Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

Thomas B. Reed has been knocked out of the presidential race. It was a Manley blow that felled him.

McKinley, Protection and Prosperity to Wall Street, is what republicanism really means, if not fully expressed.

Since Col. Lamb and Gen. Walker can sleep and eat with negroes the color line must be like many other lines—imaginary.

The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the negroes at the St. Louis convention have not where to lay their heads.

There may have been sadder men in the world, but there never has been a madder one than Thomas Brackett Reed, when his manager Joe Manley gave up the fight.

The people have many things to be thankful for, not the least of which is the adjournment, *sine die*, of Congress. The people are relieved of apprehensions of war and other evils and breathe more freely.

"Politics makes strange bedfellows," Gen. Walker remarked the other night when he and A. W. Harris, the colored delegate to the St. Louis convention, were going to bed in the same car, after having eaten supper together.

Republican success is said to be assured, if not by being able to carry sufficient states, then for the Wall street to put up the "stuff" and buy what may be needed. This is a glorious opportunity for Kansas and other business western Commonwealths, whose citizens know how to drive a bargain, and give a mortgage.

There would have been no trouble about negroes being accommodated in St. Louis if other delegations had done as Col. Lamb and Gen. Walker and the remainder of the Virginia delegation did. These gentlemen chartered a car and took their negro associates in to sleep and eat with them. There is nothing like old Virginia hospitality.

"McKinley Protection and Prosperity" might catch under ordinary circumstances, but our present circumstances are not ordinary. The country is not going to take hold of any back number play. There must be something newer and brighter than the dull old song of protection. It must be as bright as a new silver dollar.

Which do the millionaires of Wall Street think most of, the people or themselves? Which should the people think most of, themselves or Wall Street millionaires?

Which ought the people to work for and protect, themselves or Wall Street?

If Wall Street is likely to first look after Wall Street, why should not the people first look after the people? Wall Street will vote the Republican ticket. What should the people do? Vote some other ticket of course.

The St. Louis Convention.

As we go to press the Republicans are massed at St. Louis fighting a very important battle from a party, if not a national standpoint. Their Convention assembled yesterday but long before the opening day the managers had gathered and much of the dry routine had been arranged so as to be put out of the way, for the more important measures.

Mr. McKinley will certainly be the nominee, and little interest is felt as to the second place, save that it is supposed that whoever the nominee may be, he will be possessed of the sinews of war in the shape of a "barrel."

The platform is the only matter of interest now, and the money plank of it, is the only one about which inquiry is made. There is no doubt that the platform will declare for "sound money." But that word does not suit either faction, and is the "straddle" phrase which has heretofore deceived the people. In the coming election no doubtful terms can win, and that the terms may not be doubtful, the words GOLD and SILVER must designate party affiliation to the money, or the people will distrust party motives. There can be no misunderstanding of these terms. But "sound money," "Bimetalism," and similar phrases are deceptive and no party can afford to use them. McKinley is very anxious to be president, hence he is for votes, and that he may get votes he wants a platform broad enough to admit the nation, a platform that can be construed to suit every individual who expresses doubt. This he may get, but we hardly think so.

The platform will, however, be full of protection, in the hope thereby of appeasing the gold bugs, the laboring men and the mechanic. As for the farmer the Republican party always treated him as if he were a dog, and robbed him as the Russian does the Jew.

In the approaching campaign "Free Trade" and "Free Silver" will be placed in contemptuous apposition whilst "Protection and Prosperity" will be set in the sky, as the rainbow after the Flood.

Protection and Prosperity sounds pretty no doubt to willing ears, but no contemptuous allusions to silver will drive it out of this campaign, even though linked with the name of the arch fiend. It has certainly come to stay through this campaign and no matter how beautiful may be the language of the Republican platform, there is a great battle to be fought which, if the Republicans win, they will win more with money than on merit.

Though Captain Fowle's nomination has been rejected and Congress has adjourned, no applications for his place as collector of internal revenue for the upper district of Virginia are as yet on file at the Treasury Department. If any have been made, they are at the White House, where they will remain. Neither of the Virginia Senators has presented the name of any applicant.

Of the three new battle ships provided for by Congress, none of which is to cost more than $3,700,000, two are to be built on the Atlantic, and one on the Pacific coast, and all by contract.

Nomination by Primary Election in Greenbrier county, W. Va.

Greenbrier is entitled to two members in the House of Delegates. The primary election on the 6th inst., resulted as follows:—

For House of Delegates.—F. F. Harlow 1,350; Dr. Wm. H. McClung 1,464; A. McV. Miller 866. Jas. F. Clark 682.

For Prosecuting Attorney—John A. Preston 1,242; Henry Gilmer 1,118.

For Sheriff—Chas. S. Peyton 1.063; S. Hill Nickell 1,296.

For County Court Commissioner—J. D. Arbuckle 1,116; J. E. Brown 785.

Jonathan Mays for Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Chas. B. Buster for County Court Clerk were nominated for re-election without opposition.

E. B. Miller was nominated for Assessor of lower district by 223 majority over all, and John Legg was nominated for Assessor of the upper district.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS FOR GOLD.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order shortly after noon Wednesday last in Ford's Opera House by Hattersly W. Talbott, chairman State Central Committee. Hon. Arthur P. Gorman was made temporary chairman.

After the recess the Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization reported no contests, and recommended the election of Senator Gorman as permanent chairman. The report was unanimously adopted.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of the tariff platform as enunsiated in the Chicago platform of 1892, and endorsed President Cleveland. In relation to the financial question, the report favored the gold standard and opposed the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

John K. Cowen's name was presented as a delegate amid cheers and hisses, the demonstration continuing for some minutes.

Mr. Triplett realized that a fight would be made against Mr. Cowen and he therefore took him out of the race. With but eight names before the convention, ex-Governor Carroll, of Howard, moved they be made by acclamation. Agreed to.

MR. CRISP TO BE SENATOR.—The result of the primary election in Georgia Saturday week seems to have settled the United States senatorship question. The sweeping victory achieved by ex-Speaker Crisp in the counties that voted is accepted as indicating a walkover for the ex-Speaker. Indeed, Hon. F. G. du Bignon, his only opponent, has announced his purpose to withdraw.

THROWN BY A MULE.—The Bridgewater *Herald* says that, on last Thursday, Graham, a little son of Robert S. Hamilton on the Turk farm on Mossy Creek, was thrown from a mule and severely bruised and sustained a severe gash in the cheek. Dr. Brown was summoned and dressed the wounds. Several stitches were required to close up the cut in the check."

CYCLONES AND FLOODS.—The pretty little town of Wyeth City, in Marshall county, Ala., on the Tennessee river, and thirty miles west of Gadsden, with a population of 500 people, was completely wrecked at eleven o'clock Tuesday morning of last week by a cyclone. Eighteen dwelling houses were destroyed, five being swept completely away and not a stick of the timber left. The cyclone lasted five minutes and then passed in a northeasterly direction. Trees were broken down like weeds. Fifteen people were wounded, six of them fatally. Several persons are missing and it is probable that they will be found dead. Two people were killed by lightning.

Lake City, a mountain village in California, was nearly destroyed on Friday by a waterspout. No lives were lost, as far as known, but the property loss is said to be heavy.

DEATH OF MRS. JAMES JOHNSTON.—Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston died at her home near Lexington late Thursday afternoon after an illness of some weeks. The immediate cause of her death was paralysis. Mrs. Johnston was the widow of James Johnston, a highly respected citizen of this county who died six years ago. She was born in Augusta county sixty-two years ago and was a daughter of Thomas Armentrout. She leaves a family of two daughters and four sons, the youngest of whom is about grown. They are Misses Susie E., Annie L. Johnston, and Messrs. Thomas E., W. Zack, John A. and J. McD. Johnston. The deceased was a member of the Lexington Presbyterian church, a woman of an earnest Christian character, great kindliness and hospitality. Her funeral services took place from the Lexington Presbyterian church Saturday morning and she was buried in Lexington cemetery.—*Lexington Gazette.*

A Free Union correspondent, writing to the Orange Observer, says: "Mrs. Pattie Cosby, the mother of Mr. Thomas Thompson, who was murdered and burned up in the store of Wm. White, Jan. 6, 1896, is improving, and it is hoped will finally recover from the awful shock."

OFFERED TO SENATOR DANIEL.—It has developed that at the meeting of the board of trustees of Washington and Lee University, held a month ago, a committee of the board was appointed to wait upon Senator John W. Daniel and tender him the professorship of the new chair of commercial law which it was proposed to establish at Washington and Lee University. Senator Daniel took the offer under advisement for several weeks and then declined to accept it.—*Rockbridge News.*

While F. L. Spinner, one of the ice-dealers of Clifton Forge, was driving along the railroad to Smith's Creek last Wednesday his horses became frightened at a train of cars, and jumped over the bank into the river. Both horses were drowned and Mr. Spinner and Robert Wheeler, son of Rev. V. W. Wheeler, narrowly escaped drowning. The former was injured about the hips, but the latter was unhurt. Mr. Spinner was helped out of the river by a bystander and young Wheeler swam out.

Annie Dyer, the Reading baby farmer, who presumably had murdered scores of infants entrusted to her care, was hanged in Newgate prison, London, at 9 o'clock last Wednesday morning. The weather was rainy, but the crowd in the vicinity of the prison was as large as the available space would accommodate. When the black flag was hoisted indicating that the Reading ogress had paid the penalty of her crimes, the crowd cheered loud and long.

Since she was sentenced to death Mrs. Dyer twice attempted to commit suicide in Newgate prison.

The county in Ohio in which Gov. McKinley resides is reported to be overwhelmingly for the free-coinage of silver.

N. P. Ford, of Roanoke, Va., and R. W. Ford of Leaksville, N. C., have purchased and will put in operation the Clifton Forge Woolen Mills.

FOUND GUILTY.—In Richmond last Friday the jury found William Meadors guilty of murder in the second degree and fixed his term in the penitentiary at ten years, for the murder of Maggie F. Driver.

Senator Martin is in the awkward predicament of the man who attempted to ride two horses going in opposite directions—he has fallen between, with no prospect of effectively "catching on" with either. In a word, he doesn't know where he is at.—*Index-Appeal.*

It is said that Senator John W. Daniel, after taking under advisement for several weeks the offer made to him by the trustees of Washington and Lee University of the new chair of Commercial law, has declined to accept it.

The Chesapeake and Western Railroad.

It is rumored that the C. and W. railroad will be pushed through to the coal fields of North River Gap in a few days. It is now completed to Bridgewater. The company asks $9,000 toward building it, which is being raised by subscription.

A MODEL HOME WOMAN.—The Highland *Recorder* says:—

"There is a lady in our county who is up in 80 years of age and who has never been farther away from home than eight miles. Her name is Miss Bettie Blagg, and she lives at Doe Hill. Her eight-mile trip was to McDowell. She is unusually bright and active for her age."

Boy Killed by Bulldogs.

Last Friday evening, Johnnie Martin, 11 years of age, son of J. Martin, Tax-collector, near Carter's Bridge, in Albemarle county, was sent to the pasture, on the adjoining farm, belonging to Tucker Coles, for the cows, and was in the act of driving them home when he was attacked by several vicious bull dogs belonging to Mr. Coles and killed. As he did not return search was made for him and his body was not found till 2 o'clock Saturday morning. The poor little boy's scalp was torn away, and his neck showed too plainly the impress of the fangs of the dogs. He was also badly bitten and lacerated in other parts of the body, and his clothing torn off.

Storm at Natural Bridge.

Last Monday evening one of the severest rain storms visited the section of Natural Bridge that has been known for many years. The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and vivid lightning. The crops were almost ruined. For miles not a meadow was left that was not submerged. Cornfields were torn to pieces, and fences and bridges swept away.

Mr. J. S. Lotts had a very valuable horse killed by lightning, and some narrow escapes were made from drowning, but so far as heard no human lives were lost.

Just after the storm, Capt. W. A. McClelland had a severe fall, which caused a hemorrhage. Dr. A. N. Johnston was summoned and rendered all the relief possible. Captain McClelland is still in a critical condition.—Buchanan Banner, June 12th.

THE UPSHOT OF THE CONVENTION.—The adoption by the Staunton convention of a free silver 16-to-1 platform was so universally expected that the fact excites but little comment. But there were two other very notable events there, one of which was of no sort of consequence, while the other will have lasting and far-reaching effects. The event of no consequence was Senator Martin's declaration of conversion to the silver fallacy—a conversion which has no doubt been effected in larger degree by the majorities for silver in Virginia than by any new and profound investigation which the senator has given to the subject. But the matter is one of not the smallest moment, and few words will be wasted upon it.

The other event is, however, a very sad one. For the first time in the history of the Democratic party of this State it has adopted the policy of gag-law and has declared that men with opinions shall not declare those opinions. This is neither Democratic nor Virginian, It will, we fear, be bitterly resented by those who are denied their liberty.

It is a pity that the platform adopted wasted so much sophistry upon the impossible effort to convert fifty cents into a dollar. A few pithy declarations upon the way in which the people of the South are oppressed by the national-bank system, that confiscates their local credit and forbids their local banks to afford the people the financial accommodations so essential to them, might have produced good results. What was actually done will only be deplored by intelligent men elsewhere.—*Richmond Times.*

A judicial deliverance upon the subject of woman's rights that will meet with general approval has just been handed down by the appellate division of the supreme court of New York in the following language:—

"We do not feel disposed to enter into a discussion of the questions of difference between the parties. They are questions about which people of both sexes disagree. While in a legal sense the husband is the head of the family and has the right to rule the household and compel his wife as well as his children to obey him and submit to his dictation in the details of the management of the house and servants, still the practical view of the marital relation usually is that within her peculiar sphere, the home, the wife should have her own way and be allowed to manage and control the details of house keeping and servants. An intelligent woman should certainly not be subjected in the presence of servants and guests to humiliation and ill treatment by the husband, by the offensive assertion that he is master and she must in all things obey him."

The principle here judicially declared, says the *Index Appeal*, is generally recognized as the law of the house hold except in those rare instances where the traditional head of the family is governed by the instincts of the brute rather than those of the gentleman. But it is well to have the law established by an authoritative decision for the protection to women who may be so unfortunate as to be at the mercy of men of the baser sort. This is a practical emancipation of the gentler sex that is worth more to humanity than the right to vote or to wear bloomers.

The Partisanism of the large republican majority in the present U. S. House of Representatives is so great that is not only overrides all law, justice and equity, but even the reports of the republican elections committees of the House, and turns out democratic members of that body, and gives their seats to their republican contestants, though those reports say the former were fairly and legally elected, and that the latter were not.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Grain Trade and Crops.

The Cincinnati *Price-Current* of June 11th, says:—

"The status of the spring wheat crop is being more clearly shown, and notwithstanding the unfavorable influence of excessive moisture in large areas in the Northwest the crop as a whole is assuming an encouraging position.

The potato crop is securing a good start, and the outlook is generally satisfactory, indicating a large yield.

The hay crop, with some exceptions in the Ohio valley regions, is abundant.

The government crop report for June, just to hand, reflects a decline in average condition of the winter wheat crop compared with a month ago, from 82.7 to 77.9. We believe it is not too much to say that it is practically certain that the average next month will show a further decline. We are not accustomed to interpreting the crop situation in a less favorable light than the government officials, but this season has been one in which there has appeared to us to be unmistakable evidences of a less favorable basis for the winter wheat crop than has been recognized in the official and commercial calculations generally, and the correctness of the position we have maintained is being corroborated by the changes which are overtaking the reckonings in regard to this crop—changes which do not so much reflect adverse influences in this later period as the mistakes of earlier judgment, and the failure of the crop to develop favorably when the essential elements for such conditions were lacking, to a degree not fully recognized. We could not believe that with such an autumn start as the wheat crop had, with subsequent conditions as we understood them to be, culminating in a tendency to early or premature and uneven ripening of the grain, there could be other than disappointing results in yield quite in contrast with the surprises of a favorable nature which were disclosed last year.

The week has been somewhat remarkable for the wide and rapid changes in wheat prices in the speculative markets, closing ¼@¼c higher than a week ago, at Chicago. A great variety of influences have been brought to bear, and there are no indications to suggest that a continuation of such changeableness of trading sentiment or speculative power may not reasonably be expected.

If the government figures are to be accepted, the outlook favors a harvest of 475,000,000 bushels or more, which, with the manifest surplus going over to the new crop year, and the existing outlook for other portions of the world, would seem to imply an exportable surplus in this country for the coming year fully equal to any requirements from importing markets.

But we regard it as problematical if this season's crop will reach the proportions now suggested by the government figures—especially with reference to the winter portion of the crop, the average condition of which we believe to be more than fully represented by the government average."

Tenth District Convention.

A meeting of the Democratic State Committee for the Tenth Congressional District of Virginia was held at Staunton June 5th, 1896, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the holding of a convention to nominate a candidate to represent said district in the 55th Congress, and to fix the basis of representation in said convention. Present—Messrs. W. E. Allen, of Alleghany; A. W. Finch, of Botetourt; E. W. Hubard, of Buckingham; and Joseph Button, of Appomattox. The committee selected Amherst Court House as the place for holding said convention and fixed the time at 12 o'clock on Thursday, July 30th, 1896, and the basis of representation at one delegate for every fifty votes and every fraction over twenty-five cast for the Democratic candidate in each county and city, who received the highest number of votes in the election of 1895 for members of the General Assembly.

The vote of the various counties and cities in the convention is as follows:—

Alleghany	13
Amherst	23
Appomattox	15
Augusta	31
Bath	6
Botetourt	16
Buckingham	21
Buena Vista	3
Cumberland	12
Fluvanna	14
Highland	5
Nelson	20
Rockbridge	24
Staunton	11
Total	214

JOSEPH BUTTON,
Chairman of 10th Dis. Committee.

Legislation on Silver.

The following statements will correct many erroneous notions in the minds of many people:—

"In 1873 Congress, reforming the coinage laws, dropped the dollar from the list of silver coins, and provided that 'the silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $5 in any one payment.'

"On the 28th of February, 1878, Congress directed 'that there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

"On the 9th of June, 1890, Congress provided 'that the present silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than $1 shall hereafter be a legal tender in all sums not exceeding $10 in full payment of all dues, public and private.

"These citations from the laws make certain two things; silver dollars are an unlimited legal tender for all debts, unless the contract expressly calls for payment in gold; half-dollars, quarter dollars and 10 cents pieces are a legal tender for all debts in any amount not over $10, no matter what the contract calls for."

CONGRESSMAN TURNER RETIRES.—Representative S. S. Turner, of the seventh congressional district of Virginia, has addressed an open letter to his constituents declining to be a candidate for renomination. He feels certain, he says, that the district convention will adopt a platform "in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," a policy that "would be ruinous to the best interests of our people." "I could not," he continues, "defend it on the stump; for me to do so with my convictions would be hypocrisy, and a consequent loss of my self-respect."

As the women threaten to invade all the walks of men's life, except that of hard manual labor, it is no wonder that both the Presbyterians and Methodists have practically decided to keep them out of their pulpits, upon the good ground that St. Paul was right, and that no warrant can be found in the Bible for preaching by women.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A Greek vessel loaded with war material for the Cretan insurgents has been seized by the Turks.

WOMEN PREACHERS.—The Presbyterians after discussing the question long and learnedly, have come to the solemn conclusion that no warrant can be found in Scripture for "preaching by women." Not that there is any special injunction against it, but that one or two passages would have to be reinterpreted if it were allowed.

The Methodists have also been considering the subject very gravely, and have practically reached a like conclusion. In the judgment of both of these religious bodies the sphere of man's work is as wide as his opportunity and he may properly do anything and everything that needs to be done. The sphere of women, however, is limited by a kind of ecclesiastical barbed wire fence. That is to say, men can do as they please, but women only have a divine right to do what they are told to do.

In curious contrast with this state of affairs stands the Salvation Army. Without its women it wouldn't amount to very much. They make it effective not only by means of their mission labors, but also by their special pleas from the platform. Take the women away, or seal their lips, and the army would have to be disbanded before the first frost comes. They may not be a particularly scholarly body, and their interpretations of the Greek or Hebrew text would have to be taken with a grain of salt, but when it comes to hard work among the cripples of society, then, like Abou Ben Adhem, they "lead all the rest."

They would be very sorry to feel that the Scripture does not sanction their way of doing things, and perhaps, on the whole, it doesn't.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Currency a Side Issue.

As the *Index-Appeal* says, the currency question is an incidental and side issue, and not a fundamental tenet of democratic doctrine and faith, and in the nature of things must be temporary as a party question. We do not believe that it will survive the present campaign as an issue in American politics. This one thing is certain: the coming presidential contest will be a campaign of education and it is not going too far to say that there will be many changes on the currency question among voters on both sides who now imagine that they have irreversibly made up their minds on the subject. This is a good time to go slow about things relating to parties and politics. Don't make any rash declarations, and don't be sure that you have made up your mind until you have heard both sides—at least until you have heard from Chicago.

The failure of the woman delegates to obtain the recognition which they expected from the national convention of the prohibition party will not discourage them from making a determined assault upon the other national conventions. There will be little, however, to encourage them at Chicago; for the democrats, though not wanting in courtesy toward the gentler sex, are not disposed to go it strong for innovations upon the right of suffrage. But the prospects of the strong minded woman suffragists are more promising at St. Louis. Twenty years ago the national convention of the republican party went so far in that direction as to say that the demands of the women for suffrage were entitled to respectful consideration. This year the republicans may give the movement as much encouragement; but if is not likely that they will be more specific. It would seem, however, that the populists are the most promising people to work on. Woman's equality at the ballot box was a popular idea with the Farmers' Alliance, and the fad has descended to the populist party as a legitimate heir loom. If the women are making the war for equal suffrage in good faith, we commend them to the good graces of Peffer and Jerry Simpson.—*Index-Appeal.*

Not because he was elected, but because the census returns show a negro majority in his district, the republican majority in the U.S. House of Representatives, Thursday, turned out the legally and fairly elected representative from that district, Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, an intelligent and educated gentleman with large interests in the district, and gave his seat to a coal black, ignorant negro, with no material interests there, who, as soon as he was sworn in, repaired to the office of the sergeant-at-arms and drew salary, mileage, stationery fund and contestsd election expenses, amounting in all to about eight or nine thousand dollars. But still there are Southern men, calling themselves democrats, who say they will vote the republican ticket if the Chicago convention shall declare for free silver coinage.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Restore the McKinley tariff, and the farmer would pay more for most of the things that he has to purchase, but it will have no effect on the price of corn, wheat, etc.—*Warren Sentinel.*

"Clover Hill," the old home place of the Robinson family, near Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county, has been sold to Mr. J. T. Jennings, of that county, for $10,000. The farm contains 540 acres.

In explaining the Egyptian situation Friday the Marquis of Salisbury declared that the present expedition had orders to stop at Dongola, but he thought that Egypt should have her due and ultimately hold Khartoum.

Mohammed Ali Mirza, eldest son of the Shah of Persia, was proclaimed heir-apparent Friday.

Small-pox has broken out and is spreading in Havana.

The British second-class twin-screw cruiser Bonaventure flagship of the East Indian squadron, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Edmund C. Drummond, lost seventy men by sunstroke while on a voyage from Colombo to Pondicherry.

John Johnson, colored, was hung at Lancaster Court House Friday for the murder of Charles L. Carter, a clerk in the store of W. T. Burnett.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday evening of last week, says the Charlottesville *Progress*, there was a heavy rain storm in the vicinity of Free Union, Albemarle county. Lightning struck Mr. Nat. Maupin's dwelling and tore several mantels from their fastenings, but did no damage to any of the occupants.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

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

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

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

OVER THE VETO.—Both Houses of Congress passed the River and Harbor Bill over the veto of the President by the required two-thirds majority and it is now the law with its immense costs.

The will of Sir Julian Goldsmid, the husband of Jenny Lind, was filed recently in Doctors' Commons, London. The four daughters, still unmarried, receive property which the executors estimate will yield each $50,000 a year. The testament, however, declares that any one of the daughters who marries a Gentile shall lose one half of her fortune.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN MEXICO.—City of Mexico, June 11.—Details of a cyclone which devastated the town of Topac, state of Jalisco, have just arrived. It was accompanied by a water spout that detached from the sides of the mountains enormous masses of rocks, and earth and mud were piled up in the streets of the town to a depth of eight feet, and in a number of cases to the level of the lower branches of trees, in which the inhabitants had climbed to escape the inundation of water and mud. Three-fourths of the town was utterly destroyed. Thirteen bodies have been taken out from under the mass of earth, and more than thirty persons are missing.

The platform adopted by the silverite convention recently held in Staunton was a travesty on consistency as well as democracy. It started out by declaring that "we adhere to the principles of the democracy announced by Jefferson," and wound up by adopting a plank in favor of "the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the commercial value is about 32 to 1. Now here is what Mr. Jefferson said on the subject of ratio in coinage of gold and silver: "Just principles will lead us to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall be principally connected in commerce and to take our average from them." There is as much difference between the democracy thus announced in Mr. JEFFERSON's own words, and the democracy of the Staunton platform as there was between the real lion and the ass with the lion's skin on.—*Index-Appeal.*

RELIGION VS. POLITICS.—The introduction of religion into politics is an unwarrantable intrusion, and can only be followed by deplorable results. To divide the country numerically between democrats and republicans is beneficial, but to divide it between Protestants and Catholics, or between Methodists and Episcopalians would be an irretrievable blunder.

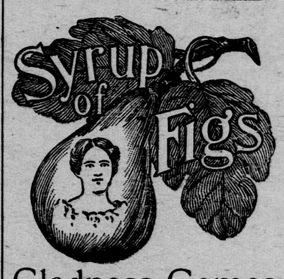
Keep religion out of politics and the different parties and factions can contest for prizes, and even quarrel with a kind of good nature; but if you allow religious questions to enter the political arena, the temperament of the voter is at once changed and a bitterness characterizes everything, which is destructive of the best interests of society.

The so called American Protective Association has done almost everything except to protect. Its sole purpose is to stir up ill feeling against the Catholics, under the general plea that Protestants are so weak, or so cowardly, or what not, that unless somebody takes them in charge they will all be swallowed up as the whale swallowed Jonah.

Now, what is the consequence? It does not need the son of a prophet to tell what the consequence must inevitabiy be. It is that the Catholics, exasperated and nagged, have concluded to form an organization of their own, secret or otherwise, and to meet the A. P. A. on its own ground. You can't blame them for doing that, for it is human nature to repel an attack by a counter attack.

And so we are indebted to a set of short sighted men for the injection into politics of religious prejudices and fanaticisms, and very slender gratitude do they deserve.

There is only one rule in a country like this—fight as much as you please, either about religion or about politics; let the merry war go on as long as you feel the need of that kind of exercise, but the man who mixes politics and religion at the polls or in the primary meetings is thereby doing the Republic a serious injury.—*N. Y. Herald.*



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

feb 1-1yr

REDUCED RATES TO CHICAGO.

Account of the Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Ill., the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets from all Ticket Stations on its lines east of the Ohio River, for all trains July 3, 4, 5 and 6, good for return passage until July 12 inclusive, at one single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will also, be sold by all connecting lines.

The B. & O. maintains a double daily service of fast vestibuled express trains, with Pullman sleeping and Dining Cars attached, running through to Chicago solid without change or transfer. June 17-3ts

THE MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA,

Mountain Lake Park, Md., on the Main Line of the Picturesque B. & O.

The most superb and sensible summer resort in America. $300,000 expended in improvements; 200 beautiful cottages; hotel and cottage board at from $5.00 to $12.00 per week—cheaper then staying at home. The mountain air and mountain views simply indescribable. Session August 5th to the 25th. Three superb entertainments daily. The best music and the best lecturers which money can procure. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Gen. John B. Gordon and Bishop J. H. Vincent already secured with 100 others. Dr. W. L. Davidson, the great Chautauqua manager, in charge.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.—20 departments of important school work in charge of leading instructors from the prominent universities. A wonderful chance for teachers and students desiring to make up studies. Tuition insignificant. Wishes of students gratified. Low rates on railroads. For full detailed information and illustrated programme, address A. R. Sperry, Mountain Lake Park, Md. June 17-2ts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., June 10th, 1896.

Hepler's Committee, Robert & Samuel
vs.
Hepler, John W. & als.

In Chancery, in the Circuit Court of Augusta.

All parties interested in the above entitled cause pending in chancery in the Circuit Court of Augusta county, TAKE NOTICE that I, pursuant to a decree entered in said cause on the 20th day of May, 1896, shall at my office in the City of Staunton, Virginia, on

Saturday, July 18th, 1896,

proceed to take an account showing:—

1st. The real estate of which Isaac Hepler, deceased, died seized.

2nd. The liens, if any, binding said real estate and the debts, if any, chargeable thereupon, and a settlement of the accounts of Isaac Hepler's Administrator.

3rd. The debts owing to the heirs-at-law of Isaac Hepler or any of them by the said Isaac Hepler, deceased, at the time of his death, which will be considered in the division of said real estate.

4th. The debts owing to said Isaac Hepler, deceased, at the time of his death, by any of his heirs-at-law, or advancements made to any of said heirs-at-law by said Isaac Hepler, deceased, which will be taken into account against the respective shares of said heirs-at-law in said real estate.

5th. The proper share of each of said heirs-at-law in said real estate.

6th. Any other matters deemed pertinent by myself or required to be stated by any party in interest.

J. M. QUARLES,
Commissioner in Chancery
Circuit Court of Augusta Co.

Blease & Perry, p. q. june 17-4ts

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., June 12th, 1896.

Wm. Shull et als.
vs.
James A. Shull et als.
and
Shull and others
vs.
Shull's widow.

All parties interested in the above styled causes now pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Augusta, and being heard together, TAKE NOTICE, that pursuant to a decree of said court entered in said causes May 27th, 1896, I shall at my office in Staunton, Virginia, on

July 17th, 1896,

proceed to take, state and settle the following accounts:—

1st. Whether the division of the lands of Geo. Shull, dec'd, made by Commissions heretofore appointed in said cause of Shull vs. Shull's widow is a proper division and has been acquiesced in by the heirs-at-law.

2nd. What alienations have been made of said lands and in what shares and interests, and by whom said lands are now held.

3rd. Whether any division has ever been made among said heirs of the lands of Geo. Shull, deceased, which were set apart for his widow, and if so, whether the same is a proper division and has been acquiesced in, and in what shares and interests and by whom said lands are now held.

4th. And other matters deemed pertinent, etc.

HENRY W. HOLT,
Commissioner.

W. H. Landes, p. q.
June 17-4ts

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., June 12th, 1896.

Augusta National Bank of Staunton
vs.
Sarah C. Taylor et als.

All parties interested in the above styled cause now pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Augusta, TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to a decree of said court entered in said cause November 21, 1895, I shall at my office in Staunton, Virginia, on

July 17th, 1896,

proceed to take, state and settle the following accounts:—

1st. Of the liens binding the personal property levied on by the attachment in this cause stated in the order of their priority.

2nd. Of the real estate owned by the defendants or either of them.

3rd. Of the liens binding said real estate in the order of their priority.

4th. Of the facts as to the conveyance of the house and lot in Staunton owned by Sarah C. Taylor to Ann E. Jessup, Trustee, for Warren C. Jessup, and whether the same is liable to the debts of the said Sarah C. Taylor.

5th. Any other matters deemed pertinent.

HENRY W. HOLT,
Commissioner in Chancery.

Patrick & Gordon, p. q.
Blease & Perry, p. d. June 17-4ts

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., June 12th, 1896.

Lucinda Shull
vs.
Mary E. Miller et als.

All parties interested in the above styled cause now pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Augusta, TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to a decree of said court entered in said cause June 12, 1896, I shall at my office in Staunton, Virginia, on

JULY 16th, 1896,

proceed to take, state and settle the following accounts:—

1st. Of the real and personal estate of which Marshall Shull died seized.

2nd. Of the improvements put by the widow Lucinda Shull on the real estate, and the debts of the decedent paid by her and the amount of the taxes she has paid on the land.

3rd. What sum she has expended in the support and maintenance of the children.

4th. What interest she has in the real estate of the decedent either as doweress or by reason of having contributed of her own means to purchase the same.

5th. Any other matters deemed pertinent, etc.

HENRY W. HOLT,
Commissioner in Chancery.

Patrick & Gordon, p. q.
june 17-4ts

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., June 11th, 1896.

Rob't P. Owen
vs.
Elizabeth Swisher et als.

All persons interested in the above chancery cause will TAKE NOTICE, that in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, entered in said cause on December 5th, 1894, I shall at my office in Staunton, Virginia, on

SATURDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JULY, 1896,

proceed to take, state and settle the following accounts:—

1st. Of the real estate owned by Elizabeth Swisher and the state of the title thereto.

2nd. Of the liens binding the same in the order of priority.

3rd. Of any other matters deemed pertinent, etc.

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

Patrick & Gordon, p. q.
june 17-4ts

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., June 12th, 1896.

Jas. T. Eubank
vs.
A. M. Sitlington et als.

All persons interested in the above chancery cause will TAKE NOTICE, that in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, entered in said cause on May 8th, 1896, I shall at my office in Staunton, Virginia, on

FRIDAY, THE 17th DAY OF JULY, 1896,

proceed to take, state and settle the following accounts:—

1st. Of the real estate owned by the defendants subject to the lien of the plaintiff's judgment and the condition of the title thereto.

2nd. The liens binding the same in the order of their priority.

3rd. Any other matters deemed pertinent, etc.

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

Turk & Holt, p. q.
june 17-4ts

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., June 16th, 1896.

Patterson's Executors
vs.
B. J. Craig et als.

All parties interested in the above styled cause now pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Augusta, TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to a decree of said court entered in said cause June 1st, 1896, I shall at my office, on

July 16th, 1896,

proceed to make further settlement of the transactions of J. M. Quarles and S. N. Patterson as Executors of Wm. Patterson, deceased, together with any other matters deemed pertinent, etc.

HENRY W. HOLT,
Commissioner in Chancery.

june 17-4ts

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., June 9th, 1896.

Peter Engleman's Executor
vs.
Peter Engleman's Heirs.

All parties interested in the above styled cause now pending in the Circuit Court for the County of