# Staunton Spectator
AND VINDICATOR.

Issued every Friday morning by
R. S. TURK, Editor and Proprietor,
East Main Street.....Staunton, Va.
A. S. MORTON, Business Manager.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

The President has announced that this Schley controversy must cease. Banquo's ghost was told that it must down.

Mr. Gage has told the country that it must have a greater volume of currency in order to carry on its business. It has not been long since we were told that we had plenty of money, all we lacked was confidence. Surely we are not short on confidence and money both.

We ask again what is the matter with Sampson? There is a faint suspicion luking around that his present condition has been brought about by a habit to which he has long been addicted. If the report be true there is doubt whether he should have been entrusted with the fleet at Santiago, or with any position of responsibility, and if the report has foundation those who appoited him should be cashiered to a man. This truth will come out sooner or later, and if the suspicion becomes founded then good by Sampson, good bye Crowninshield, good bye Long. It will not be aurivoir nor adieu, but GOOD BYE, one long eternal good bye.

Judge Henry Clay McDowell, the new judge of the U. S. Court, has been to Harrisonburg and held one session of his court. Those who met him are much pleased with him, and believe he will give eminent satisfaction. There is one trouble, and that is that he lives so far from the members of the bar who have the bulk of the business in his court. We know how difficult it is to reach Bristol and Big Stone Gap, so we suggest that the Judge might find a pleasant home nearer Lynchburg and Harrisonburg, and we know of no more convenient point than our own city of Staunton. The people here would welcome him, and for healthfulness, for accessibility, for all that go to make living oconomical and pleasant we think Staunton ranks with any city in the State. We therefore extend to him a most hearty and cordial invitation to make this his future home.

## A TOUCH OF IMPERIALISM.

The temper and disposition of our accidental President are fast manifesting themselves not always creditable to his position. His reprimand administered to Gen. Miles, who has dared to talk on the subject of that villainous verdict against Schley, is, we believe, without a parallel in this country or in Europe. As autocratic as that Dutchman who now reigns over Germany is said to be, he has never had the arrogance, and we may add indecency, to talk to the commander of the German armies after the fashion of the present young autocrat of the White House. It is alleged, whether with truth or not, that a Southern man talks rougher to a negro than anybody except a flatboatman when he cusses a roustabout. No Southern man, even the roughest talker, ever talked rougher to a negro than Roosevelt talked to Gen. Miles, and if he did it because of the authority cited, which is as follows, "Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying praise or censure or any mark of approbation toward others in the military service * * are prohibited," then that section of the military code has no earthly application to the case, any man of common sense ought to see it and the whole affair is without the slightest justification.

But the cause was not here. Miles had talked on the wrong side. Nobody has been censured for talking on the other side. Mark that fact! According to the reason of the reprimand had Gen. Miles sided with the majority of the court he would have been just as reprehensible—we think he would have been far more so—but he would never have been censured for so doing by our new born monarch. The action of the President in this instance is in marked contrast with his action toward Maclay, With the same section of the code before him he has allowed Maclay, who called Schley a coward, a cravan and a liar, to remain in office until recently, and even then most politely requested him to resign. There is one thing sure, and that is, that President Roosevelt is beginning to swell beyond normal size. Many are the people who have visited the White House recently who have come away cursing him not loudly but deeply. It is no unusual thing to hear men and women who have been there to see him declare that he is the roughest and most illmannered man they ever saw. He is likely to do one of two things. He will bulldose his party followers into the most abject submission to his dictates, or he will become so distasteful that he will rend his party to pieces. We do not believe the Northern and Western man will submit to too much President, the Southern Republican will submit to any amount. The white men of the party in the South are party slaves, the black men have been slaves and will continue to be, so he can boot them about as he likes. We have a touch of Imperialism just here which is only a foretaste of what is coming. We are glad the sufferers are generally those who are in love with the idea of Kings, Emperors and strong central government.

## NOT TIRED OF THE CONVENTION.

It is stated by some that there is a feeling growing in the State against the work of the Constitutional Convention, some indeed asserting that the convention, by its long drawn out session, has become so unpopular that the people are about ready to vote down any constitution it shall frame.

Now we deny that this is a fact in so far as the more intelligent people are concerned, and we further assert that so soon as the people know what the convention has had to deal with, and what it is trying to accomplish for their good, they will not only not criticise it for its long session, but say to the men who compose it, "go on, and if you can accomplished what you are trying to accomplish you may sit just as long as you please, whether it be one year or ten years."

In the first place we wish to call the attention of the readers of the SPECTATOR to the fact that there are scarcely ten men in that body who are not losing from $5 to $20 per day every day they sit in Richmond, and a majority of whom, if they were not trying to perform a great service to their State would gladly see the convention adjourn tomorrow and go to their homes.

But let us see whether these men are taking up any more time than other conventions have consumed. We must recall that there are many subjects to be considered of as vast if not vaster importance than the suffrage question. The uneducated probably suppose the suffrage regulation was the sole object of the calling of the convention, but not so. The questions of taxation and control of corporations are two questions of vaster importance than who shall vote, we think.

The convention of 1829, we believe, was in session 5½ months, and it was called to extend the suffrage only, and the negro was not then a factor, hence no wrangle over him.

The convention of 1850 which was called to further extend the suffrage, at a period when the negro was not a factor, was in actual session, we believe 7½ months, and it was actually 9½ months between the assembling of the convention and its adjournment.

Now those were our own Virginia conventions. In 1872 Pennsylvania had a convention and no negro question could come up there because there were not enough negroes in the State to consider, and that convention lasted 11 months.

Kentucky has had a recent convention, and she had no negro question to deal with, and her convention lasted 18 months. Then why find fault with our people, when they have been interrupted by several occurrences, such as a State election, the holidays, etc., when they have been in session less than 5 months, and have the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution of the United States to hamper them?

Our people must recollect in justice to these men, that they differ widely from a legislative body, which, if they err can be corrected by the Governor's veto, or the courts, and which has only to deal with a few questions during a session. Our Legislature always sits 3 monts, and sometimes extends its session beyond that. Without any reflection on that body, we call attention to the fact that while it enacts laws based on fundamental principles as laid down in our constitution, this constitution has to work out those fundamental principles, not merely for today or tomorrow, but to last possibly fifty years or longer. The body of men who will frame that constitution is as able, we think, as any which has ever assembled in Virginia, it is as patriotic we think, and it is the first and only legislative body that has assembled since the close of the war, that the powerful corporations in the State have been unable to control in a great measure, when they undertook to do so. This fact should at once put it in favor with the people and they should cease to utter the phrases put in their mouths by the corporate press of the State, to the effect that the people want the convention to quit and go home. This talk is made to order, it is manufactured by corporate servitors, and in the offices of the Times and the Dispatch, which are the property of great corporations, the latter having been acquired, it is generally believed, for the sole purpose of breaking the force of this convention in its efforts to control corporations and arrange for uniform and just taxation. When the people know these facts, and we intend to do all we can to put them in possession of them, we are sure they will not nag at our representatives in the convention, or grow petulent about the length of time it takes to frame measures which are intended for their protection and relief. Let it be remembered that the powerful influences of money and combinations of money have not failed to place their chosen representatives in this convention. They are there, there in numbers and influence, there in brains and in skillful and artful devices. They are busy "from early morn till dewy eve," to defeat, to side track, to divert from their clients and masters the very legislation that other able men who know the needs of the people are struggling to enact to free them from a bondage under which all previous constitutions left them, and which by influence in our Legislatures of the past, the corporations have made more grinding and onerous. The people of this county ought to hold meetings to endorse the able, manly and desperate fight our representative Mr. A. C. Braxton, who is chairman of the committee on corporations in the convention, is making, but if not they should write him individual letters, that he may know he has behind him the hearty and cordial support of his people. The corporation lawyers taunt him with the statement that the people do not want the protection he is seeking to give them.

The people of Virginia should be very happy at the beginning of this new year. Gov. Tyler and many relatives have withdrawn their arms from the public crib.

The promptness of our fire company in responding to the call from the school for the Deaf and the Blind, averted one of the greatest disasters which ever threatened the city.

## The Business of the Past Year.

Henry Clews & Co., Bankers of New York, have issued the following synopsis of the business transactions of the country during the year, 1901. It is of unusual interest and we are sure it will be read by all:

This is the closing week of a most remarkable year. While all other commercial and industrial nations have been suffering reverses of greater or less severity, the United States has enjoyed another year of unexampled prosperity far exceeding the most optimistic expectations. Germany has been passing through a period of distress, induced by excessive industrial expansion and overspeculation, while while Great Britain has suffered severely from the Boer war. France seems to have been fairly prosperous, but Great Britain and Germany are really our chief rivals in commercial or industrial supremacy, and it is with these only that comparisons are of interest. Meanwhile, the United States has made gigantic strides in the production of wealth with almost supreme indifference to conditions in other parts of the world. In these days of close interdependence the spectacle of a country making such remarkable and continuous exhibitions of growth, while its chief rivals remain at a standstill or retrograde, challenges attention.

There is but one explanation for such a situation, viz., that the United States has just passed through one of the great bursts of national development which have always occurred at very well defined periods, and which have usually been termed "booms." This particular "boom," which began with the defeat of Mr. Bryan in 1896, has been prominently characterized by extraordinary industrial activity. The growth of manufacturing enterprise has many times exceeded the growth of agriculture, and we are rapidly changing from an agricultural to a manufacturing nation. With our magnificent mineral resources, with unequalled facilities for transportation, with an unlimited supply of capital to aid enterprise, with a better supply of skilled labor than any competitor, with an unrivalled capacity for organization and the use of machinery, all backed with an abundance of energy, brains and opportunity; with all these requisites in plenty, is it surprising that our situation is the wonder and envy of the world?

Along with this astonishing development we have seen an irresistible tendency towards centralization; a readjustment of economic forces, which in industry has taken the form of trusts, in transportation the grouping of railroads, and in finance the consolidation of banks into institutions capable of meeting the larger demands of these combinations. This tendency towards concentration, while capable of great advantages in giving us command of the world's markets, has unfortunately been handicapped by overcapitalization and other abuses for which a day of reckoning will inevitably come, but which it is not pertinent to comment upon here. Just now we may congratulate ourselves with complacency upon our national strength, industrially, commercially and financially. Our exports of manufactures show a falling off due to the operations in copper, lower prices for oil and the more pressing demand at home for iron products. The Clearing House returns of the United States for eleven months of the year showed a total of $108,724,000,000 compared with $77,123,000,000 for the same time last year, an increase of about 40 per cent.

The most extraordinary feature of our home industry has of course been the demand for iron and its products. We are producing pig iron at the rate of over 15 to 16 millions tons a year, or nearly double the product of 1896. Our output of coal will be about 53,000,000 tons. We have already surpassed Great Britain in merchandise exports, in pig iron output and in coal production. For this great and continued activity in iron the chief explanation is the demand from railroads of cars, engines, rails, etc. To secure the highest efficiency at lowest cost the railroad systems of the country are being practically reconstructed. The big modern freight car which carries most economically demands heavier rails, stronger bridges and larger engines. New and better terminals are also essential; as witness the contemplated expenditure of $40,000,000 by the Pennsylvania for an entrance to New York city. Still another large outlet for iron is the modern method of constructing high buildings, which promises to continue until the business sections of our large cities are practically rebuilt. Plenty of examples could be cited showing that the United States is far in the lead in the race of industrial progress. Our future, too, is bright, and success will be aided or retarded very much in proportion to the intelligence of our legislation. Commerce is the handmaiden of industry, and we have now reached a stage of growth where the latter cannot prosper without the former. Very soon our consumptive abilities will have been fully satisfied, while our productive capacity will have expanded by leaps and bounds. Foreign markets will be essential to our industrial peace; and unless the unnecessary restrictions which now exist are modified gradually they may be swept away with little or no ceremony later on.

The year closes, as I have said, with the most satisfactory reasons for congratulation, the United States having had more than its share of success. The next question is, What of the coming year? Time only can tell. There are evidences that we are near the top. Values are generally the highest of the decade; the upward movement is much less general than a year ago and recessions are more frequent. If I was asked what would be the most desirable course of affairs, I should say, after the dividend investment buying has exhausted its force, which is usually incident to the 1st of January period, a moderate but general decline in values; such as would not disturb confidence but would stimulate fresh buying and invite new enterprise. Such a reaction would be most conducive to continued prosperity. A very considerable decline in merchandise prices could be endured without in any degree lessening production, which is now in constant danger of being increased to excess owing to abnormal profits. A quiet and gradual return to more normal conditions will be welcomed by all who desire business to continue upon a sound basis.

## Meeting of the Horticultural Society.

There will be a meeting of the Augusta County Horticultural Society at the usual place on Saturday, January the 4th, at 11 o'clock. The public is invited.

J. A. BROWN,
Secretary.


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.


## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 30.—There are still a good many people in Washington who believe that Congress will take up the Schley matter in the form of an inquiry into the affairs of the Navy Department and it is said that the only reason that Secretary Long remains in the Cabinet is because the President believes it only fair to permit him to stay there, in the event of such an inquiry, he will be in a position to defend himself and his official acts. The temper of the people in Washington was shown Friday evening when Admiral Schley attended a performance at one of the Washington theaters. He was cheered to the echo, the large and fashionable audience rising to their feet and remaining standing until the Admiral came to the front of the box and bowed his acknowledgements. General Miles has resumed his duties in the War Department and has concluded to ignore the reprimand he received. He well knows that he has no friends in the administration and that both Corbin and Root will rejoice in his humiliation. His statement in support of Admiral Dewey, however, has received the approval of the people and of the press all over the country.

There is now little doubt but that the Senate will be compelled to materially revise the Philippine tariff bill which was passed by the House. The measure, as it stands, is receiving the condemnation of a large number of republicans some of whom characterize it as "protection run wild." The most ardent expansionists are not in favor of governing colonies along Spanish lines and a policy of oppression will not be tolerated even if it is dictated by the protected interest. It is believed that Judge Taft will make representations at the White House as soon as he arrives in Washington which will insure the President's support of tariff concessions to the Philippines and which will offer an excuse for the Senate to reverse the work of the lower House.

The President is known to be in a quandary as to where to place Judge Taft. Personally he favors sending him back to the Philippines, but the Secretary of War, who is a close friend of Mr. Roosevelt, is strongly opposed to the continuance of the Taft regime. He considers that the Taft Commission has seriously failed in the deference it owes to General Chaffee and the military branch of the service. Taft is too big a man to yield supinely to the dictates of the bureaucrats in the War Department. Secretary Root believes that if he could secure the appointment of a man at the head of the Commission who would recognize in him the lord of his destinies there would be greater subserviency shown to the Secretary of War.

General Leonard Wood, before his departure for Havanna, did some effective work for the cause of reciprocity with Cuba. He said "Cuba must have a reduction of the tariff on sugar exported to the United States or the island will have to face poverty and consequent disorder. She would then become a menace to our health and the United States would have no business relations with her worth speaking about." He said that if reciprocity were established the United States could count on doing a business with the island amounting to $150,000,000 a year within three years. He further said that the United States produced but 500,000 tons of sugar and consumed 2,400,000 tons and that the consumers paid "about two cents a pound for the privilege of fostering this articicial industry." Mr. Oxnard of the American Beet Sugar Company is making a vigorous fight to prevent legislation inimical to his interests and is said to have seriously interested the President in his scheme of paying a bounty to the Cuban producers in lieu of reducing the duty.

While the friends of the administration deny that politics were at the bottom of the selection of Governor Shaw to succeed Secretary Gage, it cannot be denied that the move was a very shrewd one from a political standpoint. By it Mr. Roosevelt attached to himself a man who was an important factor in the Western situation and who, in case Mr. Roosevelt should by any act alienate Western republicans, would have stood an excellent chance for the presidential nomination. Governor Shaw is a man of much ability and he has the happy faculty of making friends easily. The president already realizes that his impulsiveness and his action in the Miles censure and the determination to uphold Secretary Long at all cost has forfeited him many of his western admirers and it would seem that he was casting an anchor to windward when he selected a popular and ambitious Iowan to preside over the Treasury.

As soon as Governor Shaw takes the reins he will probably dispense with all of Mr. Gage's assistants. Ailes, who is a very young man overwhelmed with his own importance, will go first, General Spalding, who has been in the Department so long that he is described as suffering from "dry rot" will soon follow and only the strength of political pull, which is not inconsiderable, will save Horace A. Taylor, who has never demonstrated the ability for financial and administrative affairs which characterized his previous efforts at growing cranberries.

Although the friends of the Nicaraguan canal threaten to apply the lash and to cry "treason" every time the Panama canal is mentioned in the House or Senate there is every prospect that it will be mentioned many times before the Morgan or Hepburn bills are passed. The United States is rich but that is not regarded as a good reason why she should invest millions in the Nicaraguan canal if millions can be saved by the purchase of the Panama ditch. It may transpire that nothing could be gained by the purchase of the latter but Admiral Walker's report does not prove it and there will be a good many members of Congress who will ask for proof, before they vote to appropriate $180,000,000 for the construction of a canal over any route.


## Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

**How To Find Out.**

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

**What to Do.**

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.



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If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.


EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—As executor of John J. Larew, I will offer for sale at public auction on the farm owned by said decedant, known as the River Farm, about one mile northeast of Greenville, Augusta County, Va., on

**Tuesday, January 28, 1902.**

the following valuable real and personal property:

1—Farm on South River containing about 283 acres, 1 rood and 26 poles, adjoining Hawpe and Shields, with good dwelling and stable, well timbered, and about 60 acres good bottom; about one mile Northeast of Greenville.

2—The farm known as the Wilson Farm. The part to be sold containing about 147 acres. This farm is well timbered and watered, and lies about one mile west of Mint Spring depot on the B. & O. R. R.

3—The Inch tract, containing about 50 acres, lying about two miles East of Lyndhurst Station, on the N. & W. R. R.

4—Lot in Greenville, near the Methodist church, containing 2 acres and 37 poles.

5—Lot in Buena Vista. This is a very desirable residence lot, being Lot. No. 6, Block 46, Section 5.

6.—Personal Property consisting among other things of three good work mules, 3 fine work horses, 2 two-year-old Morgan colts, 1 yearling, 40 head of young cattle, 12 milk cows, 2 Bickford & Huffman wheat drills, 1 corn planter, 2 mowers, 1 disc harrow (nearly new), farm wagon, spring wagon, 2 top buggies and harness, Hallock weeder, plows, harrows, buggy rakes, loose hay and fodder, lot of cured bacon and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—Land on one fourth cash and the residue in one, two and three years with interest, title retained or vendor's lien as security for the purchase money. Personal property—$10 and under cash, over that amount on a credit of 8 months, purchaser giving negotiable note satisfactorily endorsed.

☞ Sale Commences at 10 A. M. Sharp.

dec14 7t R. F. LAREW, Ex'or. of John J. Larew, dec'd.


# Farms For Sale!

A valuable tract of land, 842 acres, lying in Green Valley, about 350 acres of this land is in good state of cultivation, mostly in grass, about 50 acres hacked two or three years ago, now in very good sod, the balance of the tract in timber, white oak and pine. This farm has been keeping for a number of years from 100 to 125 cattle, a bunch of sheep and a few horses; it also has been making from 500 to 800 bushels of wheat and from 1000 to 1500 bushels of corn, and has all the necessary buildings built on the latest plan, consisting of an 8 room frame dwelling house 36x18 and L 27x14. One stock barn 46x60, one horse and cow barn 37x37, one granary 20x20, one tenant house and all other necessary outbuildings. A valuable part of this farm is fine mineral waters, consisting of Sulphur, Alum and Chalybeate; beautiful scenery and healthy climate, which would make it invaluable for a summer resort. It also has a nice young orchard of about 150 trees and about 50 older ones or all kinds. ☞ Price $8,000.

1000 acres, adjoining, well improved. ☞ Price $7,000.

307 acres on Middle River, 250 acres cleared, part level and part rolling Divided into 11 fields. Farm in good condition. All in grass, but 40 acres of cleared land; much of it in blue grass. 50 acres timber, oak, etc. Fine orchard of about 5 acres. 8 room frame dwelling, large bank barn, 2 miles to station and roller mill, and churches and schools close. ☞ $35 per acre. Terms to suit.

180 acres, more or less, good brick dwelling, but needs repair, barn 45x80, about 35 acres timber, pond never dry, well and cistern, never have lacked for water, 60 acres of farm runs over to Baker's Creek. About 2,000 trees—900 Johnsons Winter, 100 winesaps, plums and peaches. ☞ Price $30 per acre.

☞ Correspondence solicited. Revised list of properties free,

McIlhany & Hilleary,
Real Estate & Insurance Agents.
STAUNTON, VA.


COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., Dec. 19, 1901.

Huff, S. L., et als.
vs.
Huff, Henry C., et als.

All persons interested in the above styled chancery cause will Take Notice, that in pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, entered in said cause on Nov. 19, 1901, I shall at my office in Staunton, Va., on

Saturday, January 25th, 1902,

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

1st. Of the transactions of S. L. Huff, adm'r. of Mary Catherine Huff, dec'd.
2nd. Of the estate, real and personal, of which she died seized.
3rd. Of the outstanding and unpaid indebtedness of her estate.
4th. Of the proper compensation of counsel in this suit.
5th. Of the proper distribution of the land fund in the cause.
6th. Of any other matters deemed pertinent, etc.

R. E. R. NELSON,
Commissioner in Chancery.
Patrick & Gordon, p. q. dec20 4t


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Headquarters for
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## Circuit Court.

The appeal of J. W. Gordon from the county court was refused and judgment of county court affirmed. Mr. Gordon was sentenced to two years in prison for forgery.

The will of Miss Blanche Paul was admitted to probate with H. C Hanna as executor. The estate is valued at about thirteen thousand dollars.

The estate of Ellen Benson was committed to the sheriff.

On Saturday the court adjourned for the term.

The Southwest gave us Gov. Tyler, the Southwest hath taken him away, blessed be the name of the Southwest.


# SILVERWARE.

Our stock of Silverware must be seen to be appreciated. We are making a very handsome display of goods in this line, and we hope you will come in to see how far your money will go in our Silverware department. Our styles are exceptionally artistic, and the quality of our goods cannot be questioned by anyone who is a judge of first-class goods.

D. L. SWITZER,
Jeweler and Optician, No. E. Main St.


COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va., Jan. 2, 1902.

Misner's, Robt. F. Creds,
vs.
Misner's, Robt. Heirs.

All parties interested in the above entitled cause, Take Notice that pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county herein entered, of date December 4th, 1901, I shall at my office in Staunton Va, on

FEBRUARY 1, 1902,

proceed to ascertain and report:

1st. What personal property, if any, the late Robert F. Misner owned at the time of his death.
2nd. The real estate owned by the late Robert F. Misner at the time of his demise; the fee simple and annual rental value of the same.
3rd. The indebtedness of the late Robert F. Misner, and the order of their priorities, including any unpaid taxes thereon.
4th. Also to whom the residue of his estate, after the payment of his debts, shall be distributed.
5th. Any other matters deemed pertinent etc.

HENRY W. HOLT,
Alexander, Commissioner.
Curry & Glenn, of counsel. jan 3 4t

Spectacles and Eye glasses fitted to the eye by H. H. BOLEN, Jeweler.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Staunton, Va. Jan. 2, 1902.

Curry & Glenn,
vs.
White, Susan, etc.

All parties interested in the above entitled cause, Take Notice, that pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county herein entered, of date November 13th, 1901, I shall at my office in Staunton, Va., on

JANUARY 31, 1902,

proceed to ascertain and report:

1st. The real estate belonging to the defendant liable for the payment of the plaintiff's judgment and other liens binding the same.
2nd. The title of said real estate and the annual rental and fee simple value thereof
3rd. The liens binding the same in the order of their priority, including any unpaid taxes.
4th. Any matters deemed pertinent, etc.

HENRY W. HOLT,
Curry & Glenn, p q. Commissioner.
jan 3 4t

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It has the security of a Government Bond. The reputation of the manufacturer and ours as the seller is back of it. Call and examine them for yourself.

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PRICE
$2.00
Seek No Farther
For Better Can't Be Found
"Try Me"
Then You'll Always Buy Me.

McH. HOLLIDAY,
Up-to-Date Shoe House
Staunton, Va.



# When in Doubt
About what to buy for Xams COME TO US, and look over our line of
## Handkerchiefs - and - Gloves!
and you will no longer hesitate.

THE daintiest designs and best values in HANDKERCHIEFS await you. While the largest line and greatest range in prices will meet your every desire.

# OUR GLOVES
Speak for themselves. Dozens of pairs go out daily, while it is a rare thing that one pair returns to claim the guarantee given every glove sold at our counter. And all this for
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With the newest shades in dressed and undressed Kid to select from. Ask to see the English Walking Gloves! Don't put off longer, but come to
# MILLER & BRADLEY'S.



# Wool Underwear!
If you have had trouble in finding satisfactory **UNDERWEAR** we can give you what you want. In the first place, we can fit you—for we have all proportions—for the average sized man for the short man, and for the long man. We have the ribbed UNDERWEAR made of the finest worsted yarns, and full fashioned. Then we have the Flat Underwear, fulled fashioned, and with sewed seams.

There is a great variety of colors, and qualities, and weights, and fact our Underwear department is the most complete hereabouts. Underwear from 50c to $1 75, and if we have left any good thing out of our lines we don't know it. For perfect Underwear come here.

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# A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

# A YEAR OF SUCCESS.

The growth of our business and a successful season is but the natural result of the business methods we adopted long ago—fair dealing, low prices and any article to be returned if not satisfactory and money refunded. We desire to satisfy every customer, not only as to the price, but as to the quality of the goods, and our aim has been to offer only those goods that could be absolutely guaranteed. Buying at the PALAIS ROYAL is always safe, pleasant and profitable. We try to look after the wants of the population of Staunton and vicinity.

With thanks for past patronage and hoping we have merited a continuance of the same, we wish one and all a very happy new year.

Respectfully,
# PALAIS ROYAL.
☞ New Idea Patterns 10 cents each.



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Pure and Unadulterated Liquors.
Handles all the Different Brands of Augusta County Whiskies from Three to Eight Years Old.
ONLY HANDLER OF D. BEARD WHISKEY IN CITY OR COUNTY.
Have also on hand different brands of fine Old Wilson and Monticello, Pennsylvania Gray, Melvale, and other fine brands. Special attention given to all orders. ☞ Having on hand a large quantity of Whiskies and Wines, we will offer to the trade special inducements. ☞ We handle Port and Sherry for family use use which we will sell at $1 per gallon.
☞ Also Bottled Beer, Scotch Ale and London Porter.
Our $2 a gallon Whiskey you will find pure and good.
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ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE
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HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

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About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,
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