Staunton Spectator

AND VINDICATOR.

Issued every Thursday morning by

R. S. TURK, Editor and Proprietor,

East Main Street.....Staunton. Va.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For One Year.....$1.00. } In Advance
For Six Months... 50. }

Telephone in office connects with all city and county lines.

Entered at the Postoffice at Staunton, Va., as second class mail matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

This paper has the largest circulation of any Newspaper published in the Valley of Virginia. The subscription list is open to inspection.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Election November 8, 1898.

FOR CONGRESS,

J. M. QUARLES,

OF STAUNTON.

Prosperity with 60 cent wheat is like a dance without music.

It is now ascertained that the trade balance of $615,000,000 about which so much unnecessary gush has taken place has been badly padded.

Wreckers are at work trying to raise the bark, which sunk some time ago with all the foreigners on board who paid the tax.

It is pleasant to know that the armored cruiser Prosperity, which was wrecked in the launching last fall, will soon be floated again, and brought to port under her own steam.

The Waynesboro Herald has a long editorial in last week's issue setting forth the merits of Hon. Edward Echols for the United States Senate, and the appropriateness thereof. In this the Herald is in hearty accord with a large and growing sentiment in the state.

It must be a little rasping to the 71st New York to read Gen. Kents report of the battle of Santiago which shows that they would not advance and lay down and let the regulars, one regiment of which was negroes, march over them.

The foreigner has we suppose been taxed as much as he can bear, therefore the load is now laid upon the shoulders of our own people. We wish we could find out from somebody in some way, just how much of our tax the foreigner does pay any how.

Some time ago a negro was told that the white people were going to send the negroes to Cuba and put them in the front to be killed by the Spaniards. The negro scratched his head a little while and said: "Fore Gawd, dat one place de white folks not run over us." We cite this for the benefit of the 71st New York.

Wheat is now 70 cents, an advance of 5 cents during the week. The millers think it will be lower, but we do not. Some credit must be given the gold standard, the Dingley bill and war taxes, all of which we are told help to make business prosperous and products higher. Then why should wheat be lower?

We wish to apologize to James Stribling, one of the colored delegates to the Staunton Republican Convention, whom we mentioned last week as being drunk and disorderly, and fined in the police court. Our town has two colored men of the same name, and this fact led to the confusion. We are glad to note that the delegate was not the person who violated the peace in this instance.

The president is said to be mad because Gen. Shafter published Gen. Kents report showing that the 71st New York ran at the battle of Santiago. The effort seems to be to disparage the volunteers and laud the regulars. This may be all right in this instance, but regulars will run as well as other troops as was fully demonstrated at first Bull run.

An attempt is said to be making by persons of influence in the regular army to have some one other than Gen. Lee appointed Gov. General to Cuba, on the ground it is said that such place belongs of right to a person in the regular army. If we live long enough, and no very long time either, we will see that nearly everything "belongs of right," to the regular army.

An advertiser in Albemarle county writes:

"Dear Sir—We rented our farm to a desirable party through your paper, though we had advertised in the Washington *Post*, Richmond *Times*, Charlottesville *Progress* and other papers."

This is not the only direct evidence we have had of the value of this paper as an advertising medium. One advertiser last week put in a short ad. The week had not ended until he had numerous inquiries about the matter. We are constantly answering letters ourselves asking questions about matters advertised in our paper. This is not unnatural when it is known that our circulation is beyond that of any paper in the valley, that we are adding to our list over 100 names per month, and these of people who pay *cash* for their paper and who constitute as fine a business element as can be found in any county. We invite our patrons to call and look over our list of subscribers, and we feel sure they will be more than pleased with the class of readers we have and the character of the homes we reach.

Now our army has captured Cabejas lighthouse. Our army cabejas everything.

The Greenbrier (W. Va.) *Independent* laconically remarks that the big saw mill at Ronceverte has been shut down and will remain so for two years and cites this as one of the evidences of prosperity, arising under a gold standard. Such evidences are very numerous and in number are increasing every day.

Help the Sick and Wounded.

Mrs. Henry D. Peck of near this city has just returned from Old Point, where she visited the hospital. She says:

"The fever stricken men are natives of nearly every state, Virginia among others. Many are desperately ill, some are dying, and many more will die unless they have the proper food. Chickens, eggs and butter are what is needed, and the need is imperative. Will not the good people of Augusta county, one and all, meet this need to the extent of their ability? Mr. Miller McCue at Adams Express office will receive and attend to shipping all chickens, butter and eggs left with him for this purpose."

If any of our readers desire to contribute to so worth an object they can deposit their gifts with Mr. McCue and they will be sent at once to these suffering men. Delicacies are the things the government cannot furnish, but our people have abundance of these.

Sickness as Camp Alger.

There is much sickness at Camp Alger, near Washington. Typhoid fever of a virulent type has set in and is rapidly carrying the men off. This is unfortunate, men's lives are too precious to be thrown away by any neglect, oversight or mistaken policy.

It is proposed, we learn, to move the camp to Manassas. We have talked to physicians who were in the Confederate camp at Manassas during the time that army was camped there and they agree that there was a vast amount of sickness there and that the Confederates died so rapidly that orders were issued against allowing a funeral volley to be fired over them, on account of the demoralization it tended to produce. The plan to prevent disease which is the most approved of all it to keep the army on the march, not allowing it to camp more than a few days in one place. When it reaches Manassas let it stay a short time then start toward the valley through Thorough Fare Gap, where there is a railway, thence turn south along the base of the Blue Ridge and follow the Shenandoah, where there will be ample water for bathing and the purest freestone gushes from the mountain's base. There will be no trouble in supplying the army as they will be near a railway, and no complaint could be urged against an expense which rendered the health of the men secure.

Trouble Brewing.

The war is practically over, but the details of peace are yet to be arranged and these may last until after the November elections. It would be asking too much to close them, to the danger of not returning a Republican majority, and thus deprive the party in power of the sweet results of its pic nic outing called a war. But with peace comes the questions which will give the administration more trouble than the destruction of Montojo's and Cervera's fleets and the capture of Santiago. There will arise much that is now "not dreamed of in your philosophy Horatio."

We must teach a strange people, strangers in blood and tongue, our system of government, and our ideas of business and civilization. These people are like the negro when the civil war ceased, they have been slaves and their sudden emancipation flashing on them, with visions of wealth before them, each in his mind living in the palace of his former master, and looking over his broad acres all now his own, will when the spell is broken and he finds that his dream has not been fulfilled by the arrival of the Americans, grow hostile and ungovernable, just as Garcia has done, and discipline will be required, of the severest sort. It will be impossible to make full fledged citizens of these people, with the ballot in their hands, so strange are they to our modes and laws, and this fact will confront us with the undemocratic idea of taxation without representation. They will assuredly chafe under it, and born in an atmosphere of revolution, it is certain they will begin war so soon as they suffer disappointment. There will as was the case in the south, be carpet baggers and camp followers who will incite them to hostility, and pour in their ears songs of hardship, neglect and oppression. Then the day of travail will be upon us, and our woes will come as autumn leaves. There is no bed of roses awaiting the next congress, and those who think we are to have no bitter with the sweet of our victories, will recon without their host.

Governor Hogg's Party.

Gov. Hogg, of Texas, who is much interested in dress reform, has just given a party which was attended by something like two hundred members of the State capital's best society. The invitations to ladies contained notice to the effect that calico dresses would be correct form, and those to men explained that the recipients were expected to come in simular simple attire. The Governor wore a $4.50 suit, and personally superintended everything. The refreshments included 200 watermelons.

A curious phenomenon was noticed by a large number of people in Winchester vicinity late Monday night, during a short rain storm. A beautiful rainbow was seen in the western heavens, made by moon shining through the falling drops of water. No like occurrence has ever been witnessed.

The Sultan of Turkey has told our minister that he is so impressed with the terrible execution of American guns that he has ordered the purchase of some of the same kind.

Secretary Alger has decided to have the bodies of the men who died or were killed at Santiago brought to this county.

Is that young man in the parlor, Mary.

Yes ma'am, he must be, 'cause Miss Lucy done hung sumpin over de key hole.

Our army in Santiago is whipped not by Spaniards but by an enemy greater than they. See what Roosevelt, Kent, Bates, Chaffee Sumner, Ludlow, Ames and Wood say in an address to Gen. Shafter.

"We the undersigned officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of this island of Cuba and sent to some point on the Northern seacoast of the United States; that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its condition to be practically entirely destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever, which is sure to come in the near future.

"We know from reports of competent officers and from personal observation that the army is unable to move into the interior, and that there are no facilities for such a move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever, which is almost as deadily as yellow fever.

"This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousand of lives.

"Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation, and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army, who understand the situation absolutely.

Major M. A. Wood, the chief surgeon of the First Division, said: "The army must be moved North, or it will not be able to move itself."

General Ames sent the following message to Washington:

"Hon. Chas. H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

"This army is incapiable, because of sickness, from marching anywhere, except to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States, it must do so at once."

In an interview General Ames said: "If I had the power I would put the men on the transports at once and ship them North without further orders I am confident that such action would ultimately be approved. A full list of the sick would mean a copy of the roster of every company."

A Severe Criticism.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: Evidence of gross mismanagement of the army at Santiago continues to accumulate. One observer says:

"I saw General Ludlow and General Wood and Col. Roosevelt, all within the space of an hour, come to Clara Barton at the pier where she was unloading her stores from the State of Texas and simply beg of her for cornmeal and rice, milk and a few dried fruits.

"'Our men are sick,' they said, 'and more will be sick.'

"Miss Borton helped them all. But when they had gone she said to me: 'If the American commissary cannot send in food in time of peace to a handful of men, what could it do with an army as large as that we had in the cival war?'

"Even the iron will of Theodore Roosevelt was shattered when he, half ill himself, sat on stump of a cocoanut tree as I bade him good-bye. He had 121 men ill out of 430, and twenty five men ill in one company of fifty men.

"'If we were hemmed in by the enemy,' he gloomily remarked, 'if we were making a last stand for national existence we could bear it and move without complaint. But we are in a land of peace, and behind us the great America, with granaries bursting with every kind of food, and I cannot buy at any price food or delicacies for my sick men.

One of the transports carried pontoons for Shafter's army, and they were considered an important part of the equipment. They were, in fact, greatly needed in the advance on Aguadores, which was abandoned because our troops could not cross the river. Nothing was heard of the pontoon train until the transports Alamo returned to New York last Sunday, when it was discovered encumbering her deck. It had never been removed from the transport.

A Washington correspondent relates that the night of July 2 General Shafter had determined to retreat, and had sent a dispatch to that effect to the President just before he recieved news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, which put a new aspect on affairs before Santiago. Confirmation of the truth of this story is to be found in the dispatches of July 3, published in the papers of July 4, along with the account of the great naval victory. General Miles then explained that a draw battle had been fought on land, and that Shafter considered it was necessary to retire to the hills to give his men needed rest and await reinforcements. Yet at that time Shafter had a much larger force than the Spaniards in front of him. What he lacked was his batteries, lying dumb in the transports only a mile away. We are indebted to Admiral Cervera for the change of conditions that enabled Shafter to hold on to his advanced position until Santiago surrendered.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

P. Sanford Ross, of Baltimore, is the lowest bidder for deepening Elizabeth river.

Work on the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad has been resumed.

A tobacco house in Richmond secured a government contract last week for 150,000 lbs of tobacco.

The democrats of the Third district met in Richmond and renominated Capt. John Lamb for Congress.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas C. Van Huys, professor emeritus of chemistry of the University of Indiana, occurred at Charlottesville Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and the interment was in the University cemetery. He was a native of Indiana, having been in Switzerland county in 1844.

Alfred Rowan called upon a young woman in Newport News Tuesday night and was accidentally shot by the latter while she was playing with a pistol. Rowan died Thursday morning. He is supposed to have come from New York. The name of the young woman could not be learned.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WAR---PEACE.

The war has been steadily progressing, though it is to be regretted that any one is to be killed with peace so near at hand. Gen. Miles is pressing on San Juan.

Peace is assured. The reply is now in the hands of the President, and whilst details are to be arranged it is sure that Spain has accepted our terms with right to discuss and arrange various points. It is certain that an armistice will be declared this week, which will practically end the fighting. What becomes of the Philippines is not known, but we must await developments. A peace commission will be appointed and the Senate may be convened at an early day to accept the treaty. The Spanish Cortez will also be convened to cede us the territory demanded.

Americans have captured Cabejas, the lighthouse station of San Juan. They have also captured the light house at Cape San Juan, on the northeast coast of the island, thirty miles from the Porto Rican capital.

The whole eastern part of Porto Rico is now under the stars and stripes. No serious resistance has been encountered by the invaders.

Captain-General Macias has issued a proclamation denying that Spain has sued for peace and stating that he can drive the Americans from San Juan, as he did before, referring to the bombardment by Admiral Sampson. His daughter is helping to drill the Spanish troops.

A special cablegram from Madrid states that the Spanish government has given orders that Captain General Macias shall not force resistance to the utmost, Spain realizing that the Americans are bound to win Porto Rico.

It is stated at the War Department in Washington that up to this time the officiais are thoroughly satisfied with General Miles' conduct of the Porto Rican campaign. They do not hesitate to admit that the events which have occurred since his landing at Guanica fully justify the change made by him in the carefully laid plans of the department for the conduct of the campaign.

General Miles cabled to the War Department that Colonel Woodward, Lieutenant-Colonel Chaffin and three otner prominent officers of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment have resigned. They were accused of incompetency ond were ordered before an examining board, but rather than stand the examination they presented their resignations.

The report of Major-General Joseph Wheeler on the operations of the army before Santiago has been made public. General Wheeler describes the assault and capture of the most formidable Spanish works on the crest of the hill overlooking Santiago, and commends the gallantry of the officers and men.

Captain Clark, the commander of the battleship Oregon, has been adjudged by a medical board unfitted for further duty at present on account of physical disability. He will be sent home for rest and treatment. Admiral Sampson will probably designate Captain Barker, now in command of the Newark, to command the Oregon, subject to the approval of the Navy Department.

Secretary of War Alger has directed the immediate removal of General Shafter's army from Santiago. Several cavalry regiments have been ordered to be ready to go on transports to day. Eighteen transports are expected at Santiago in a few days, including a number of vessels which were used to carry troops to Porto Rico. All the men at Santiago will first be examined by a medical board and suspicious cases will be left in the hospital.

General Toral has reported to General Shafter that the Spanish prisoners' camp near Santiago is unhealthy, and that there are twelve deaths daily.

The total number of sick of the army at Santiago on Thursday, was 3,354. Of these 2,548 had fever. Five hundred and two new cases of fever were developed on August 4, on which date there were fourteen deaths.

A small American force, it is said, can easily capture the important seaport of Manzanillo, Cuba. The Spanish forts there are reported to be weak and the garrison amounts to only about 3,500.

The American troops in Porto Rico have begun a general advance on San Juan. The army is moving in four columns.

The troops have captured Guayamo, an important town in Porto Rico. It was occupied by the brigade of Gen. Peter C. Haines, who, when the war broke out, was stationed in Baltimore in charge of engineering work for the government. An official dispatch to Madrid states that seventeen Spaniards were killed in defending the town. General Miles reports that three Americans were wounded.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders, the First Regular Calvery and other commands have sailed from Santiago for the camp which is being prepared for them at Montauk Point, L. I.

Until most of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago have sailed for home it will be necessary to retain a garrison of 5,000 men in that city in addition to the immune regiments which will be sent there. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the War Department to secure the early embarkation of the volunteer regiments at Santiago.

General Shafter's report on the sanitary condition of his army showed that the total number of sick on Aug. 6th was 3,681, of whom 2,538 had fever. Twenty one deaths occurred on Aug. 5th and 6th including eight from yellow fever. On August 1, 431 new cases of fever were developed.

Rear Admiral Sampson has written to the Secretary of the Navy stating that a dispatch which represented Commandore Schley as saying it was possible for the fleet to have entered the harbor at Santiago despite the mines, was false in every particular. He said Commodore Schley had voluntarily called upon him and denied that he made such a statement.

PEACE,

On Monday the reply of the Spanish government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French Ambassador. The reply came in sections, the first dispatch giving only the opening passages of the reply. They kept coming until 4 o'clock when the last portion had still to come.

In the meantime the cypher experts were at work and at 4.30 they were up with all that had come in. It was thought a terrific rain storm which swept over Washington at that hour might have occasioned the delay of the remainder.

Pending the receipt of the complete reply no steps were taken to fix a time for a conference with the President as the time for that depended largely on some of the features of the reply and also on the explicit instructions concerning the delivery of the answer which usually accompanies a document of this solemn character.

Six disreputable negro women were flogged and driven out of Warnersburg, Mo, by whitecaps Monday night of last week. They were stripped to the waist and whipped with raw hides, and were then taken to the railroad track and told to go.

United States Senator Wellington and Judge McComas, of Maryland, last week held a conference, at which, it is stated, it was agreed that Judge McComs will exert his influence to elect Mr. Wellington chairman of the State central committee.

GRAIN TRADE AND CROPS.

The Cincinnati Price-Current of last Thursday says:—

Fairly widespread rains have afforded important relief to the corn crop the past week, although and placing the crop on a high basis of promise. The situation is one of averting serious damage rather than restoration of condition impaired by last drawbacks. Nevertheless the rains of the week have done great good, and the present general outlook of this crop favors about three fourths of a full yield.

In Ohio considerable of the corn area is still in need of rain more or less urgently, while much of the crop is appearing fairly well. In Indiana the situation has been more decidedly bettered by the rains. In Illinois much relief has been experienced, but the crop must necessarily be quite dificient. In Iowa the situation is decidedly more assuring, and a good crop is now almost certain. In Missouri there is a fairly good outlook. In Kansas a large portion of the area will prove decidedly deficient in yield, and the crop of the State will be a short one.

Information concerning oats is in line with previous indications, pointing to irregularity of conditions and a wide extent of light weight grain, even where the crop has turned out well otherwise. In Ohio and Indiana there is a fair outcome in quantity, and in Illinois quite of deficiency. In Iowa the crop is generally good in eastern portions of the State, less favorable in the central, etc, much of the crop falling short of expectations. Missouri reports point to a light production. In Kansas a small crop.

There appears little occasion for changing calculations in regard to the outcome of the winter wheat crop, while the late information from the Northwest confirms the previous generally good position of the spring grain crop that region.

There is a continued frequency of reference to a holding indication among wheat farmers, there being confidence in better prices later on.

No radical change has occurred in the wheat markets during the week, the closing being somewhat firmer than a week ago.

The rains have had the effect of weakening the corn market to a moderate extent, while the fuller evidence of deficiency in the oats crop has added a little strength to this grain.

September wheat at Chicago closed ⅜c below the highest point of the week, 2c above the lowest point, and 1½c higher than a week ago.

Corn at Chicago for September closed 2⅜c below the highest point of the week, ½c above the lowest point and 1½c lower than a week ago.

Wheat receipts at primary markets were 3,865,000 bushels for the week against 2,628,000 the preceding week, and 4,981,000 last year.

Corn receipts were 2,630,000 bushels, against 2,238,000 the preceding week, and 4,212,000 last year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Columbia has agreed to deposit bonds for $300,000 to signify its willingness to settle the Cerrutti claim.

Secretary Alger is contemplating a two weeks' trip to Porto Rico for the purpose of gratifying his desire to see that beautiful country. soon to be a part of the United States.

Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, who has been summering at Freeport, L. I., Thursday last distinguished himself as a life saver by rescuing three young women from drowning.

The North Carolina democrats have formed the "White Government Union." The purpose of the league is to re establish in North Carolina the supremacy of the white race.

It is reported from London that Mr. George N. Curon, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, has accepted the office of Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin.

A dispatch from Barcelona states that a formidable outbreak of carlists has taken place near Lorida, Catalonia. Such outbreaks have been expected to accompany Spain's efforts for peace.

Admiral Cervera and fifty of his officers attended the mass at Annapolis Wednesday of last week for the repose of the souls of the Spanish officers and sailors who lost their lives at Santiago in the battle of July 3.

Recently notices of allotment have been sent to a number of persons who had subscribed to the new U. S. loan and forwarded the required cash, but who now deny all knowledge of the transaction. The indications are that their names were used by interested parties without authority, with a view of getting possession of the bonds in violation of the spirit of the law.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This certifies that we have known The Robertson Sewing Machine Co of Staunton, Va, ever since its original organization; that it is an entirely reputable and responsible company; that it has the entire and exclusive control of the sale of the Davis Sewing Machines in the territory in which it does business; that it only sells the best and highest grade machines made by The Davis Sewing Machine Company; that we have never known or heard of The Robertson Sewing Machine Co., being guilty of any misrepresentations, fraud, deceit or improper conduct, and from long and most satisfactory business acquaintances with them, we believe them to be financially responsible and in every respect reliable, honest and trustworthy.

Having entire and the fullest confidence in their integrity and upright dealings, we do not hesitate in recommending them in the highest terms to all persons having business with them.

THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO.
F. T. Huffman, Vice Pres't.
Aug. 6, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCK SALE AT MEADOW CREEK FARM, August 12, at 10 o'clock. As I am about to give up farming, I will offer for sale on August 12th, at 10 o'clock, all my fine stock—splendid pair of young carriage horses, fine saddle and draft horses, two sound young mules, fresh cows, fat steers, machinery, tools, wagons, carriage, harness, and a complete fishing smack—wagon, boat, tent Will take notes for all purchases over $20.

E B. MORAN,
aug 11 1t Charlottesville, Va.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

—:o:—

Particularly is this true in

Fertilizers,

Therefore you should buy

DETRICK'S !

Always composed of the best materials.
Always of the best quality.
Always in the best drilling condition.
Always cheap, because always reliable.
Manufactured by

Detrick Fertilizer & Chemicel Co,

Baltimore, Md.

For sale at Staunton, Va., by

JAS. H. BLACKLEY,

Greenville Avenue.

aug11 6t

THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SPECTATOR IS NOW JUST HALF WHAT IT HAS BEEN HERETOFORE. IT IS NOW ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

EDUCATIONAL.

Notice to Dist. School Boards.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, School desks, recitation benches, table, stoves, &c. All in good condition. Used last session in Staunton Academy. For prices, &c., address,

S. G. ANSPACH,
aug 11-4t Bedford City, Va.

MARY BALDWIN SEMINARY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

STAUNTON, VA.

Term begins Sept. 1st, 1898. Located in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Unsurpassed climate, splendid grounds and modern appointments. Twenty states represented. Terms moderate. Pupils enter any time. For catalogue, apply to

Miss ELLA WEIMER,
Principal, Mary Baldwin Seminary.
aug11-4t

RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY,

FRONT ROYAL, VA.

WM. W. SMITH, A. M., LL. D., Principal.

Session opens September, 13th, 1898. This is the largest and most completely equipped academy in the South, and with few equals in the United States. The best facilities insure the best work. Time and money saved by rapid progress under skillful teachers.

THE HONOR SYSTEM IS MAGNIFEID.

For catalogue, with terms and other particulars, address the Principal.
aug 11-4t

Stauntun Military Academy.

WM. H, KABLE, Principal.

Prof. S. J. COFFMAN, Associate Principal.

The 15th session of the STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY will open

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1898,

and close the 7th of June, 1899. This is the only thoroughly equipped school for boys in the city of Staunton, and invites local patronage, especially, by the thoroughness of its course of study, its complete instruction, its ample grounds for recreation, and its faculty of experienced teachers. The military feature does not apply to day pupils, unless desired. Special attention will be given to classes for small boys, and parents having boys of this grade are especially invited to investigate the merits of this department.

Ample stabling furnished for horses of those finding it necessary to ride or drive to school. For terms, address,

aug 4-7t WM. H. KABLE, Principal.

School for Young Men and Boys,

I will open my private limited school for young men and boys on the 3rd of SEPT. 1898. Object of the school to prepare boys thoroughly for college and business. A limited number of boarding pupils will be taken in my family. Over whose moral and intellectual development a watchful care will be exercised. Terms most reasonable. For all information apply to

aug 4-5t C. E. YOUNG, Principal.

EXAMINATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.—There will be an examination for the public school teachers of Staunton as follows:

For white teachers, in school building No. 1, August 9th and 10th; for colored teachers, in school building No. 2, August 11th and 12th.

All teachers whose certificates have expired by limitation are required to take this examination. Examination will begin at 9 a. m.

At the same time and place an examination will be given to applicants for scholarship at the Female Normal School at Farmville.

JOHN H. BADER,
aug4-1t Supt. City Public Schools.

PANTOPS ACADEMY.

Near CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

For Boys and Young Men. Has unrivalled advantages in healthful climate, thorough teaching, kindly home influence, and large gymnasium. Send for catalogue.

JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M.,
jul 27-6t Principal.

The Dunsmore Businsss College,

Staunton, Va.

27th Session Begins September 1, 1898.

This is an inexpensive school. Total expense, including everything,

For 3 months, $55 to $67.
For 4 " 68 to 86.
For 6 " 100 to 126.
For 8 " 130 to 166.

For further information, address

J. G. DUNSMORE,
jul 21-2m President.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

(State A. & M. College,)

AT BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA.

30 Instructors. Thoroughly equipped shops, Laboratories and Infirmary. Farm of 400 acres. Steam heating and Electrical lights in Dormitories. Degree courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Applied Chemistry and General Science. Shorter courses in Practical Agriculture and Practical Mechanics.

Total cost for session of nine months, including tuition and other fees, clothing, board, washing, text books, medical attendance, etc., about $195. Cost to State students $165. Next session begins Sept. 21, 1898. For catalogue apply to

J. M. McBRYDE, Ph. D., LL. D.,
jun 14-10t President.

EXAMINATION of TEACHERS.

All persons wishing to teach in the Public Free Schools of Augusta county the ensuing session and whose certificates have expired by limitation will be required to take the examination, which will be held in Staunton as follows:

White teachers in School Building No. 1 on August 9th and 10th. Colored teachers in School Building No. 2 on August 11th and 12th.

Teachers must bring "cap" paper, pen and ink. Work will begin promptly at 9 a. m. and persons who are tardy will have no opportunity to make up lost time.

An examination will be held the same time and place for scholarships to the Female Normal School at Farmville.

jul 21-3t E. O. PEALE, Co. Supt.

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LEXINGTON, VA.

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may 19-4t

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., August 3, 1898.

Trout, Stribling & Berkeley
vs.
Alice Showalter et al.

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 enterd in said cause on the 11th of May, 1898, I shall at my office at Staunton, Va., on

September 10th, 1898,

proceed to take, state and settle an account showing:—

1st. The real estate of which Jas. Showalter died seized subject to the lien of plaintiff's judgment.

2nd. The fee simple and annual of said real estate and the state of the title thereto.

3rd. The liens binding the same in the order of their priority.

4th. Any other matters deemed pertinent, etc.

HENRY W. HOLT,
Commissioner in Chancery.
R. E. R. Nelson, p. q.
aug 11-4ts

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W. M. ALLEN, Manager.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

—OF A—

Very Valuable Farm in Augusta Co., Va.

The undersigned sale commissioners in pursuance of authority vested in them by the decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta Co., Va., of June 2, 1898, in the suits of Paul, J. W. vs. Byers, J. W., et als., Alexander, J. A., Trustee, vs. Byers, J. W., et als, and Byers, Samuel, vs. Alexander, Trustee, will offer for sale in front of the court house in the city of Staunton, Va., at 12 o'clock m, on

Tuesday, the 6th day of September, 1898,

that certain tract or parcel of land in the county of Augusta, State of Virginia, in the vicinity of Burke's Mill, which tract of land consists of about 169¾ acres and is the same which was conveyed by Samuel Byers and wife to John W. Byers by a deed of date March 1st, 1887, and of record in the Clerk's office of the county court of Augusta county, Deed Book 115, page 97. This is a valuable and desirable farm and has on it a good dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings including an excellent barn.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of sale and the plaintiff's costs in the cause of Paul vs. Byers, and any unpaid taxes on said land including taxes for the year 1898; balance in three equal installments payable, one, two and three years respectively from date of sale with interest from that date, for which the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with approved personal security and the title will be withheld as ultimate security.

CHAS. CURRY,
FITZHUGH ELDER,
Sale Commissioners.

Clerk's Office of the circuit court of Augusta county, to-wit:

I, Jos. B. Woodward, Clerk of the court aforesaid do certify that Fitzhugh Elder has executed the bond required by decree of sale in the chancery causes of J. W. Paul vs. J. W. Byers, &c., J. A. Alexander, Trustee vs. Byers, and Samuel Byers vs. Alexander, Trustee, now pending in said court, except the second above named cause of Alexander, Trustee, vs. Byers, which has been dismissed by the decree aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of August 1898.

JOS. B. WOODWARD,
aug 4-5t Clerk.

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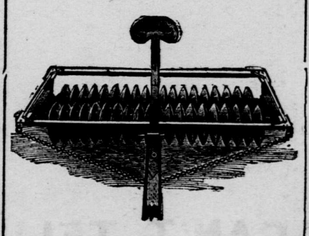

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