which the persons placing them have recorded their cures or some special blessing received. Over and around the grotto hang thousands of crutches and surgical appliances for supporting the body which had been left there by the healed.

"On one side of the piaza when I visited it some hundreds of little wagons, each holding an incurable sufferer, were placed in a row. The sight of these helpless, and but for a miracle hopeless, men, women and children, in every stage of distortion or living death, is affecting beyond words to express.

"As I was crossing the piaza after this scene I heard my name called from one of the dispensing wagons, which was occupied by a lady and drawn by her son, who is a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York. Both had recognized me, having heard me speak there. She said the doctors at home had told her that science and skill could do nothing more for her, and that she must make herself as comfortable as possible until the end, which was only a few months off. So, with faith and hope, she had come to Lourdes.

"I asked the ground of her hopes and she said:—

"'Why, a miracle was performed this afternoon, before your eyes, did you not see it? That was the cause of the great excitement.'

"This was her story:—A young girl, who was living at the same hotel with her, had been unable to walk or put her foot to the ground for six years. She had suffered frightful pain and screamed with agony when dipped in the icy water. She had been bathed on six successive days, and after the procession passed that afternoon had called out that she was cured.

PROOFS OF THE MIRACLE.

"'What do you know about this?' I said to the medical student. He said he had seen the knee bandaged at 12 o'clock that day. It was badly swollen, and he counted twenty-eight running sores. The case seemed at once terrible and hopeless. I told him I must see that girl.

"The pilgrims were mobbing the purification room to which she had been taken, hoping to see or touch her, and the attendants were doing their best to keep them out and get them away. My medical guide, with true New York audacity, called out. 'The distinguished Dr. Chauncey M. Depew wants to see the patient!'

"Instantly a way was cleared, and in a few minutes I was inside. The girl was not there, having been carried home to escape the crowd. There was an English doctor present, and I applied to him. He said he had dressed the leg at noon; it was swollen and incurable, that he had cut the bandage off half an hour before and that the leg was healed and the girl could walk. He showed me a bandage that had been slit from top to bottom with a knife.

SAW THE GIRL HIMSELF.

"I then insisted that I must see the girl. About 8 o'clock that evening my student acquaintance came to my hotel with a message that she and her friends would be glad to see me. My son and I started off instantly. I found a young woman about seventeen years old, with a sweet, innocent, happy face. She told me her story substantially as I'd heard it, and said that she had been unable to walk a step in six years. I asked her if she could walk now, and she went several times around the room, limping slightly, but with no apparent pain.

"I then ventured to request a sight of the knee. Her friends acquiesced at once. The knee seemed quite normal. The flesh and muscles were firm and natural. Black spots marked the places where the sores had been, but the sores were healed and covered by healthy skin.

"I have little faith in modern miracles, but this case puzzles me. Of course, its weak point, so far as I am concerned, is that I did not see her before the alleged cure. The testimony, however, of the New York medical student, of his mother and of the English doctor, was clear and positive. They might have been deceived, or have tried to deceive me. Neither seems probable."

CANOVA'S STERN WAR MANIFESTO

Of Ominous Purport to those Engaged in Rebellion.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 12, 1895.—Madrid cable messages of date September 10 are being published in this city. They give the official views of Senor Canovas del Castillo, of Madrid, acting for the government of Spain, concerning the rebellion in this island. His manifesto is a carefully prepared document, and clearly is the government programme under which General Martinez Campos will initiate his cool weather campaign. The part of Cuba affected by the rebellion—the eastern end of the island—will be freed from all rebels and their adherents. It will be war to extermination or surrender to all Cuban rebels, macheteros and the like.

ROOT AND BRANCH WORK.

The military organization will be full and complete. It will be root and branch work this time; no foot will be allowed to remain to create future disturbances. Hereafter Cuba will be for Spain. Spain will enter on the fall campaign with only one object in view—the immediate and absolute subjugation of the island. The portion of the rebels will be death or deportation.

Amid the many precautionary measures, one will have an instant and appreciable effect on the rebels who need arms, ammunition and supplies. Early in November, when the war vessels are reinforced by the new gunboats, the whole island will be surrounded by two lines of war vessels. One line will cruise in an inner circle and one in an outer circle—practically a huge blockading fleet of some sixty modern war ships.

It is believed that this arrangement will absolutely preclude the landing of any men or supplies. It will isolate the rebels from any and all outside aid and sympathizers. The government of Spain realizes the extent of this island's littoral—nearly 2,000 miles—and the many facilities that it offers to the rebels and their allies for landing stores and men.

Senor Canovas del Castillo denounces the men in the field as "a band of bandits, to whom, and for that reason, belligerent rights will not be accorded." In his official telegram he defines belligerents as "armed bodies of men, under a recognized flag, who enter on war with a laudable object, and who conduct it according to the usages of civilization."

"INCENDIARIES AND ASSASSINS."

"That kind of warfare," he says, "is wholly unknown to the Cuban rebels, whose sole object is robbery, murder and incendiarism. Destruction, desolation and ruin are their work, and this in spots where, for the moment only, Spain has not as yet sent men to protect life and property. No honorable nation," he says, "will accord belligerent rights to a band of incendiaries and assassins."

The manifesto simply confirms what had been decided here in Cuba. It is an ultimatum of ominous portent to the rebels.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows at Atlantic City selected Dallas, Texas, as the next place of meeting and refused to make changes in the laws governing eligibility to membership.

BISMARCK.

Germany's Great Leader Speaks a Startling Truth.

And Gives a Lesson We Will Do Well to Heed.

He Says, "Blood and Iron Rule the World."

Just What This May Mean to Every One of Us.

Such Startling Words Bring the Truth Home To Us.

When Prince Bismarck, Germany's great leader said, "The world is not ruled by parliaments and political meetings, but by blood and iron," he uttered a truth, the extent of which few comprehend. The world is ruled by race—race is ruled by blood—pure blood. All genius and all talent, in war and in peace, is dependent on the condition of the blood. It is the main spring of individual force and power. It vitalizes or enervates the physical and mental strength. We speak of blooded stock in the animal kingdom; it will apply with equal force to the human race.

When Greece was full of vital energy, when she cultivated her physical health she became mistress of the world, and her great Alexander wept for other worlds to conquer; but when she became effeminate a horde of barbarians overran and destroyed her, leaving behind them a path of mournful ruins. In tainted blood, impure and weak, was written that nation's sad epitaph. So queenly Rome and many another nation has suffered in the loss of physical prowess and been destroyed or hurt. We need, both as a nation and as individuals, to take this important lesson to ourselves. Be well and keep so; mend up the waste places; strengthen the nerves and purify the blood. Then, long life is assured; good work in the world will come, and you will know the blessings of sound body and happy mind. Nothing has yet been discovered to accomplish this like Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

The great Bismarck did no more for Germany in discovering her elements of unity and enforcing them, than has this distinguished specialist done for mankind in discovering his wonderful remedy for all blood ailments and nerve weakness, giving health and strength and happiness to all who will take it and be cured of their suffering. Do not fail to improve this fortunate opportunity. Take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and you can be well and strong to conquer whatever you undertake in life.

Mr. F. A. Arnold, of Woodsville, N. H., says: "Three months ago I was in a very debilitated state. My stomach refused to act, and after eating I suffered pain from indigestion. My blood was in a very low state, and I was in no condition to work. I did keep around, but suffered continually. My kidneys bothered me considerably, and I had continual pain in the small of my back.

"I was considerably discouraged about my condition, and feared that I should be obliged to give up work. I heard of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and its wonderful results upon others, and I determined to try it.

"I had no faith in the virtues of the remedy when I began its use, but now I am rejoiced to say that I cannot help having faith, for it completely cured me, and I work with comfort every day.

"My business is railroading, which I could not now do if it had not been for Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and I gladly recommend it to all."

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City. If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that his remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.

EIGHTY THOUSAND LISTED.

Yellow Fever's Victims, Eight Thousand, and Seven Thousand Killed Reduces Campos' Force.

[Special Corresoondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

SANTA CRUZ DEL SOL. Province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, Sept. 7, 1895.—Including the new reinforcements which have arrived this week from the Peninsula, from the Canary Islands and from Puerto Rico, Captain General Martinez Campos has now subject to his orders about eighty thousand soldiers.

Of these 59,700 men, composing sixty-three battalions, are infantry of the line, 3,900 regular cavalry, 1,100 mounted guerillas, 2,200 are in the artillery corps, 1,400 belong to the engineer department and 2,700 are marine guards from the Spanish navy doing temporary land service, 4,400 are civil guards (government marshalls], 1,000 municipal police and 3,600 are volunteers.

These are the official figures—a fine exhibit upon paper, but, as usual, figures are deceiving.

More than 7,000 men have been killed on the Spanish side in various battles and skirmishes fought since the revolution began in February last; 3,000 more are missing, having deserted or been made prisoners by the insurgents, and at least 8,000 deaths have occurred from yellow fever, smallpox or dysentry; making a total of 18,500 to be deducted from the number originally mentioned.

This leaves 62,500 men, of whom, say, 32,500 are occupied in the defence of important cities, coast towns and strategic outposts.

Martinez Campos has, then, only 30,000 troops in actual operations against the enemy. It would be a fair estimate to say that to maintain this number in active campaign 10,000 reinforcements will be required monthly.

HONOLULU'S CHOLERA SCOURGE.—*San Francisco*, September 17.—The Hawaiian mail was landed from the steamer Rio Janeiro today, and it was learned that up to September 3 there had been 59 cases of cholera, with 46 deaths. Two white people have died C. L. Dodge, business manager of the Hawaiian Star, and formerly of San Diego, California, was one of the victims. Mr. Carroll's nurse was the other. The city is in a state of alarm, and radical measures will be adopted to stamp out the disease. In nearly every case the cause of death has been traced to poisonous fish. The scourge is not believed to be Asiatic cholera. No Chinese or Japanese have been attacked, although there are thousands in Honolulu. The Bennington and Olympia have gone to La Haina, one of the neighboring islands, as the captains of the vessels are afraid to remain in port.

We have heard from several old Mississippians the interesting story of the first appearance of Jefferson Davis before a public audience. He was then living on his plantation in Mississippi, a resigned young army officer. It was then that he met Mr. Prentiss, the oratorical ideal of Mississippi, at that time in the decline of his life.

Young Davis was then comparatively unknown, but even then he had the courage of his convictions, and on one occasion whilst Mr. Prentiss was addressing a great audience on a question of State policy, the young officer undertook to catechise him and differ with him, when the people with tumultuous derision called Mr. Davis to the platform and demanded that he should reply to Mr. Prentiss.

The result was that Mr. Davis bore himself so well in the great and brilliant debate which ensued, that he won the friendship and regard of Mr. Prentiss and took his place at once as one of the ablest young men in the State. From that time forward he rapidly advanced to the leadership of the Democratic party. The meeting of these two remarkable men reminded some of the audience of the rising and the setting sun.

It also suggested to some old Virginians a great debate, which occurred at Charlotte Court House between Patrick Henry in the closing years of his life and young Jack Randolph, a beardless youth, in which was discussed one of the greatest constitutional questions which ever engaged the minds of men, with an ability, a brilliant force and a stately courtesy never before exceeded on the hustings.

It was said that Mr. Henry at the close of his final speech expressed great admiration for his young adversary, and predicted for him if he lived a great career.—*Winchester Times.*

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PART.—*Buzzard's Bay, Mass.*, Sept. 18.—It was just 6.56 o'clock this evening when President Cleveland touched the gold-rimmed button, made in Baltimore, which started the machinery in the Atlanta Exposition. The telegraph line was run into what is known as the "Gem" Room, an apartment on the second floor, in which the President keeps his hunting and fishing paraphernalia. Here the button was placed not far from the telephone cabinet, and here, in the presence of the family, Private Secretary Thurber, Western Union employes and a few representatives of the press, the President filled the part for which he was cast.

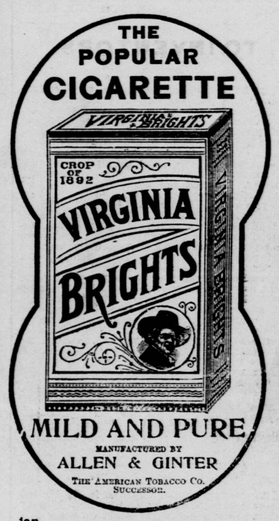
The signal which had been arranged for noon was delayed, owing to a change in the programme at Atlanta by which the President's act was to be the culmination instead of the beginning of the exercises. The time at Gray Gables is one hour earlier than Atlanta time.

Mr. Cleveland sent this message:

Fully appreciating the value and importance of the exposition inaugurated today, I am especially gratified to be related to its inception and progress and to participate in its opening ceremonies. I sincerely congratulate those whose enterprise and energy have accomplished such splendid results, and heartily wish the exposition they have set on foot will be completely successful in consummating all the good results contemplated by its promoters.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The school books in use in West Virginia published by the American Book Co. are McGuffey's speller, McGuffey's readers, Ray's arithmetics and Harvey's grammar. These are the books to be withdrawn from use by the refusal of the publishers to furnish them at the prices named by the Legislature in Acts of 1895. When a heavy bill for the new books has to be met by parents who desire to educate their children, they will know who they may thank for the unnecessary expense—the Republican Legislature that was going to lighten burdens and decrease expenses.—*Monroe (W. Va.) Watchman.*



Jingoism at Saratoga.

The jingo spirit was irrepressible in the republican gathering at Saratoga. It found gushing expression in the platform and the president's speech.—The administration was arraigned for "truckling to foreign influence," and its foreign policy stamped as "an unmatched spectacle of federal disgrace and humility."

All that is rather general and indefinite, but the chairman undertook to furnish some particulars. The American people, he indignantly cried, "have seen the American flag hauled down in Hawaii; they have seen the Monroe doctrine abandoned; they have seen Samoa deserted. Oh, for one year of republican national administration!"

Well it is not long since we had a republican national administration and by its reckless jingoism the country barely escaped war with Chili, serious trouble with England and the curse of Hawaiian annexation. Had the people let that administration go on grave complications would doubtless have been fomented before this with Spain over the Alliance affair and Cuba, and with France over the Waller case. It might even have succeeded in getting up a quarrel with Germany over the Stern episode.

But fortunately we have not had for some time that reign of jingoism for which the Saratoga republicans are pining. The government in power has found enough to attend to without going out of its way to bully weak nations or court entanglements with powerful ones.—*New York Herald.*

LIBERIA'S PROSPECTS.—The prospects of Liberia, according to Dr. Blyden, the minister from that country to Great Britain, are bright, and there is much in the condition of the negroes who have gone thither from this country to encourage others to follow.—Some of those who went from Savannah four months ago desire to return, but the rest are doing well and are pleased with the consideration and wide scope they find in the land of their ancestors. The fact that some wish to return signifies nothing, it is held, as against Liberia, since many a German or Englishman who comes to America after a while desires to return. The important fact is that the great majority prefer to stay. Liberia has a future as a coffee-producing country, and immigrants with skill and capital have a chance to become prosperous farmers.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons match will come off in Dallas, Texas. In the test glove contest case before Chief Justice J. H. Hurt, of the Court of Criminal Appeals, he held that there is no law in Texas against prize fights.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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