

Spectator & Vindicator

Issued every Thursday morning by R. S. TURK, Editor and Proprietor, at Main Street, Staunton, Va.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

This paper has the largest circulation of any newspaper published in the Valley of Virginia.

The subscription list is open to inspection.

CAMPAIGN OFFER.

From now until after the gubernatorial election on the 9th of November, this paper will be found abreast of the political issues, and in full sympathy with the fight for improved conditions.

Those who wish to aid in this cause and to have the latest and most reliable news of the campaign should subscribe themselves with a copy.

Those who seek gold in the Klondyke may be truthfully said to be following a cold trail.

The Sugar Trust has given bond and security to furnish as much corruption fund next time as it did last, provided there is anything left of the Republican party then.

Col. Fred. D. Grant withdrew from the Board of Police Commissioners of New York, because the processes of discovering crime were too low to be sustained by an election committee.

The Harrisonburg and Winchester Fire Companies have created a little blaze, growing out of the inactivity of Winchester during their recent meet.

It is hardly likely that there will be more than a few sparks, certainly not a big blaze on account of the affair, and they can control it any time by calling out their respective companies and turning on the hose.

Judging from the tone of our Republican exchanges everything done by Mr. McKinley is particularly gratifying.

Gen. J. A. Walker, the gallant ex-commander of the famous Stone-wall Brigade, as Chairman of Elections Committee No. 3, is very gratifying to the Republicans of Virginia.

Gen. Walker is brave, honest and true, and will make an able and impartial chair-man. He succeeds McCall of Mass., who so basely betrayed his trust in the case of Yost vs. Tucker.—Spirit of the Valley.

Will our Republican friends never get through ranting about the betrayal of trust? Put not your trust in princes, saith the scriptures; but then the inspired writer had not heard of Gen. Jim, or he would have said put your trust in him. He is "honest and true."

Not an Object Lesson.

The Richmond Times of the 1st heads an editorial "An object lesson in Trusts," and cited a case of one Thos. J. Lipton, who is said to have started a provision store in Glasgow, Scotland, eighteen years ago on \$400, and today is worth \$50,000,000. This says the Times is very commendable.

"But, suppose, instead of doing all this by himself, Thos. J. Lipton had done it in association with a partner. Would the accumulation of his fortune have been a less praiseworthy act in that than in the present case? or suppose he had had two partners, or three, or a dozen, or a hundred, or a thousand. Would the act have been different in its nature in these cases? It seems to us that the whole trust discussion is involved in these questions."

The trust question is not involved in the case put so far as we can see. A combination of persons have the right to do business to any extent, so long as they do not try to override other persons. The trouble is not in trusts, or combinations, or corporations existing, it is in the way they come to life. They have not been taken to make money, not legitimately, but by bounding down everybody who works in the same business who does not agree to go into robbing the public with them, and to drive into bankruptcy every particle of opposition or competition. They are helped in this by the laws they have procured to be passed, and they have grown so great and powerful that they can have passed any laws they wish. The robbery of the Sugar Trust is so recent and so enormous that it is known to everybody. The Lumber Trust had its office in Washington during the entire session of Congress just ended. Their campaign began in Cincinnati in Dec. last, and its Washington agent, H. W. Webster, just as soon as Congress adjourned telegraphed the Northern Lumberman at Chicago, "Bill passed the Senate 47 to 27. Everything asked for at Cincinnati obtained. Our work completed. Office closed."

Everything asked for obtained, says Webster. Certain it is that the money they have made or are going to make by this act of Congress must be out of the pockets of the people, and certain it is that they have been financing legislation. So to stop these gigantic organizations from forming there must be laws against them, and here is the whole trust discussion.

There has been some agitation of an electric railroad to Highland over the line of the Parkersburg turnpike. We have learned that throughout the North, and indeed in Maryland, nothing is more common than for electric roads to be built on the side of the highways, and they are proving of infinite value. It would cost to build the ordinary railway from here to Monterey, 56 miles, not less than one million dollars, or about \$20,000 per mile. This is an impossibility under the present depression of business, but an electric road might be laid on the line of the Parkersburg turnpike for \$100,000. This sum might easily be raised, and on it a profit might be realized. Such a road would have only to make a net earning of \$6,000 per annum to pay the interest. Any company can get the capital to lay such a road if it can guarantee even 5 per cent. interest on the investment. It seems certain that should a road be laid over the route named at a cost of even \$200,000 it would yield a profit, and we think such a scheme might succeed. There is so much stuff out there to haul that has never been thought of or counted heretofore, which coupled with that which is usually hauled, it seems remarkable that the project has not earlier attracted capital.

Yet the day of electricity is really just dawning, there is no telling what may follow. It is our belief that within five years will have seen the last of steam for swift travel, or for travel over heavy grades, and that mountains will offer few barriers to the motive power then in vogue. Staunton will be wholly blind to her interest if she does not keep a strict watch on this Highland trade, and if an electric road is built this as its eastern terminus. Twenty-five thousand dollars would be a mere bagatelle compared with the benefit Staunton would derive from such a scheme. If an electric road can be secured to Staunton by the subscribing of \$25,000 the city should never hesitate. It is the only country open to her and she has been losing much of that trade.

Maney Molen to Pay a Debt.

The Republicans have no further excuse if times remain hard. They have done for the country what their consciences dictated as the best, they were put in power on a monetary issue and side tracked it for a tax measure. In this they had the example of their predecessor, Cleveland, who was elected on a platform pledged to a tariff reduction, but side tracked it for a monetary measure which well nigh bankrupted the country. They are not alone we see in political perfidy, so far as platform goes, and in no sense have they proven perfidious to any promises they made to those who furnished the money to corrupt the last election. The boldness with which they have taxed the people to repay the politicians the debt incurred, is marvellous. In brazenness it has no equal in political history. It has been the most daring deed ever enacted in modern times. There has been a period in the history of the nation when such treachery to the people for the benefit of the farmers and favorites, would have ended in the headsman's axe falling upon the necks of every leader in this mighty robbery. There has been no excuse for the millions given the Sugar Trust. They were millionaires when the campaign began and ended, there was no danger of their industries perishing, there was no State or National good to be accomplished by the increase, their profits last year under the existing laws had been enormous, and the only excuse or reason offered for the special legislation in their behalf is that they helped the Republican party into power and the party must repay them the money spent in so doing. Was there ever upon earth such bold, brazen faced robbery, and will the people suffer such and let the robbers go unwhipped of justice? Here is sugar which is nearly as essential to the table of every living human in this land as salt or water, raised one cent per pound by this Dingley bill for no reason that anybody has ever offered, save and except that the Republican party is paying back the money the Sugar Trust expended for its last year. If the American people are so blind or indifferent to their interests as not to resent this, then should we become serfs and slaves in name as in deed. We should be worked under the goad and lash until our eyes are opened and we determine to become free men.

Connection with the N. & W.

A connection with the Norfolk & Western for Staunton has been long desired by Staunton. Our people remember when that road was building that Col. U. L. Boyce came to Staunton and asked a few concessions of the city fathers, which, if granted, he assured them would insure the building of the road by this point. They also remember that Col. Boyce was met here by the representatives of the B. & O. with Mr. John K. Cowan at their head, and the scheme was pooped, the ability of the Shenandoah Valley road was belittled and thoroughly was this city then under the ownership of the B. & O. that it would scarcely give a respectful hearing to Col. Boyce. At that day it seemed to be the idea that the only railroad in the Valley was the B. & O. It could get anything it wanted, and it got a right which our people have groaned under ever since it reached here, to-wit: the grade crossing at the arch bridge. This was a concession that should never have been made, and everybody now knows it. But this is diverging. Col. Boyce could give no concessions. The B. & O. people went home happy. Col. Boyce went away disgusted, and Staunton has suffered the blight of the indifference ever since. Now things have changed, our eyes have been opened and we would like to have the Norfolk & Western. We suggest the following: Suppose the N. & W. should connect with the B. & O. at Greenville by the building of one mile of road then make a traffic arrangement to Weyer's Cave, then have the B. & O. and strike their main line at Grottoes, a distance of 6 miles. Would not this give the desired facilities to the road and the city? The N. & W. is not a competitor of the B. & O., they are on good terms and cars are transferred at Shepherdstown from the B. & O. to the N. & W. now under the most amicable arrangement. We throw out this suggestion, and a measurement of the distance will convince anybody that there is but little difference between coming by Staunton or by Basis.

THE GOLD FIELD.

The most marvelous stories continue to come from the Klondyke country, and it is certain that this is the richest gold find yet made in this country. Senator Jones of Nevada is reported as saying that he believes it unequalled. The nearer the North Pole is approached the richer becomes the gold veins so we are told, and it is pretty certain that human ingenuity will soon arrange for mining where the thermometer goes to a low degree, but at first there certainly must be great suffering with the improvident in this sterile country. We don't want to advise people not to go, but we do want to advise them to go well prepared for hardships if they do go.

McKinley Stupidity.

The appointment by President McKinley of a negro to be United States District Marshal of Georgia is a revival of that desire which has been so prevalent after the war and which has filled the bosom of such men as McKinley since, of humbling the Southern people. It is born of bitter sectional hatred and is calculated to do the negro no good, but to make McKinley and his ilk despised. The appointment has in it no element which can commend it. It is not good politics, it adds nothing of strength to the public service, it does not lower the white people at whom it is aimed, nor does it elevate in social, intellectual or moral tone the negroes of that State, to whom the bone has been given. It is calculated to stir up strife, to draw the color line clear and to put the white people on the side of that party which does not rub such nauseous doctrines right under their noses. It is a glorious thing, however, from a Democratic standpoint. It is the negro who has strengthened and braced up and held intact that party in the South. Take away the negro and the assertion has been made and is doubtless true, that the white people would have been drawn hither and thither as their financial interests dictated, and not have been driven away from the Republican party by the fear of negro domination. It seems certain that McKinley is fast approaching that degree of scintillating stupidity as President, which gave him marked notoriety and distinction to his career as Governor of Ohio.

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THE GREAT SALE.

Has commenced and will be continued. The High Grade Fertilizers.

AND LOW PRICES AT B. W. CRUM'S, Staunton, Va.

Wheat.

We rejoice to report that there is nothing so far to indicate anything but better prices for wheat. It has remained strong, and has risen every day. At Baltimore the price was 84c Tuesday. In San Francisco the market was wild and speculation ran Dec. options to \$1.47 and May \$1.43. There may yet be "dollar wheat" here. Certainly there is no fear of a break and everything is favorable.

Ya. Polytechnic Institute.

We are in receipt of a very handsome and elaborate catalogue of the above named school, situated at Blacksburg, Va., which is also known as the State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

This institution has been constantly growing in popular favor, and has now a large corps of cadets. Last year the number of students in attendance was 330, of whom 29 graduated.

We notice among the students the names of three young men from Augusta and Staunton, Geo. W. Hutchins and Joseph Kent Harrison from Staunton, and Aubrey R. Smith from Greenville.

This school justly claims the attention of parents whose sons seek a finished and practical education.

Some Questions.

When a Republican speaker in the next campaign is asked why he raised the price of sugar, what will he say? When asked why he put binding twine on the free list and cotton bagging and ties on the tax list; what will he say?

When asked why he put common straw matting used by the poor on the tax list, when none of it is made in this country, what will he say?

When he finds workmen's wages no higher after the passage of the Dingley bill than before, and every manufactured thing the workman must buy higher, what will he say?

There will be many more head splitters for him before the next election is over.

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GRAIN TRADE AND CROPS.

The Cincinnati Price-Current of last Thursday says: There has been considerable rainfall the past week, widely distributed. Its influence on crop conditions has been variable. In some instances there has been interference with harvesting operations, and more or less injury to this crop, but the extent of such damage does not appear to be especially important. The thing operations have been interfered with in some places, and the movement of grain hindered. The corn crop continues to encourage a prospect of good results. The recent moisture here has been beneficial. This crop however is not yet on a basis furnishing certainty of full yield, although the condition has almost steadily become more assuring. It is now reasonable to anticipate a fairly good outcome. In many sections where grain is grown largely the situation is now especially favorable. The wide extent of uneven conditions of the growth elsewhere however is a modifying feature in the general indication. It regards the wheat crop, we refer to note of new characteristic. This crop is decidedly irregular, but the late information is fully as favorable as that given by the preceding week. The hay crop will be large, mostly of good quality. Rains in the Northwest have occasioned a prospect of unfavorable influence on the wheat crop, and there is some room for the view that it is particularly localities there will be impaired. Yield, but taken as a whole the effect is not especially important, and the indications remain favorable. The winter wheat movement has enlarged, but still falls short of expectations. This has been attributed to causes including the strengthening of the holding sentiment by the advancing course of the markets and the agency of demand from foreign countries. It is further suggested by careful observers that threshing operations in the West where the harvesting was early shut down have been retarded, and from lack of threshing machines, caused more grain to be stacked than would have been the case under other conditions. The grain crop, however, invested which continues to speak of more favorably than usual. The Chicago wheat market has lost some of the strength shown on the close of the preceding week, but continues to present strong characteristics in a general way. Interior wheat is paying close to Chicago prices. There has also been a good foreign demand, encouraged by the high quality of the grain, and the recognized deficiency in European production. As to probabilities of futures prices of wheat, the result of the spring wheat crop in this country will have an influential bearing. If existing indications are realized and selling is ordinary free incident to the threshing period, and the European situation should not be very serious, but conditions now may be regarded, the tone of the markets at least for a time may be materially changed, and possibly emphasized by the effect of a winter grain under a possible shaping of prices downward. It would appear rational for the wheat grower to sell a portion of his crop on the existing firm position of the market. Cable advices give Berbohm credit for estimating European wheat crop shortages at 7,000,000 quarters for France, 6,500,000 for Bulgaria, Serbia and Turkey, 4,000,000 for Italy, 3,300,000 for Austria-Hungary, 6,000,000 for Russia, and about 2,000,000 for Germany, United Kingdom, etc.—in all 29,000,000 quarters, 232,000,000 bushels. These deficiencies being understood to be in comparison with last year's crop, a shortage would imply about 15 per cent, and in comparison with an annual average for the past six years a shortage of 10 per cent. Our wheat results may disclose a much narrower disparity. Sept. wheat at Chicago closed 1 1/2c below the highest point of the week, 1c above the lowest point, and 1/2c higher than a week ago. Corn at Chicago for September closed 1/2c below the highest point of the week, 3/4c above the lowest point and 1/2c lower than a week ago. Wheat receipts at primary markets were 3,316,000 bushels for the week and 3,800,000 for the year. Corn receipts at primary markets, against 1,073,000 the preceding week and 3,800,000 for the year. Corn receipts at primary markets, against 2,763,000 the preceding week, and 2,383,000 last year.

Judges Goff and Morris, of the United States Circuit Court, handed down an opinion in Baltimore, in which the petition filed by the Johns Hopkins University, asking the court to compel Receivers Cowen and Murray to pay the interest upon the \$3,000,000 of first preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was granted, and the court held that the position of the preferred stockholders was subordinate to that of the mortgage bondholders.

The reader 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. Catarrh 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 on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the cause of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have, by the aid of W. D. White, who has been cured by this medicine, and in making selections for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CLEMENTY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WANTED A FARM, for a term of liberal rent will be paid. Rentier will furnish stock and farm implements. 2000 to 3000 acres preferred. Write or call upon W. H. M. STUBBS, P. O. Box 100, Ft. Detention, Va. aug 5-2

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS! HEADQUARTERS FOR FERTILIZERS AND SEEDS!

My stock this fall is large, and includes everything desired in the fertilizer line and suited to our soils and the growth of wheat and grass. I sell no goods except from the most reliable manufacturers under their own brands. Some of the leading items in fertilizer are costing less this season than for some years, and in addition to this fact, the farmers' interests I will sell at a small profit. I will receive time for my fertilizer, when you wish, and from these low prices will give a liberal discount to all buyers who will save money, and make a special offer to my regular customers. I have bought nothing but a general assortment, as heretofore, of the best goods to be had in any section. My stock is now being selected by my friends and will add to my trade. I have, by buying a large stock, been able to get low prices, and the farmers who kindly sell me their fertilizer, and who are sure to get what they will do themselves good service by so doing.

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

My stock, as heretofore, will consist of the best of the mechanical condition, and will be full of all the goods that can get anything they want early and late in season.

As profits will be short, I must make the most of my business, and will therefore not be able to sell through agents, or to send out any one to canvass, and all such unnecessary expense will be saved, and you will buy directly of me.

But for that, the farmers who buy their goods at a cash price, with interest, and who are sure to get what they will do themselves good service by so doing.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned by W. D. White, bearing date on the 15th day of August, 1897, of record in the office of the County Court of Augusta county, Virginia, and having been duly returned to me by the beneficiary named in the deed, secured therein, and having been requested so to do by the beneficiary named in the deed, I have, in front of the house in Staunton, Virginia, on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1897, at 12 M., that certain tract of land situated in Augusta county, near the city of Staunton, and owned by the said W. D. White, which was set aside to him by the Circuit Court of Augusta county, in the chancery cause of W. D. White vs. Julius D. White, said tract containing 71 and 1/2 acres of more or less.

TERMS OF SALE: The sale will be in accordance with the terms of section 246 of the code of 1871. J. S. GLASGOW, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE.

Has commenced and will be continued. The High Grade Fertilizers.

AND LOW PRICES AT B. W. CRUM'S, Staunton, Va.

FROM JULY 1, 1897. Columbia Bicycle Reduction. Your chance to buy the best wheel made for the least money. Standard of the world. '97 Columbia, \$100, for \$75. '96 Columbia, \$100, for \$80. '97 Hartford, \$75, for \$50. '96 Hartford, \$65, for \$40. FOR SALE BY JAS. H. WOODWARD, Men's Furnisher, Hats and Shoes, STAUNTON, VA.

Furniture and Coffins, FROM THE BEST TO CHEAPEST. Calls Answered at all times. Phones—Store, 214; Residence, 233. Prices Correspond with Hard Times. J. P. KICE, No. 19 South Augusta Street, Staunton, Va.

1877. BERKELEY. 1897. PHOTOGRAPHER. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. Cabinet Photographs \$2 per dozen. A Fine 10x12 Portrait neatly framed and 1 dozen cabinet for \$4. Grayon work at very low rates, a specialty. A neat Photograph at 75 cents a dozen. GALLERY MAIN ST., STAUNTON, VA. No. 20-21. Adjoining Masonic Temple.

The Great Medical ADJUVANT. Popular. Pure. Mild. The James Clark Distilling Co. Distillers of "Braddock" Pure Rye and Barley Malt. Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers, 20 and 22 South New Street, Staunton, Va.

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