Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To-day the STAUNTON SPECTATOR, after an intermission of one week, is again laid before the public. Our apology for its non-appearance last week is, that the property did not come into our hands in time to permit its issuance earlier.

It is with feelings of anxiety that we take up the work where our worthy predecessor laid it down. We are keenly sensible of its gravity and the labor it will necessarily impose; but whilst we do not hope to fully meet the exacting demands of a critical public, we shall, as far as able, maintain the standard of the paper for all that goes to make a clean and readable journal.

The paper will be full of life, but not of sensation. It will be reliable and truthful. It shall subserve no selfish end, and be the medium of no abuse. It will aim to treat fairly all questions upon which it shall express an opinion. It will be kept abreast of the times, and will be filled with the most important and latest items of news. It will give especial attention to all happenings in the county and city, and to this end the most reliable correspondents, obtainable, have been and are being employed.

In politics it will for the present be Democratic, though it promises no blind or fanatical allegiance to any political party, but reserves unto itself the right to modify or change its views whenever it pleases; and particularly does it reserve the right to criticise the actions of the party to which it adheres, with as much severity as it may be expected to deal with those of the party it is known to oppose.

In all criticisms of parties or public men, it shall attempt to deal justly, but holding that both are the property of the public, they will, if meriting it, receive praise; if not, censure. Especially will all deserving enterprises in the county and city receive its commendation, and whatever tends to industrial improvement, mineral development, educational advancement, or the furthering of agricultural interests, is here promised its heartiest indorsement and support.

This paper will endeavor to avoid "fads" and "isms"—but will aim to be the first in advocating whatever tends to morality and good government.

As a newspaper is necessarily a moulder of public opinion, and may be made to wield a powerful influence for good or evil, nothing could tend more to gratify the present management of this paper than to find the people drawing inspiration from its columns, or public opinion shaping its course in conformity with its utterances.

Born and reared in the county of Augusta, as has been the present editor, and identified with her people by ties of blood and friendship, no undertaking could be more congenial than to aid in their mental and material advancement.

To this end will this paper be directed; and encouraged as it has already been, by friendly assurances and substantial aid, it congratulates itself upon its prospects, and the character and number of its friends, knowing that to many, although in new hands, it will be welcomed as an honored guest.

These, at least, are our hopes, beliefs, and purposes; time will prove the truthfulness and sincerity of them.

The former editor, Mr. Richard Mauzy, will for a while remain upon the staff of this paper. His friends of former years, the public and ourselves are to be congratulated upon this fact, as without him, to many, the SPECTATOR would be the SPECTATOR no more.

The subscription price has been reduced to one dollar, to meet the exigencies of the times, and to insure the entrance of the paper into every home in the county.

Will There be War?

Referring to the difficulty between England and Venezuela about a disputed boundary between Guiana, a British possession, and Venezuela, and the perversion by the Jingoests of the declaration of Monroe, the Richmond *Times* says:—

"We are not so sure about what Congress will do. It is our deliberate belief that if a Republican President occupied the White House, Congress would involve us in a war with Great Britain, and we are not sure it will not do so anyhow."

During the last Presidential campaign we expressed the belief that if Harrison should be elected, that this country would be involved in war during his administration, and that opinion is unchanged, and we believe that the greatest danger now threatening this country is, that the Republicans will involve it in war, particularly if it shall elect the next President.

Republican Embarrassment.

A change has come over the spirit of the Republican Congressmen, who, as the Norfolk *Landmark* says, started in with a great deal of bluster—before Congress opened. Now, however, they are beginning to show clearly that they are afraid to enact any decisive legislation, and they are adopting pathos as a screen for their fear. Their puerile complaint is that the President's message, in recommending the retirement of the greenbacks and in making no mention of a depleted condition of the treasury puts them in an "awkward position," inasmuch as the Republican party does not indorse Mr. Cleveland's views on the currency question and is too coy to pass any revenue laws when he has not suggested that there is need for them. Truly, Mr. Reed and his associates are posing in a strange role. They announce themselves as the champions of economy and the exponents of chivalrous delicacy in treating the feelings of a Democratic executive. It was not thus of yore.

Campos Not to Resign.

MADRID, Dec. 15, 1895.—An official denial is made of the report published by the Paris Figaro that Captain General [illegible] Campos has resigned his command in Cuba.

The Walton Law.

A deal of partisan venom has been hurled at this creditable improvement on our election machinery by a recent conglomeration known as the "Fair Elections" party. This is because that party did not frame the law, so it determined to crush it out. But no greater comedy was ever enacted than the farce played or attempted to be played by this aggregation during the last campaign. All the "Crushed Tragedians" of the past, all the great actors of the present, all the neophytes of the stage, all the shifters of the scenes, all the "Supers," as they are termed in theatrical lingo, banded themselves together under the above pseudonym and went upon the road.

They sent advance agents with huge bills to post, and then they followed playing on stringed instruments and instruments of brass; they arrayed themselves in sheeps' clothing, they paraded the streets and public places, to some they sung sweet songs, at others they howled like Dervishes, they rent their raiment, and tore their hair, but withal the audiences were slim. Still they played their play, and when the season ended as it did on the 5th of November last, they counted their earnings, and whilst they found that in Augusta, Shenandoah and some other counties, the receipts had been slightly in advance of expenditures, on the whole the season was disastrous, so they decided to disband, and each somewhat on his uppers, betook himself to his own home, in so far as that term could be made applicable.

Dejected, disheartened, and with the bitterness disappointment engenders, their star performers, and playwrights have since been modifying the comedy, so as to give it a tragical cast, and perchance it may again reach the stage, but if so it will wear the true skin of the Republican wolf.

This play however is never new to the people of Virginia, no matter in what form it is presented. No gown nor wig, nor any kind of make up, can disguise the performers. They too are recognized the moment they step before the foot lights.

But the serio-comic air with which the company, as well its individual members, play their roles, is amusing. They appear to believe what they say, and their hands are uplifted in holy horror at the contemplation of fraud. Now this would be credited if the lives of these people had always been pure. But when we recall that the secret ballot was the creature of republicanism as introduced by Underwood at the close of the war; that the denial of the right of suffrage, false registration, and such doctoring of the election returns as suited the persons in power, were all given us at the same time, and were the foundation stone of the Republican party in Virginia, does not the situation seem comical? When we see that Fair Elections was only an assumed name for republicanism, and that the latter party cannot hold even so much as a convention fairly, can anybody credit their honesty? When we know that the National Republican party recently undertook to fasten on us the Force Bill, which put the election not only of Congressmen, but the President of the United States, in the hands of one man, and he a partisan Federal judge, does anybody believe them when they cry out for honest elections?

The Walton Law may not be perfect, but it is the best Virginia has had since the war, and whilst the constable and possibly other features ought to be stricken out, this law must at least be commended for having changed our election days, from days of bribery drunkenness and strife, to those of order and sobriety.

The Weekly Review of Henry Clews & Co., the New-York brokers, Dec. 7th, has this to say with regard to the prospects of trade:—

"The market receives support from the general improvement in the current gross earnings of the railroads. The general condition of trade in this city and the interior has also a tendency to encourage confidence. The business outlook has many favorable symptoms. * * * At the West and in many points of the East, the retail branches of trade show a marked improvement, which must soon stimulate the primary markets. * * * The lateness of the cotton movement may have somewhat checked Southern trade, but the better prices realized and the fact that cotton must soon move more freely has encouraged confidence in the South little inferior to that prevailing in the Northwest. Contrasted with a year ago, there is a remarkable change in the business temper, which has not yet had full opportunity of expressing itself; and there is no hazard in saying that, if Congress gives any fair promise of doing its clear duty on the currency question, the Spring of 1896 will develop a large and genuine improvement."

New Trial for the Lunenburg Murderers.

The Supreme Court of Appeals last Thursday granted new trials to Pokey Barnes, Mary Abernathy and Solomon Marable, the three negroes convicted of the murder of Mrs. Pollard, in Lunenburg county. The opinion was written by Judge Buchanan. The decision is based upon the case of Pokey Barnes. The motion of the attorney-general to postpone the consideration of the case until the county court could have time to amend the record was overruled. The court overrules this motion on the ground that ths trial judge may amend the record during the term, but he cannot do so after that time. The next assignment of error, that the trial jury was not selected in accordance with the law, is speedily disposed of. The court holds that the claim that the accused were indicted jointly and tried separately, not removing the case to another county, and that the accused did not have counsel, are none of them sufficient grounds to secure a new trial. The error which saved Marable and his alleged female confederates from their impending doom, was that which shows the record of the trial court fails to show that the jury were adjourned from one day to another; it ought also to show that upon such adjournment that they were committed to the custody of the proper officer, with instructions not to speak to them himself nor to allow any one else to speak to them touching the trial of the case in which they are engaged. As the record in this case fails to show this, a new trial is granted. The same order is also entered in the cases of Mary Abernathy and Solomon Marable.

Jim Nichols Hung for Murder.

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., Dec. 13—Jim Nichols, colored, was hanged today for the murder of Henry Carr during a game of craps at Eagle, W. Va., August 31. He confessed to the murder. He was captured at Charleston and came near being lynched when taken to the Montgomery county jail.

Perverting the "Monroe Doctrine."

There has been lately a great deal of senseless talk and foolish perversions of the so-called "Monroe Doctrine."

On Tuesday week, Senator Cullom of Illinois made an elaborate speech on the declaration of President Monroe which has since been denominated the "Monroe Doctrine." In referring to it, the Baltimore *Sun* pertinently asks the question—"Do we want a "National Yell?" after the manner of College Yells, and says "the inquiry is suggested by the very serious and elaborately argued demand of Senator Cullom, of Illinois, for a re-definition, re-affirmation and formal promulgation by Congress, of course, in an improved and revised form, brought "down to date," so to speak, of the famous Monroe declaration or "doctrine" of 1823. This demand, expressed in the form of a joint resolution, Mr. Cullom supported in a carefully prepared speech delivered, pursuant to notice, in the Senate, on Tuesday week, and adds that "Mr. Cullom is too well informed not to know that the "Monroe doctrine," so-called, has never been officially or formally adopted or acted upon by the government of the United States in any way. It remains to-day what it was in the beginning—an Executive declaration of opinion and nothing more. At the very session of Congress to which Mr. Monroe's message was addressed Mr. Clay unsuccessfully endeavored to secure from the House of Representatives an affirmation or indorsement by that body of the President's views. Three years later Mr. John Quincy Adams, who was Mr. Monroe's Secretary of State, was President, and Mr. Clay was his Secretary of State. When Mr. Adams recommended that this government should unite with the States of South America in a joint declaration of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, the House of Representatives, upon motion of Mr. Buchanan, himself later President of the United States, resolved that it was the opinion of the House that this government should *not* become a party to any such joint declaration, either against European interference with the independence and government of any of the South American republics or even against European colonization upon the continent of America, "*but that the people of the United States should be left free to act, in any crisis,* in such manner as their feelings of friendship toward those republics *and as their own honor and policy may at the time dictate.*"

And this is the true American doctrine, as applicable in 1895 as it was then. The Monroe "doctrine" was well enough in its day. The declarations of President Monroe in 1823 served their purpose, and reflected credit and honor upon their author. They were never intended to bind this country, hard and fast, to any fixed line of action in any case. It was not in the power of the President so to bind the country, and he did not dream of doing it. It was not in the power of Congress to do so, and Congress expressly refused to commit itself even to the moderate and popular policy outlined by President Monroe. It reserved, as must necessarily be the case, freedom of action at all times to the government to do what is best at the time for the interests, the rights and the honor of the United States. Hence, Mr. Cullom's proposed re-affirmation of President Monroe's declarations in 1823 can only be regarded in the light of a useless piece of "buncombe," a mere ebullition of meaningless "jingoism" which cannot possibly reflect credit upon this country at home or abroad. It is, as we have suggested, nothing more than an attempt to get up a "national yell," which has more in it of the elements of the ridiculous than the serious. The United States is altogether too great and strong, and too much respected among the nations of the earth, to require any such cheap advertising or self-puffery."

Perrin's Comet.

Perrin's Comet which has been visible through telescopes for some time, is now visible to the naked eye though unfavorably situated for abservation in the Northern hemisphere. On Monday last it crossed the sun about 7 degrees to the South. On Tuesday it attained its greatest brightness as seen from the earth, being at that time 80 times as bright as at its discovery.

To-day—Wednesday—it is at its pearest approach to the sun, its distance to-day being 18,000,000 miles. At this time it is an evening object South of West—a week ago it was a morning object. About December 27 it will be farthest east from the sun, at a distance of about thirteen degrees, when it will again approach the sun, passing eight degrees to the north, on Jan. 11, when it again will become a morning object. Its tail is composed of one long streamer and several short ones. The principal streamer is much curved and bent, and shows somewhat similar to the phenomena which has been photographed of several of the brighter comets in recent years.

THE PARITY OF GOLD AND SILVER.—As the Norfolk *Landmark* says, "there is no law which says that the greenbacks shall be redeemed in gold but when the free-silver advocates call attention to this undisputed fact and attempt to use it as an argument for the measures they favor, they simply betray their misapprehension of financial sequence. What the law does say is that the Government shall maintain the parity of the gold and silver dollars, and in order to do this it must be prepared to discharge its obligations accordingly. At a time of financial agitation such as the present, the failure of the Government to redeem its notes in gold would destroy confidence and derange the entire monetary system. A widespread panic and bankruptcy would be the inevitable result. The President puts the situation very clearly in his message.

Miss Helen Culver, of Chicago, has given $1,000,000 to the University of Chicago, to be used for the development of biological work.

Miss Phœbe Lincoln, cousin of the President, died at her home in La Harpe, Ill., Sunday, aged sixty-seven years.

The Krell Piano Works, in Cincinnati, were damaged $75,000 by fire Sunday.

Some Good Sense.

General Francis A. Walker was an eminent Republican soldier in the war, and at one time had the luck of being captured by the Confederates and confined for sometime in Libby prison. He is now president of the Massachusett Institute of Technology, and in a recent address to the students of his sophomore class on the effect of the civil war upon American life, is reported by the Hartford Times as expressing the "opinion that the immediate granting of suffrage to the freed men after the war was ill-advised, as he believed there should have been both a property and an educational qualification exacted. He said one of the most unjust measures of reconstruction was to force the white people of the South to educate their former slaves. Many of the Southerners had been reduced by their four years' struggle from affluence to poverty, and to place upon these men such a tremendous burden was a great wrong. It was clearly the duty of the federal government. Another remarkable statement made by General Walker was that there were no men more unjustly maligned than the 'poor whites, of the South. He had seen much of them during the war, and challenged anyone who could observe the fortitude with which they endured severest privations, their cheerfulness on long, forced marches, and their sublime courage in battle to say they were not men of surprising strength of character. Since the war these same people have become the mainstay of the South. He pointed out that since the close of the war the Southerners have undergone a most marked and welcome change of feeling, and as they were then the bitterest foes of the union, so they are now the most ardent and enthusiastic supporters. To the South we must look rather than to the North for our great patriots."

These views coming from a Republican soldier and a regular New Englander will no doubt grate harshly upon the ears of many of his people. But really what General Walker says is the naked truth, as candid people must admit. Had negro suffrage been based upon an educational or property qualification when he was first made free, it would have been a great blessing to the negro and to the people of the whole country without regard to sectional or party domination.—*Lynchburg News.*

Proposed Amendments o the Walton Election Law.

On Thursday in the Senate Mr. Hay of Madison introduced two bills to amend the Walton election law.

These are companion measures and provide for radical amendments to the present Walton law. The provisions of the first bill contain the essential features of the Maryland ballot system. It provides that the candidates shall be in parallel columns and the political party to which they belong indicated. A party device or design is to be placed at the head of each column, the plan of which is to be furnished by the chairman of the State committee of each political organization. As the plan of the scheme prevents the necessity for aid to illiterates in the preparation of their ballots, the special constable provision of the Walton law is repealed. A provision is made for the preparation by one of the election judges of ballots for the blind or electors who are otherwise physically unable to do so for themselves. Mr. Hay's bill also requires that all of the official tickets in a county shall be uniform in every particular and that a copy of one shall on the day of election be posted in a conspicuous place at every polling precinct in the State. The second bill simply repeals the section of the Walton law providing for a special constable.

On Friday, Mr. Henry T. Wickham, of Hanover, introduced in the Senate—and Dr. Winston, of the same county, introduced in the House—a bill making sweeping changes in the Walton election law. The most significant feature, however, is that section which is intended to displace the special constable. This section reads: "Any voter may call to his aid any qualified elector in the same district, who may retire to one of the booths with him and there mark his ballot for him, but no such person shall mark the ballots of more than one such voter at any one election, and the judges of election shall keep upon the poll-books a memorandum in writing after the names of each and every one of such persons so assisted, specifying the name of the elector so assisting."

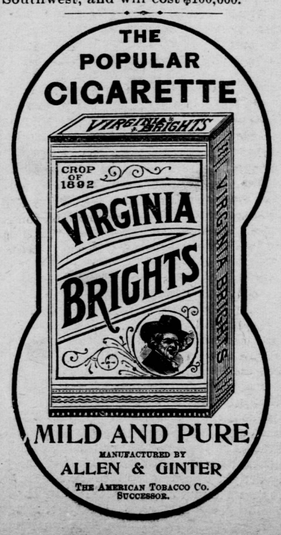
Another distinctive feature is that it is made the duty of the judge of the county when the electoral board meets to stamp the ballots with the seal; to cause to be delivered to the clerk of the county a sample ballot, which shall be placed upon file for examination by the public, it being made the duty of the clerk to attend to this. The law also provides that there shall not be less than one booth for every 100 voters registered at the voting place. It provides careful and full directions for marking the ballots. In presidential elections the political party to which each set of electors belongs is to be indicated.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Conductor Matt Lynn, who runs on the Lexington branch, in attempting to climb to the top of a box car while his train was standing on the siding at Buena Vista, missed the handholt near the top of the car and was precipitated backward to the ground. In falling Mr. Lynn had his left leg broken between the knee and ankle, a very painful injury. The accident occurred on Thursday, December 5, 1895. The injured man was brought to his home in Clifton Forge on the passenger train the same evening he was hurt. His injuries were attended by Dr. W. H. F. Miller. The patient displayed considerable nerve while being brought home on the train and is now doing as well as could be expected.—*Clifton Forge Review.*

Ex Congressman W. A. McKeighan of Nebraska, died at his home in Hustings, Neb., Sunday.

The body of ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, who died at his home at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday, was buried Saturday with simple but impressive ceremonies.

The marriage of Adolphus Busch's daughter, in St. Louis, Mo., will be the most elaborate wedding seen in the Southwest, and will cost $100,000.



The career of the man Schlatter, who claims to be the Christ and who is credited with many alleged cures of hopeless cases of disease, simply goes to show how much superstition is still inherent in the minds of the people at large. Handkerchiefs which the man has "blessed" are sent over the country, and are said to work marvels.

Schlatter accepts no money for his services, and disappears at intervals in order to commune, as he says, with the Lord. From all accounts, he is perfectly sincere in his belief that he is inspired from above. That is not incompatible with insanity.

There are a great many people who are prepared to work themselves into such a fervor that they announce themselves healed by miraculous methods, when there is any possibility of alleging such means. Schlatter worship, we have no doubt, is created to a considerable extent by this tendency.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

KILLED BY THE TRAIN.—Last evening a colored man named Anderson Edwards was struck by Northbound passenger train No. 26 about half a mile south of the switch at Hickory Hill. The man was drunk and met the train, allowing it to get too near him before attempting his escape. He was mangled almost beyond recognition, and was only recognized by a stiff thumb that some one remembered his having. He was a shoemaker and had lived for a number of years at Proffits. His body was brought to this city last night in a box car.—*Charlottesville Chronicle* of Thursday.

THE SOUTH'S BATTLE ABBEY.—Gen. John B. Gordon, commanding the United Confederate Veterans' Association, has issued an order suggesting the steps that should be taken in order to raise the funds needed for the erection of the proposed Battle Abbey of the South as a memorial to the Confederate civic and military heroes of the late civil war, and for which Mr. C. B. Rouss, of New York, has subscribed $100,000, leaving $100,000 more to be raised. General Gordon proposes that the veterans themselves shall undertake to raise $50,000, and the other $50,000 should be secured by the Southern ladies. To this end the commanding General has appointed the first day of May to be devoted to festivals under the direction of the ladies for the purpose of securing funds for this object. It is understood that there will be a lively contest between Richmond, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans and, perhaps, other Southern cities for the location of the proposed abbey, and it is probable the city offering a site and the largest cash subscription will be selected.

A crowd of people, exasperated by frequent grave robberies, assembled in the streets of Topeka, Kan., last Wednesday night, with the avowed purpose of burning the Kansas Medical College, in which several of the missing bodies were found. The institution was placed under strong guard and the milltary were assembled at the armory.

Harry Hayward was hanged at Minneapolis, Minn., shortly after 2 o'clock Wednesday morning for the murder of Miss Catherine Ging. He made an astonishing display of levity on the scaffold.

Theodore Durrant's death warrant was signed at San Francisco Wednesday, fixing February 21, 1896, as the day of his execution for the murder of Miss Blanche Lamont.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana at a meeting in Indianapolis last Wednesday unanimously adopted a resolution recommending Gov. Matthews of that State as a candidate for the Presidency.

On Wednesday last, the House of Delegates unseated Wood, populist, from Pittsylvania county, and seated White, democrat.

On the same day a bill was introduced in the House for the protection of creditors and to prevent insolvents from making unjust distribution or conveyance of their property.

In Woodstock, James Hines, a plasterer, fell from a stable loft and was killed. The divorce case of Mrs. Mary E. B. Allen against Tiphen W. Allen, in the Circuit Court of Shenandoah county, has been compromised.

The national executive committee of the prohibition party met Wednesday in Chicago and decided to hold the national convention May 27, 1896, in Pittsburg, Pa.

American missionaries in Turkey declare that if the European powers had not attempted to enforce reforms for Armenia, after the Sassoun massacre the country would have been infinitely better off.

The President returned to Washington Sunday from his hunting trip in the waters of North Carolina.

It is understood that the populist Senators have made a dicker with the republicans by which, in consideration of committee appointments, the republicans will be enabled to organize the Senate.

Vice President Stevenson's daughter and niece will be introduced to Washington society at a reception at the Normandie next Friday evening.

Five men were instantly killed at Big Stone Gap, Va., by the falling of a large rock while they were at lunch.

Mr. James B. Pace, president of the Planter's National Bank at Richmond, has made an assignment. His liabilities are estimated at $1,000,000, with assets estimated at $1,500,000 if properly managed

Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, says he is not a candidate for office, and has determined to go out of politics.

Sixty-six indictments have been returned at memphis, Tenn., against A. K. Ward, charging embezzlement of sums amounting to $160,000.

John Webb, Neal Dabney, John Bates and Harry Steel were killed Saturday by the premature explosion of a blast near Big Creek Gap, Ky.

Roy Zane, of West Virginia, was asphyxiated by gas and his body burned in a furnace at Bessemer, Ala.

$100 Reward $100.

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

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.

The Kurds and Others—Plunder of Armenian Houses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12, 1895.—There was a panic to day among the inhabitants of Galata and Pera, suburbs of this city, on the north side of the Golden Horn, the inhabitants of which are mostly European Christians

Many of the shops were closed, owing to a false report that disorders had broken out in Constantinople. The report had its origin in a street brawl between two Armenians. When the truth became known confidence was restored, and the shops re-opened.

The British torpedo boat Dryad, mounting six guns, including four 6-pound rapid fire guns, and the Italian despatch boat Archimede, also mounting six guns, passed through the Dardanelles together to day.

The Dryad takes the place of the Cockatrice, the British guardship, which sailed yesterday to join the fleet at Salonica.

KURDS FLOCKING TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Kurds and others, who are arriving at Constantinople to dispose of the plunder obtained during the massacres and pillages in different parts of Anatolia, are attracted to the capital by the hope that they will reap a further and richer harvest in the event of the Sultan permitting a rising in Constantinople. Their talk of success, coupled with the display of their plunder, has inflamed the lowest class of Moslems, who are aching with the desire to attack the bazaars, and who are ready to seize the slightest provocation for an attack upon them.

Mail reports from Anatolia bring reports of daily massacres and pillaging in small distant places. The destitute rural Armenians are flocking into the towns, where there are no means of feeding them.

MANY HOUSES PLUNDERED.

In the Passin district, 785 Armenian houses were entirely plundered. The inhabitants, exceeding six thousand in number, have entered Erzeroum seeking succor. Trebizond is filled with fugitives from Baiburt and other outlaying districts. One European at Trebizond is daily giving food to 4,000 persons.

No news has been received from the Zeitoun district. There are swarms of Bashi Bazouks on every path, and the roads are guarded by troops. Only 150 houses out of 2,000 remain at Arabkir, where 2,000 persons were killed or wounded.

Those of the population who are still alive only subsist by digging among their ruined homes for grain and remnants of provisions. One thousand shops were looted in Sivas and 770 in Erzeroum.

Judge Thomas L. Nugent, the populist leader in Texas, died at his home, in Fort Worth, Saturday.

In Loudoun county Joseph Holder, a veterinary surgeon, killed his thirteen year-old step-daughter by shooting her with a revolver and then took his own life with the same weapon.

Many of the Columbia College freshmen were kidnapped by the sophomores on the occasion of their first annual supper, and were imprisoned and fed upon bread and water.

Martinez Campos, commander-in chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, has resigned and will be succeeded by General Weyler.

The republican national committee selected St. Louis as the place and June 16, 1896, as the time for holding the republican convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The democratic Senate steering committee consists of Senators Gorman, Cockrell, Harris, Blackburn, Jones of Arkansas, Brice, Walthall, Murphy and White.

John and Mary Feagan, an aged couple, were murdered in their house, in Giles county, twenty-five miles from Bluefield, W. Va. The house had been ransacked. Two tramps, supposed to be Hungarians, are suspected of the crime.

William O'Connell Bradley, republican, was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort, Tuesday, Dec. 10th. There was an imposing display and the Governor received a splendid ovation.

Edward Simpson, of Orange county, fell under a heavy wagon and had a leg badly crushed.

In an affray at Franklin, on the Seaboard road, H. B. Edney, white, killed Charles Watkins, colored.

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.—Harry Tucker has again introduced his amendment to the constitution, providing that senators shall be elected by the people of the several states. This bill Mr. Tucker had passed in the House on two former occasions, but it has never been considered in the Senate. Mr. Tucker believes, however, that the feeling in the Senate now is favorable to the bill. Most of the western Republicans are favorable to it and a number of Democrats. Several senators, with whom he has talked recently, have declared their intention of having the bill called up in the Senate, if it again passes the House. A two thirds' vote in both houses is required to pass it.

Mr. Flannagan has introduced a bill in the State Senate to prevent lynching. The bill is modelled after the recommendations on this subject made in the Governor's message. It provides that whenever a lynching occurs in any county, city, or town, it shall be the duty of the supervisors, or the Council of the city or town, as the case may be, to lay a levy of $200 for each 1,000 inhabitants, which is to be collected as other county taxes are collected, and the proceeds to be paid into the public treasury by the Treasurer of the county, if these taxes are paid therein. The bill defines lynching to be a riotous punishment of a person charged with a crime.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF STAUNTON, VA.

The bonds of the City of Staunton, Va., described below, being subject to call, notice is hereby given that they will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Staunton, Va., or at the office of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md., on January 1, 1896, at which time interest on same will cease:

Six 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. $1,000 each, series "E," numbered 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, dated January 1st, 1876, and payable July 1st, 1905, or after the expiration of 20 years from date	$6,000.00
Six 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds, $500 each, series "E," numbered from 60 to 65 inclusive, dated January 1, 1876, and payable July 1st, 1905, or after the expiration of 20 years from date	3,000.00
Twenty-two 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, Bonds, $500 each, series "H," numbered from 126 to 147 inclusive, dated January 1st, 1881, and payable January 1st, 1908, or after the expiration of 15 years from date	11,000.00
Twenty-eight 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, $500 each, series "S F," numbered 148 to 175 inclusive, dated January 1, 1881, and payable July 1st, 1910, or after the expiration of 15 years from date	14,000.00
One 6 per cent. Manuscript Bond, $3,600, dated January 1st, 1890, and payable on demand	3,600.00
	$37,600.00

ARISTA HOGE,
Treasurer of the City of Staunton, Va.
dec 18-2ts

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

under our Railway System and you will always be sure of a pension.

Railway and Commercial Telegraphy

thoroughly taught. Write for circular. Address

Chautauqua Railway Telegraphy Co., Jamestown, N. Y.
dec 18-4ts

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws wh ch govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

dec 18-4ts

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES ON THE B. & O.

In pursuance of its usual policy, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., will sell Excusion tickets between all stations on its lines East of the Ohio River for all trains December 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31 and January 1st, valid for return journey until January 7th, inclusive, at reduced rates.

dec 18 2ts

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

dec 18-4ts

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

dec 18-4ts

Scribner's for Christmas

Frank R. Stockton has a Christmas love story, which bears a characteristic title,—"The Staying Power of Sir Roban." Its illustrations are quaint and exactly suitable.

A thrilling Detective story by C. E. Carryll, entitled "The River Syndicate," perhaps equalling Sherlock Holmes' best work. Illustrated.

Joel Chandler Harris' characteristic tale of a faithful slave—"The Colonel's Nigger-Dog."

Other Christmas stories are "A White Blot," by Henry Van Dyke, a poetic and imaginative tale of a picture (illustrated); "Heroism of Landers," by A. S. Pier (illustrated); and "Hopper's Old Man," by R. C. V. Meyers.

SENTIMENTAL TOMMY

By J. M. Barrie.

Those who have read (and who has not?) "The Little Minister" and "A Window in Thrums" can anticipate what Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" will be.

It is to be the chief serial in SCRIBNER'S for 1896, beginning in the January number.

Two Years for $4.50

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE costs $3.00 a year, but new subscribers can have all the numbers for 1895 and a year's subscription for 1896 for $4.50.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE is going to be better next year than ever. It is going to have new features. Its publishers are not satisfied with past successes. It purposes to more thoroughly deserve the confidence of the reading public.

The History Serial—"Last Quarter Century in the United States"—will be continued. Just now it is approaching a period of absorbing interest to the present generation—the first administration of President Cleveland.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE ought to get careful consideration as a Christmas gift. The $4.50 offer ought to get double consideration.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Subscription Price . . . . . REDUCED from $8.00 to $6.00 a year.

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TO EVERY READER OF INTELLIGENCE AND LITERARY TASTE.

It has received the commendations of the highest literary authorities, the most distinguished statesmen, the brightest men and women of the country.

"Exhaustive Reviews of recent publications, the latest results of Scientific Research, Biographical Sketches of eminent characters, Travel, Exploration, Literary Criticism, and every phase of Culture and Progress in Europe, Fiction and Choice Poetry—all these make up The Living Age."—*Eve'g Bulletin, Phila.*

"One may find here all that it is worth his while to know of foreign literature in all its departments."—*Advance, Chicago.*

"It is of more value in a bright home to have Littell's Living Age in weekly visits than to have any two of the brightest and best magazines published in the country.—*Boston Herald.*

Heretofore the price has been EIGHT DOLLARS a year. With the first issue o 1896, the price will be - - - SIX DOLLARS a year.

"A vast amount of good reading at a merely nominal price."—*Boston Advertiser.*

To New Subscribers for the year 1896, remitting before January 1st, the numbers of 1895 issued after the receipt of their subscription will be sent gratis.

Club Rates. For $9.00 THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American $4.00 monthlies; or for $8.00 THE LIVING AGE and any one of the $3.00 monthlies will be sent for a year, postpaid. Rates for clubbing THE LIVING AGE with other periodicals will be sent on application. Single copies 15c. each. For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers.

Address, LITTELL & CO., P. O. Box 5206, Boston

We have just opened an entire NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

Also full line of

Ladies' Misses' and Children's

JACKETS and CAPES.

Inspect our stock before buying elsewhere.

WITZ, BURKE & CO.

oct 16-tf

THE PALAIS ROYAL.

The Largest and Most Fashionable Millinery House in Staunton.

We offer this season the very latest Parisian styles in Hats and Bonnets. They are things of beauty at very MODERATE PRICES, is the general verdict of our customers. Our New York milliner is fast gaining in popularity in her fine artistic display of taste, and can suit the most fastidious.

We also received a large line of the celebrated R. & G. Corsets. Sunniet Corsets, H. & S. Corsets. A full line of ladies' and misses' underwear, hosiery, fancy goods and

KID GLOVES

of the best makes in the country. Black Dress Goods a specialty. We carry a line of the celebrated

"Gold Medal"

Black Dress Goods, and can say without fear of contradiction that it is the best quality of goods in the State of Virginia.

It will be pleasing to your eye and money in your pocket to call on us before buying your Fall hats, or anything else in our line.

THE PALAIS ROYAL.

ct 2-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO CITY TAX-PAYERS.—The second half of your city taxes for 1895 is due and payable on or before the 1st day of January, 1896. All tickets not paid by that time will be turned over to the Collector with five per cent. added for collection.

ARISTA HOGE, Treasurer.
Staunton, Va., Dec. 6, 1895. dec 12-2ts

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

The B. & O. Railroad Company will inaugurate a series of monthly excursions to the National Capital, from Pittsburg, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Lexington, Hagerstown and intermediate points along its lines as far East as Washington Junction, affording an excellent opportunity for a mid-winter jaunt to the National Capital. The first excursion of the series is announced for Thursday, December 26th. The rates are remarkably low and the time limit ample enough to allow visitors an opportunity to visit all the Public Buildings and Institutions in Washington and make side trips to points of interest in near vicinity.

We give below a list of stations showing the time of trains and rates of fare.

LEAVE.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	RATE
Capon Road	....	10 57	7 11	$3 30