ularly obscure, they would ask me to guess

who it was. It was beautiful. It was ex-

hilarating. No sameness to that: It was a

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Harvest--What will it be? 1880!

The prospect is encouraging. We invite attention to our stock, which is the LARGEST IN HARRISONBURG.

and which we propose to sell at very low prices.

SUGARS OF ALL GRADES, COFFEE, ROASTED AND GREEN, SPICES, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES, SALT, FISH, COAL OIL, LUBRICATING AND MACHINE OIL,

And everything kept in a First class WHOLESALE and RETAIL Grocery House. We are agents for the best and cheapest SOAP in the United States, sold at Remember our ROASTED COFFEE, which is reasted by ourselves, and al

ways FRESH and THE BEST on this market. We invite merchants to price our Goods and compare the same.

GEO A. MYERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, No. 5 East Market Street. We pay the highest Cash Price for Wheat, Flour, and all kinds of Produce. Wanted, at once, 10,000 pounds of Bacon-highest price paid REMEMBER THE PLACE, No. 5 EAST MARKET ST., HARRISONBURG.

NEW STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE JUST RECEIVED BY

Sibert Building

South of the Court House, Harrisonburg, Va., OFFERED AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE STOCK OF REFRIGERATORS. McCanlay's - Ayer's

Country Meschants especially invited to call, as they can save money by so doing. Remember, we buy from manufacturers, and pay no profits to middle-men. Hence we can compete with Baltimore dealers

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich. THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain Rairing World. h A TCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Phorough Work. RCOMP'S-RABLE in Condity of Material. Perfection of Parks, Tananagh Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model. MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all Jinds of MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all Jinds of ASTONISHINGLY BURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than one half the usual years and belts, PORTABLE TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power problems, Steam-Power purability, Nafety Economy, and Beauty entirely unknewn in other makes. Steam-Power outsits and Steam-Power products and specialty Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse-power; also 2 styles improved Mounted Herse-Powers and the statement of the statement

BE NOT DECEIVED nch experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy from use For full particulars call on our deflers, or write to us for illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & GO., Battle Creek, Mich. TiaH seibad tol anissord a sambil-6m



To the Citizens of Harrisonburg and of Rockingham County.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public at large that he has leased the Store Room for a number of years occupied by A. A. Wise. I have on hand a full line of Confectioneries, Fruits, Tobaccos, Cigars, Toys, Base Balls and Bals, Playing

In fact, we have everything kept in a First-class Confectionery Store. Also, a full line of the celebrated MASON CRACKERS AND CAKES, always fresh, direct from the manufacturer. COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH CANDLES AT BALTIMORE PRICES. Come one, come all, and I guarantee that I will sell, you goods in my line for less money than any other house in the city.

HA OT SIGMUND WISE. At A. A. Wise's Old tand, Harrisonburg, Va.

DON'T BELIEVE YOU ARE GETTING THE MOST AND BEST LIQUORS,

FOR YOUR MONEY, UNTIL YOU SEND A TRIAL ORDER TO

ROBERT HILL, Jr., No. 11 MAIN ST. STAUNTON, VA

Orders filled C. O. D. to any point.

CLOTHING.

GEO. S. CHRISTIE, The Old Reliable Merchant Tailor and Clothier Respectfully reminds the public generally that he has removed to Wilton's new building, next door to Wilton's Hardware Store, and has just opened a choice stock of

New Spring Goods. to which he invites attention. His stock embraces piece goods and clothing, also Gent's Furnishing Goods, of latest styles and suited to the season. He will sell at short profits and invites a call from all in want of anything in his line.

He continues the Tailoring business as heretofore, and employs first class workmen. In cut and finish "Excelsior" is his motto, and he will use his best executions to maintain it.

ertions to maintain it.

Don't fail to give me a call at my new place of business, and I pledge my best efforts to render satisfaction.

Respectfvily,

G. S. CHRISTIE.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING, HATS

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS IN BOCKINGHAM COUNTY, AND AT THE

Lowest Prices DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON D.M.SWITZER & SON

WHO GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. AND SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, NEAR THE "BIG SPRING," HARRISONBURG, VA.

AND SHE DID IT.

"A Sewing Machine I'll have, I VOW, I will no longer wait,
I'll go right off to CONRAD'S NOW

I hear he has ALL KINDS for sale, The CHEAPEST and the BEST; The CASH, I know, can never fail, And"—you may GUESS the rest.

Guess! Guess! no use to Guess about it, "You bet" that woman went and bought it; And is happy to-day, as she ought to have been Long, long ago, with her Sewing Machine. And there is a few more left just as good at GEO. O. CONRAD'S, On East Market Street, HARRISONBURG, VA.

ARCTIC SODA WATER!

BEST IN TOWN FOR FIVE CENTS A GLASS. SYRUPS MADE FROM PURE FRUIT JUICES AND ONLY THE BEST MATERIALS USED.

Charles S. Wunder, Jr., WITH

WILSON, BURNS & CO.. Whelesale Grocers and Commission Merchants

Call and try it at AVIS' DRUG STORE.

Corners Howard, Lombard and Liberty Sts., BALTIMORE, MD. | when we came to a person who was partic- | water takes place immediately.

FRIENDS OF LONG AGO.

When I sit in the twilight gloaming I dream of the wide green meadows, And the old house on the hilf. I can see the roses blooming About the doorway low. Again my heart gives greeting To the friends of long ago-Dear long ago!

I can see my mother sitting. With life's snowfakes in her hair, And she smiles above her knitting; And her face is saintly fair; And I see my father reading From the Bible on his knee, And again I hear him praying As he used to pray for me-So long ago!

I see all the dear old faces Of the boys and girls at home, As I saw them in the dear old days, Before we learned to roam; And I sing the old song over With the friends I used to know; And my heart forgets its sorrows In its dream of long ago ! Dear long ago I

How widely our feet have wandered Some are beyond the ocean, And some are beyond the skies. My heart grows sad with thinking, Of the friends I used to know: Perhaps I shall meet in heaven All the loved ones of long ago. Dear long ago!

MAKING CALLS

BY MOSE SKINNER.

Before I went off the stage of society through the trap-door of matrimony I used to make a great many calls. Like all verdant young men who drift idiotically on to the breakers of married life, I called mostly on young ladies. And I thought it was very fine and grand to do this, and I used to put on my best clothes and prettiest necktie, and castor-oil my hair, and brush myself up generally, and start off thoroughly convinced that I was a very genteel and fashionable party, and a great acquisition to so ciety. I didn't know then that every marriageable young man is looked upon as so much prey to be entrapped, and the young women who were so glad to see me ware on ly pieces of bait. And I didn't know that he old ladies who made things so pleasant for me were just setting the trap as attract. ively as possible, and getting themselves ready to do the worrying after the victim was enshafed warming him up, as I might say, with a little dose of mother-in-law.

No, I didn't know this, so I used to march up the steps very frisky, and ring the doorbell, and inquire for the young ladies with a blind trust and confidence amounting to stupid ty. I was even unconscious of the fact that in some instances the old lady was squinting at me over the banisters, and looking me over with a view to my value as a conjugal investment for one of her olive branches, previous to sending down word as to whether said olive branches were at

I can't say that I ever thoroughly enjoyed these calls. They were for the most part very thin affairs, especially as regards the conversation. The ideas being very slim and weak, the conversation was naturally lean and unhealthy, and it was as hard work to get a fresh subject well under way as it ever was in a dissecting-room. I remember how I struggled to make myself agreeable by discussing various frothy matters, genererally falling back on anecdotes about my dog Jip, and my visit into the country last summer. Then I would glance at the piano ig a supplicating way, (how cheerful it is now, by the way, for me to go in a house where there isn't a piano; such houses are scarce, but you can find 'em,) and ask the young lady in a very humble tone if she wouldn't please play. If she declined, with a simper, I wasn't discouraged. O, no, not even when she said she was out of practice, and the piano was out of tune. I flattered myself that I had traveled, and was up to that dodge, and so I insisted upon it.

There was one piece of music that I need to expect regularly, because I never asked a young lady to play something that she didn't play this particular piece the first one. It seemed to be a sort of mania with them. Often, when left alone for a moment I would hurriedly look through a pile of music to see if that piece was there, and when I found it the cold sweat would start out on my forehead, for I knew I should have to hear it before I could get anything else. It is talled "The Maiden's Prayer." Now, I have nothing to say against "The Maiden's Prayer." It may have been a very soul-stirring anthem in its infancy, but after hearing it three hundred and forty odd times I became impressed with the idea that there was a sameness about it. There is nothing sparkling or attractive about an old maiden's prayer. I like fried tripe, for instance, twenty-one times a week, but for a

regular diet I consider it exhaustive. But I think I finally got hardened to "The Maiden's Prayer," for when a person got through playing it, and bid for a little flattery by remarking that shey never could play that piece, I would say, very vivaciously :- "Very pretty indeed, and charmingly played. What is that called? I must remember and get it for my sister;" which, in the first place considering that my sister couldn't play and in the second place that I had no sister, might be called polite fiction. And I never have forgotten, and never shall forget, what was brought out for my entertainment after the playing was done. Without that cheerful episode a call would be nothing. Without that article a parlor would look bare, and young men and women who are bashful would never get acquainted. Everybody has got two or three. In furnishing a house it is almost the first thing purchased, and when you enter a room you are disappointed if you don't see at least two. I mean a photograph album. Ah, how many photographic albums I have looked through, and how happy they have made

me! How I used to long for the time when

somebody would bring me an album, and

tell me the names of all the people in it,

and all about each one's family affairs And

recreation I never tired of, and often when I got through I would commence and go all over them again, to see if I could tell the names without making any mistakes. And if there's anything, to this day, I really enjoy, it is looking through a thick album of entire strangers, and have one of the children tell me who they all are. Children don't get tired, and they can go through four or five albums and feel just as fresh, and enjoy it just as much is you do. And they expect you to keep up an excitement all the way through. They see no reason

why you shouldn't be interested in their Uncle William, who owns a farm and has got, O, such a pretty little calf; and Aunt Julia, who is rich and has been to Europe; and Cousin John, who was shot in the war; and grandpa who took them to see the circus once. They may be tiresome, but they are honest; which can't perhaps be said of all these people you've been introduced to, who bowed so politely, and said they were happy to meet you, and hoped you were very well, and all that, when you know

in twenty-four liours or twenty-four years. Looking through albums has it drawbacks though, like all pleasures. If you talk too much, for instance, you are apt to make disagfeeable blunders as to whom the parties are. I remember once of bursting out laughing at what I considered a very funny

perfectly well that they personally dont care

two straws whether your funeral takes place

"Look at this queer little old woman;" said I, "fixed up for a masquerade. Who

"Why, it's my mother," was the indignant rejoinder. "My mother always dresses young but there is no occasion for a remark like I naturally felt somewhat crestfallen at

this, and so when I came to a very regal, queenly-looking woman, I thought I would recover my lost ground.
"Oh," said I, "that's what I call a fineooking woman, and I can tell about who it

s too, without much trouble. Any body with half an eye can see the family resemblance there." "Family resemblance, indeed! Why, you absurd thing ! That's an old gypsy woman

that tells fortunes." Ever after that I simply said that everybody was fine-looking, and I always got on

In making calls there are few questions of vital importance to young men; which I as a man somewhat advanced in life may be ex-

cussed for suggesting. Does this young woman really care for you or only for your invitations to balls and theatres? How many times can you call on a young lady as a friend and be just the same to any friend who might drop in? Where does friendship cease and business

commence? Where is the line to be drawn? Some think the old woman begins to draw a line when she tells the young man all about her daughter's lovely disposition, and how generous she was to her fittle brother in reference to a turnover pie, at the tender age of five years, and what a beautiful wife she would make.

A very estimable lady, with whose daughter I was once on terms of friendship, told me that her daughter had too many gentleman callers, and she should not be at home to a good many of them, especially me. This was honest and straightforward, but I wash't mean enough to take advantage of such an open disposition, and so I kept calling there just the same as ever, till one evening her big brother took me and set me out on the sidewalk, without making any fuss about it at all. I didn't know it at the time, but I afterwards found out that he in tended to draw the line. I shouldn't want to advise anybody. It's like eating roast pork in a boarding-house, you must decide it for vourself.

There are a good many kinds of calls which I haven't time to specify, but there's one kind that will always wear, and there isn't any discount on it. Its your good oldfashioned call in the country, where you drop in any time, and they are always glad to see you. No airs there. You can take your things off, or leave them on, just as you have a mind to, and if they have company you can shake hands all 'round, introduction or no introduction; and can cross your legs, and tip your chair back, and hold the cat, and be sociable; and when you get up to go you can kiss the girls all 'round, and light you pipe by the kitchen fire.

The first lesson in economy is to learn to 'do without." The second is to use what one lias without waste. These two lessons are very hard to be learned by people who have always been accustomed to whatever they wanted, and to treat costly things as if they were common and cheap. One thing has much contributed to this-the absence of anything like class styles of expenditures Abroad, a man will not allow his wife and daughters certain modes of dress, unless he can have other things in keeping. A camel's hair shawl and diamonds require a carriage and servants in proportion. The habits of life which fit a particular income are well known. No one goes beyond them without censure. In America there is no such rule. People live at hotels where waste is the order of the day, and where children are educated in the want of care and the habit of unlimited ordering. It is a great mistake for young people of moderate means to commence life by boarding. It fosters extravagant habits and leads to idleness and gossip. Begin housekeeping if you can maintain but two rooms, and increase style as, and no further than, you can afford

An easy way of detecting the purity or adulteration of a sample of wine: Dip a small sponge into the wine to be tested. Place the sponge then in a saucer, the bottom of which is covered with a small quantity of water. If the wine is pure, it will take from a quarter to half an hour before the water in the sancer becomes colored, but if the wine is not pure, the coloring of the

A FEMALE DETECTIVE

When a woman wants to deceive a man she is inclined to deceive him by feigning love for him. The reason she would probe ably assign for this is that by such feighing she can blind his judgment and suppress his common sense. A feminine detective has been practicing this ruse upon another (ma's culine, detective in the West, and with entire success. She is named Nelly McPhearson; has been some time employed by the Commercial Detective Agency at St. Josebh, Mo.; is about 30, tall; stender, has hark hair and eyes, is attractive in person, and has most engaging manners. Some time since divers Western railways, the Chicago and Rock Island, and Burlington and Quincy among others, found that a great many counterfeit local tickets on their roads had been put in circulation, and they employed Detective Murray, of Chicago, to discover the counterfeiters. He entered on the work, apparently, with much eagerness, expressing confidence that he could soot trace out the guilty; but he really made no progress. Then the corporation engaged Nellie to assist him, and she did assist him vigorously. In a few weeks she had reason to suspect him of the crime; but, in order to blind him of her suspicion, she pretended to have fallen madly in love with him. The pretense wheedled lim completely, and in a short time she had collected overwhelming evidence against him. She set a trap for him ; he fell into it, and she caused his arrest at a Chicago hotel while he was waiting for a sentimental interview. He is now in jail, complaining that he can endure discovery and disgrace, but to be betrayed in the sacred name of love wounds his tenderest sensibilities to the core. He may commit fresh crime again whenever he can, but he can never smile again -never, never, never. The mimosa-like hature of a detective, where the holy emotions are concerned, cannot be divined by ordinary mortals.

SOME LITTLE THINGS OF VALUE.

If your coal fire is low, throw on a table poonful of salt, and it will help it very muth. A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor. In icing cakes, dip the knife in cold water. In boiling for meat soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge it in boiling water at once. You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying buckwheat plentifully. Never put water to such grease spot, or liquid of any kind. Broil steak without salting. Salt draws the juices in cooking: it is desirable to keen these, if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing both sides. Place on platter; salt and pepper, to taste. Beef hav ing a tendency to be tough, can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours with salt and pepper, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done, and letting the rest boil in the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up, make gravy of the pint of liquor saved. A small piece of charcoal in the pot with boiling cabbage removes the smell. Clean oilcloths with milk and water; a brush and soap will ruin them. Tumblers that have milk in them should never be put into hot water. A spoonful of stawed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats is an improvement. The skin of an egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply to the part affected. It will draw out the matter and relieve the soreness in a few

A BAD GIRL TO MARRY.

A bad daughter, says an exchange, sel dom makes a good wife. If a girl is illtempered at home, snarls at her parents. snaps at her brothers and sisters and 'shirks" her ordinary duties, the chances are ten to one that when she gets a home of her own she will make it wretched. There are girls who fancy themselves so far superior to their parents that the mere privilege of enjoying their society in the house ought to be all the old people should have the assurance to ask. While their mothers are busy with domestic duties they sit in the easiest chair or lie on the softest sofas, feeding on cheap and trashy novels, and cherish the notion that they are very literary individuals. The household drudgery is too cearse for such ladies as they. Girls of this sort are generally very anxious to be married that they may escape the disagreeableness of a home where they are held more or less under subjection.

A caller, who doesn't have a chance to see how they behave as daughters, may be excused for fancying them lovely and lovable beings; but one who does see it is foolish if he commits himself by offering marriage to a girl of this sort. If she will not assist her mother in the domestic labors, is she not likely to be equally slothful and illtempered when she marries? If she now thinks herself too fine to work, is it safe to expect that her views as to that matter would radically change if she becomes a

After severil years uv reflecktion I have come to the konklusion that the three most difficult things in life are-1st, Carryin' an arm-full uv live eels up a steep hill without spillin' an eel; 2d, Aktin' as a referee at a deg fight without gettin' mad; 8d, Editin' a newspaper,-Undoubtedly Josh Billings.

Ajax defied the lightning, but we've forgotten who it was that first defied competi-

Chinamen in the Sandwich Islands smuo gle opium in the hollow heels of brogans.

A grate humbug-Turnip disguised as

The South raised six million pounds of tobacco last year.

MAGAZINE'S

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for June, 1880. has been republished by the Scott Leonard Publishing Co., 41 Barcley St., New York. The principal contents are :

Dr. Wortle's School. Part II. The Reconstruction of Sheenfolds. The University of the Prairies . .

Fishing and Fishing Literature. The ex Amir Yakub Khan: from the Note Book of a Staff Officer. Bush life in Queenslattd. Part VII.

Of the serials there is but little to be said. They keep up about an even amount of interest from month to month. Bush-life is more social than usual.

"The Reconstruction of Sheepfolds" contains some curious suggestions for the "redistribution of dioceses which shall be better adapted to the wants of the time." The author disclaims "any levity of motive" in writing the article.

The next article gives an account of the State University of Manitoba, established in 1877 by the incorporation of three colleges already existing there.

Then comes a history of the rise and progress of suicide, with many statistics. "Fishing" is the pleasantest article in

this number, taking one right to the homes of salmon and trout and referring to the writings of Christopher North, Scope, Colduhoun and Henderson.

The Staff Officer tells of the ex-Amir's connection with the outrage on the British Embassy; why he abdicated, etc.

There are also two political essays, one relating to the present ministry, the other to the future.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay St., N. Y.,) are as follows: "The London Quarterly," "Edinburgh," "Westminster" and "British Quarterly Reviews" and "Black wood's Magazine." Price \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publisher.

ST. NICHOLAS for July, 1880, ready June 25th, has a patriotic flavor appropriate to the season; and in an article written and thoroughly illustrated by Mr. Daniel Beard, it tells the boys and girls how to celebrate the Fourth of July with "Paper Balloons"how to make them, and how to send them

up with safety to both balloons and senders The frontispiece illustrates a stirring inident in the Revolutionary War-young Elizabeth Zane Saving a Fort" garrisoned by a few patriots against five hundred indians under a Tory leader. There is a picture, by J. E. Kelly, of the heroic deed of a young dragoon-one of Phil Kearny's fanous Twenty-in the Mexican war. The two stories are narrated briefly. The career of the brave and noble Montgomery-one of the generals of the Revolution-is told by George J. Varney, who writes of him and "The Canadian Patriots of 1775." Mary Wager Fisher's story of "Tom's Anti-Fire. cracker League" suggests a pleasant way for live boys and girls to celebrate the "glorious Fourth" appropriately, without firecrackers. A white slihouette picture, by L. Hopkins, shows how modern young Ameri ca would like to pay compliments to Lib

Miss Lucretia P. Hale contributes another paper about the doings of the famous "Peterkins." This time "Elizabeth Eliza Writes a Paper" about The Sun, and reads t before the Circumambient Club.

There is a short story of life in a Southern State, by Frank R. Stockton, with a picture by W. C. Fitler of all that a flood left of "One tree Island;" another of life in Australia, with a striking picture of a lad's narrow escape from the fury of the black natives; an illustrated tale of life in England, telling "How Little Patty Saved her Mother;" and a story of a small but lively little New England Chatter box, entitled "Dame Durden and little Mr. Babe," and il lustrated by F. H. Lungien.

Number IV. of "The Major's Big-talk Stories" tells of "A See saw in an Elephantpit," and has two pictures by H. McVickar. Of the two serials, both illustrated, "Jack and Jill," by Louisa M. Alcott, has this month an installment of strong and tender interest, and "The Fairport Nine" boys of Nosh Brooks organize a militia company, have a banner presented to them by "the ladies of Fairport," and have an exciting time among themselves while building a "camp" in the woods,

Poems, seasonable and humorous, and pictures of fun and frolic appear here and there in the number, and the pages devoted to the very young readers, to "Jack-in-the-Pulpit's" remarks, the "Letter box" and the "Riddle-box" are filled with fresh, varied and amusing items, stories, letters from the boys and girls, and puzzles.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July, 1880, which opens in its 51st year, comes crowded with attractions suitable for the season. Darley contributes one of his selections from the poets, a scene from Trowbridge's "Vagabonds," full of power and pathos. For toilet suggestions "Godey" is always usrivalled. and this number contains both illustrations and chitchat that will be a reliable guide for a summer wardrobe of taste and beauty. The "Novelties" are especially attractive and the embroidery on fan or belt can be al tered in coloring to suit any costume, or can be worked as companion articles in the same flowers. Nothing finishes a light summer dress more tastefully than one of the belts in contrasting or delicately harmonizing colors. We are sure the ladies will agree in this opinion. The literary matter is, as ever, of the very best, including two enter taining serials, stories and poems of great interest, and a most charming description of a summer room of luxury and one of taste without expense. Every department is perfect in its specialty, and contributors will welcome the July Godey with delight. We will furnish the OLD COMMONWEALTH and Godey's Lady's Book for one year at the low price of \$3.50 on application at this

The cosmopolitan quality of the magazines of the present day is a curious and noteworthy fact. In SCRIBNER: for July, for instance, we notice a paper on the "Norwegian poet and dramatist, Bjornstjerne Bjornson," by his former countryman, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen ; amarticle descriptive of an excursion to "The Heart of the California Alps," by John Muir ;: "To Coney Island," by Wm. H. Bishop ; Russia is treated of in Eugene Schuyler's "Peter the Great;" the scene of "The Grandissimes" is laid in Louisiana; Gen. McClellan gives an account of his trip to Sicily ; Geo: Parsons Lathrop, in "The Borcery of Madjoon," writes of the curse of China-opium eating; the nexto element is touched on in Miss Hopkins' amusing little sketch ; George M. Grant does full justice to "Canada," Ernest Ingersoll writes interestingly of Denver, Colorado, and Charles F. Thwing gives an account of the experience of the "Japanese and Chinese Students in America," while Mrs Laura Winthrop Johnson travels all over Europe in "La Somnambula."

THE GRUMBLING HUSBAND.

The "grumbling husband," an individual who, of all his fraternity, has generally the least cause for complaint, is one of those advanced pessimists who renders existence as obnoxious as it is possible to make it to those who have the misfortune to share his earthly pilgrimage. It may be an affliction at the best of times, but the grumbler makes it ten times worse. He will begin the day by abusing his breakfast; and a man who scowls over his coffee, eggs and the daily paper, may be pronounced as not likely to improve in temper as the hours advance. The influence of a grumbling woman is particularly depressing ; but that of a man, a chronic grumbler is worse. We may expect to find some capricious brightness or ephemeral exaltation at times surmount her narrow-minded morbid complaints, for woman's moods constantly vary; but with a man all this is different. There is more of the "granite" in his composition. His intuitions are duller and his sympathies less active. He will take a positive pleasure n nursing gloom. It may proceed from physical or mental causes, incessant disappoin'ments or poor digestion; but the grumbling husband is in American parlance "a caution"-the most hopeless, selfish specimen of mankind we can meet, disqualified for society, unfit for home, a dead weight on every one's spirit.

Who can combat his prejudices or move his spiritless misanthropy? He takes a delight in seeing others as depressed as himself. You are enthusiastic over music, painting, poetry, literature, or any of the arts that remove the cold prosaism of matter-of-fact reality; he will endeavor to destroy the fervor and happiness you have experienced in the company of the fabled Muses-and why? Because the dull, leaden matter that forms his brain cannot soar to those high pinnacles of imagination and fancy, and he will envy another's capacity nothing, or less than nothing to him. All grumblers, if nonenities, are, as a rule, essentially practical; they love their creature comforts as dearly as they love themselves; their predominant materialism makes them resent the slightest flaw in the management of the household as an injury to themselves; and woe betide the woman the grumbling husband has made his spouse, if the peas are hard for his Sunday dinner, or the potatoes waxy when he prefers a floury vegetable! What antidote can be offered to resist the effects of these intolerable croakers? None. It is the very blood and bones of the animal, irradicable as blight.

Any one who wishes to deserve the good will of his country will set himself at the destruction of the ailanthus trees, now in flower, before they have time again to poison the air with their pestilential blossoms. The rank odor is absolutely poisonous to sensitive persons, producing headaches, nausea and prostration, and fevers and bilious complaints are doubly distressing by the smell. It would be worth the attention of medical men to determine whether malarious and nervous diseases are not considerably aggravated during the time the ailanthus is in flower

Health, rather than strength, is the great requirement of modern men at moderate occupations. It is not the power to travel great distances, carry burdens, lift great weights, or overcome great obstructions; it is simply that condition of body and that amount of mental capacity which shall enable each man in his place, to pursue his calling and work on in his working life with the greatest amount of comfort to himself and usefulness to his fellow-man.

Tell me a young man drinks and I know the rest. Let him become the captive of allother vices. No man runs drunkenness alone. That is one of the carrion crows that goes in a flock. In other words, strong drink unbalances and dethrones, and makes him the prey of all appetites that choose to alight upon his soul. There is not a piece of sin upon this continent but finds its chief abetter in the places of inebriety. There is a drinking place before or behind it or a bar over it .- [Talmage.

For one word a man is often deemed to be wise, and for one word he is often deemed to be foolish. We ought to be careful indeed in what we say.

An old bachelor says it takes a smart woman to make a first class fool. Probably some ordinary woman has made a secondclass fool of him.

The man with squeaking boots never takes a back seat. Always set him down for the front pew in the church.

Temperance gives nature her full play and enables her to exert all her force and THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1880.

If It is the duty of every intelligent citizen to keep himself in the line of events through the medium of the press, and it is the duty of every good Democrat to support the newspapers which maintain sound Democratic principles-newspapers which have no uncertain voice, and no lack of earnest, honest purpose.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH. of Indiana.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. JOHN ECH LS, of Augusta. P. W. M. KINNEY, of Prince Edward.

DISTRICT, ELECTORS. First District-Thomas CROXTON, of Essex. Second " -L. R. WATTS, of Portsmouth Third " -HILL CARTER, of Hanover, Fourth " -Samuel F. Coleman, of Cumberlan -J. S. TIPTON, of Halifax.
-Samuel Griffin, of Bedford. Sixth

" -J. Y. MENIFEE, of Rappahannock
" -A. L. PRIDEMORE, of Lee,

Gan. Garfield's Credit-Mobilier Record From his Own Sworn Testimony before

E ghth "

the Poland Committee, Jan 14, 1873.

of the Credit-Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Garfield's

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninetyseven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Garfied then understood thi sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the

stock. From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873. Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit-Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873. The character of the Credit-Mobilier was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the time congressmen bought it. Though Cakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. thonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious

fraud still remains. Some of them have indulged in testimony in refrence to the matter which has been contradicted The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony gir under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury. It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with pun-

ishment all who took Credit-Mobilier stock from From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was auxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Cakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the fransaction to be disgraceful. From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with

SOUND DEMOCRACY.

"The right of trial by jury; the Habeas Corpus; the liberty of the Press; the freedom of speech; the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, must be preserved." From order of Gen. Hancock at New Orleans, November 29th, 1867.

We are pleased to state that it is expected that complete arrangements will be made for an immense Democratic Meeting to be held here on July Court day, to ratify the nominations of Hancock and English. Particulars in our next issue.

Let us see. We got 203 electoral votes in 1876. We can get them all again, with the chances on a few more. 203 will do. We won't be counted out this trip either, and Messrs. Garfield and Arthur may as well put their shutters up.

The New Orlans Peicayune says: "The boys in blue and the boys in gray have one leader now. Their line reaches the whole length of the land, and it cannot be broken."

Reading a Republican paper now is about as jolly a past-time as going to a funeral. Hancock and English knock the bottom clear out of the Republican tub.

Bawling for Hancock and English and then voting for them on an independent ticket is hypocracy: for it is equal to a vote for Garfield and Arthur.

185 elects. We had 203 in 1876. We will get more in 1880. No cheating in the count this year.

The Woodstock Virginian is the ablest Readjuster paper in the United

No "voting in the air," for patriotic Democrats of Virginia.

this State. Farewell, "bloody shirt," farewell.

No third electoral ticket can win in

There's victory in the air.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

Patriotism takes fresh courage at the great Democratic leaders, who were last week put forward by the National Convention at Cincinnati. A satisfaction pervades to-day the great heart of the Democracy of the Union to which through which we have passed. Glad hozannas of rejoicing are borne upon every breeze, and there is a feeling that the verdict is already made up for November. Bonfires blaze, their red glare lighting the hills and valleys with radiance: canon roar out their salutes in a grand chorus of honor to Hancock and English. But as yet the enthusiasm manifested is but a tithe of that the whelp to the terrific roar of the full-grown monarch of the fo.et and jungle.

No wonder that the great Demothe war did the Democracy go into a success as now. These nominees bridge the chasm which threatened the destruction of the party. By these names are all dissentions heale, and a united Democracy is irresistible. The names of Hancock and English inspire an English will dig he grave of, and consign to everlasting repose, sectionalism in America. Military genius of the highest order links hands with statesmanship in this nomination; in these men Democracy finds its true exemplification; patriotism, honesty in public as in private life, inflexible fidelity to country, administrative ability, are all combined in the ticket, and the American people will haste to do them honor by electing them to the high offices for which they have been nominated.

There is no mistaking the result in November, judging by the manner in which the nominations have been received North, East, South and West. Gen. Hancock was a distinguished Union soldier, but the South takes him up joyfully and will give him an undivided support, for it was he, when the war closed that was first to declare: When insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the mili tary power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion." The North loves and respects him as a fearless defender of the Union, and both Democrats and Republicans unite in his support. The independent soldier vote of several northern Republican States will possibly throw several of lieved and expressed by Republicans is the dictate of common sense, in our as to Pennsylvania.

It only remains, therefore, for Democrats, in every part of the Union to stand side by side in solid column, laying aside local jealousies and bickerings and differences, and .giving a united support to our nominees to win a great victory in November next. We believe they will do this. We believe that wise counsels will prevail, and that every parricidal hand will be paralyzed by popular indignation in any attempt, for personal ends, to do aught to endanger Democratic success this year. The interests are too great. The country feels that the Republican party has run its course, and the child is young who will live to see the Democracy defeated, if we are prudent,

wise and united now. John Kelley, with a magnanimity which proclaims him as far above personalism and selfishness, and a patriot as well as a true democrat, has stepped to the front with the Tammany Hall Democracy at his back, and has shaken hands with the Democracy of the Empire State, and to day the Democrats of New York present a united front to the enemy which insures victory beyond a doubt. Shall leaders of less renown fail to profit by the splendid lesson as given by John Kelley? Shall personal ambition be made subservient to the general good of the whole country? or shall local dissentions be allowed to imperil the grand future which is so near us? We think not, we hope not. As to our own State we look for a union of Democrats for the sake of the preservation of Democratic principles, the safety and perpetuity of civil and religious liberty in all our broad land, which are vastly of more importance to every Democrat in Virginia, than the success or failure of any scheme of State

policy or financial measure. Unite then, at once, upon the common and broad platform of old time Democracy. Right the Union first and then there will be no difficulty in righting State affairs. Unite for the sake of the cause, for the sake of all the glorious memories of the ante-bellum past, and with a common country restored to the true theory of Democratic government once more, our future is assured and peace, happiness and prosperity will be the reward of one and all.

No solid South-no solid North, but a solid Republic is the slogan for this year.

THE 7th OF JULY CONVENTION.

We are not of those who believe that mere annuciation of the names of the the readjuster Convention to be held on the 7th of July will propose gny other electoral ticket than that already in the field. We have faith in the Democracy of some of the leaders of that party organization. Wild language it has been a stranger in the years of has been indulged to a frightful experil to liberty and self-government | tent; threatenings of dire consequences to ensue from the gathering of this body have been as plenty as blackberries. Our faith is not without some reason at least. Gen. Mahone has been a life-long democrat, we have been told often. John Paul is a Democrat. Harry Riddleberger bas always been a Democrat. Will these men turn their backs upon their old party associations, when in full sight of a which is to come-is as the whine of great victory for the National party in November? It is not reasonable. But say some: "they will put up an electoral ticket to compel those who met in convention in May last to come to the cratic heart is swelling. Never since support of their electors in order to save the State to the Demccrats." To canvass with as bright prospects of that we say we have never regarded the readjuster leaders as a set of fools, and to imperil the success of the Democratic ticket in this State in November in such a manner would be for readjusters to distinguish themselves as the most renowned asses of modern enthusiasm which will be resistless in times. To imperil Democratic ascenthe march to victory. Hancock and dency in Virginia to gratify such pique would be inexcusable folly, and no considerable body of democratic-readjusters will follow in such a scheme. There can be but one Democratic

electoral ticket in Virginia. There is one already announced composed of names from both wings of the Conservative party of the State. We would not care if all of them were readjusters. Their votes would go to Hancock and English anyway, and that is our objective point. Shall another be set up, endangering the loss of the vote of Virginia to the Democratic National nominees, thus giving the chances of success to the Republican party? No, no. Nor will the rank and file of the Re-adjuster party endorse such action, for four-fifths of them were Democrate before they were readjusters. We have heard many of the best and most influential of the readjusters of this county so declare, and if another ticket should be put by the 7th of July Convention it will be regarded as an unfriendly act toward the Democracy; as a menace to its ascendancy in this State in a National contest, and as an effort to throw the electoral vote of Virginia for Garfield and Arthur, the Republican nominees.

The July Convention will probably content itself with a resolution courselling its members to cast their votes for the National nominees of either party, but directing a close adherence these States into the Democratic col- to their own Congressional nominees umn in November. This much is be and other officers in the State. This view, and any other course will result in disaster to readjuster hopes, and in too large a grasp the party weuld lose all for which its leaders have contended.

N. xt week the Convention will be held, and in the meantime as the hour approaches discussion among the brethren of the Readjuster faith is animated. We see these wrangles upon our streets. Good will come of this. It wont do to call every Democrat a funder or other epithet because he adheres to his old party affiliation. Republicans, white and black, will all stand by the Chicago nominees, regardless of both Readjuster and Funder views, and this action should govern Democrats, whether of Readjuster or Funder faith. We reassert our belief that this will be the case. If it should turn out otherwise, we nevertheless believe the result will be the same: Hancock and English will be carried through triumphantly in Virginia on the regular National Democratic electoral ticket now in the field, despite the leaders of the contrary movement, for Readjusters will recognize their duty as Democrats in a National contest, and not allow State issues and the personal ambitions of men to thwart the success of the great National Democratic party of the Union,

THE TICKET.

The ticket at our masthead to-day, and which will be found there until November, is composed of sound, reliable Democrats, who will cast their votes for Hancock and English, or not at all. It is the only national ticket that will be of any avail for the Democracy in the contest of this year in this State. We call attention to it in order that the names of these electors may not be confounded with any possible third ticket, or fraudulent, mon" grel combination. We advise our Rockingham Democrats against any auction ticket, that may be put up by unscrupulous partizans for trading purposes, or to sell out on, yet claiming to be regular. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and it is just as necessary to be on the look out for political as it is for other swindlers and cheats. There is only one Democratic ticket in Virginia. That was made up at the Democratic Conservative State Convention held in Richmond, May 19th last, in which every Democrat in the State was invited to participate, but which was declined by some, who preferred to wait until both National Conventions were held before desiding which way they would go!

WHAT WAS SAID OF GARFIELD IN

Gen. Garfield is now the nominee of the Republican party for President, but he was only a Congressman in 1873 when the following choice bits of reading appeared in the New York Times and New York Tribune, two Republican papers, whose utterances have heretofore had something of a sacred character with Republicans, and which are the leading Republican journals of this country to-day. What the Times and the Tribune of that date thought of Garfield is as pertinent to-day as | then. He is the same Garfield, only his relations to the country have changed. Read what they said of him:-

From the Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873. Let us gather up the ends from all this snarl of testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowl-edge, every man of them, with one excep-tion (Mr. Blaine) has been obliged to confess that at some time he had held this stock, and at some time-under stress of conscience let us hope, though that is not fully proven got rid of it. Now let us go slowly over the list:

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares: he never paid a dollar; received \$329, which after the investigation began he was anxious have considered as a loan from Oakes Ames to himself.

These men betrayed the trust of the peo-ple, deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful. Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people.

From the Times, Feb. 19, 1873. Of the members referred to Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participations in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony which the committee do not undertake to unravel. The only possible comment on their cases is that had they taken a perfectly upright course in the matter, and refused to have anything to do with the stock, no oc-casion for contradiction could have arisen.

THE SPOTS.—Scientists have been for nany years frightening people by revealing the teriable import of the spots on the sun. But there never has been as many on that luminary at one time as there are discoverable spots upon Gen. Garfield, the Republican candi date for president. Let us see: there is the Salary Grab spot, (of which bill he was the author); the Credit Mobilier spot; the De Golyer spot; the 8x7 Electoral Commission spot, and the Purjury spot, branded on him by Oakes Ames.

The Press on the Nominees.

[Augusta Chronicle] The nomination is a powerful one, and a solid South sounds the reveille for the soldier-statesman who first proclaimed and stoutly maintained, when the war was over, that the great principles of American liberty are still the awful inheritance of this people. [Fredericksburg Recorder.]

With Hancock we can win beyond a doubt. The Democrats have now the prettiest chance for victory they have had since the war. [Fredericksburg News.]

The soldier statesman will carry the standard of Democracy to certain victory. The nomination gives universal satisfaction bere.

[Greenbrier (W. Va.,) Independent.] The Independent is satisfied. Hancock has been it's man from the first.

Lynchburg Readjusters.

A communication in the Richmond Whig says: "At a meeting of the Republican Readinsters of the city of Lynchburg, the following delegates were elected to the Richmond Convention, to be held July 7, 1880, viz: J. B. Bass, John J. Myers, H. S. Lewis, Wyatt Smith, Jacob J. Merchant,

Wyatt Dillard and Z. H. Cozzens.' The Lynchburg Virginian says of the above: "A beautiful Convention indeed will Billy Mahone have next month if these Lynchburg delegates are to be taken as fair samples. Are these the men who are to shape the policy of the Readjusters in the great contest for the Presidency this fall.

Meeting of the National Convention.

Is looked to with a great deal of interest by the people generally, not only of Rocking-ham but by all classes throughout the State. But we would here say that the importance of its assembling is nothing in comparison with the importance to each individual of good health. This can be secured by using SMITH & SHAKMAN'S Stomach Bitters, which are the best in the world for dyspepsia, loss of appetite, nervous afflictions, liver com-plaints, general debility and the like. Use t and no other. If not for sale in your town have your merchant to order it, or order it yourself, of SMITH & SHAKMAN Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore, Md. 1y

Senator Lamar, when a colonel in the Confederate Army, surrendered to General Winfield S. Hancock at the battle of Gaines's Mills as a prisoner of war. Senator Lamar is now a conspicuous promoter of his old foe for the Presidency. Which proves how silly is the bloody-shirt campaign which the Garfielders are inaugurating against the Winfielders.

Pennsylvania for Hancock! Are republics ungrateful? Hancock saved Pennsylvania from devastation, and Philadelphia from ruin. Gettysburg was the barrier to these disasters and the Cincinnati nominee's broad breast its front! Can Pennsylvauia hesitate to reward her hero, her own born son and trusted champion? We think

General Sherman, when asked by reporter what he thought of General Hancock's nomination, replied that he did not have anything to do with politics; "but if you will sit down" he added "and write the best thing that can be put in language about General Hancock as an offices and a gentleman, I will sign it without hesitation."

Garfield's pedigree seems to be a trifle mixed. Already it is said he came from Welsh, Irish and Dutch stock. And there was his Credit Mobilier stock .- Bostan Post.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Col. Robert T. Preston, of Montgomery county, who died last Sunday, was buried in his old Confederate gray, at his own request. Col. Wm. T. Shields, formerly manager of the Richmond "Whig," is practicing law with success in Lexington, Rockbridge

county. Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard will have charge of the department of vocal music at the Richmond Female Institute at the ensuing session

A. T. Matthews, a prominent citizen of Chesterfield county, Va., was kicked by a horse recently and died from his injuries a few hours later.

Lynchburg has been enjoying water-melons and peaches for ten days past—the first from Georgia, and the latter from or chards in the neighborhood.

The trustee of the Charlottesville Na. tional Bank informs the creditors that he is ready to pay them the fifth dividend of ten per cent. on their claims against the bank. The young gentlemen who have been se

lected to represent the University of Virginia at the State regatta are reported to be working earnestly and faithfully to prepare themselves for the contest. Thomas Jefferson's heirs have agreed to relinquish the burial ground at Monticello to the government, with the understanding that Jefferson's grandchildren shall find sepulture in the same enclosure.

Senator R. E. Withers was severely injured in one foot while standing in front of a mowing machine, on his farm, near Wytheville, Tuesday afternoon. His in-juries will probably confine him to the house for about a month.

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, at Winchester, at the fair to come off in October next. Mr. Robert Harvey died at Richmond on

Monday in the 67th year of his age. He was an important, if not controlling, factor in many Virginia railroad enterprises, and the builder of the Dom Pedro railway in Brazil, the first ever erected in that empire. An application was made to Judge Fitzhugh, in Richmond, to enter a decree in the case of the Dismal Swamp Land Company against the heirs of Robert Anderson. The first judgment in this suit was entered in 1790, so that the litigation has been going

on for eighty years. Thursday morning last Wm. Burke, colored, the wife murderer, in Richmond, was taken before the Police Court for a prelimi nary hearing, but waived an examination, and was sent on to the Hustings Court. He was taken back to the city jail, followed by a large crowd of angry colored persons, who threatened to kill the prisoner, who was with difficulty rescued by the police.

Governor Holliday, of Virginia, has recom-needed to the President of the United States as commissioners to the centennial exhibition to be held in New York City in 1883 the following gentlemen, of revolu-tionary ancestry, who have been commis-sioned, viz: Col. Wm. Wirt Henry, of Rich mond; alternate, Gen. Wm. Terry, Wythe; and Col. Richard Henry Lee, of Clarke coun-ty. Capt. Lewis U. Howelles. ty; Capt. Lewis U. Huck, alternate.

In the case of Burwell Reynolds, a negro, In the case of Burwell Reynolds, a negro, who killed Aaron Shelton, a white man, in Patrick county, removed to the Pittsylvania Circuit Court, a verdict of mansiaughter was returned Monday by the jury and punishment fixed at five years in the penitentiary. The jury was a mixed one, composed of white and colored citizens of Danville. Judge Grear, in pronouncing the sentence, said the verdict was an exceedingly lenient one. In the case of Lee Reynolds, Burwell's brother, a nolle prosequi was entered. This ends the celebrated case.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

FOR MAYOR : We are authorized to aunounce J. P. HYDE, Esq., as a caudidate for Mayor at the Corporation Election to be held in July, 186). We are authorised to sunotince HENRY W. STRAY-ER, Esq., as a candidate for Mayor, at the election to be held in July, 1880.

FOR TREASURER! We are authorized to announce C. W. FELLOWS as a candidate for Treasurer of the Town of Harrisonburg, at the approaching election, 1888.

We are authorized to announce GEO. S. CHR'STIE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer of the Town of Harrisonburg at the election to be held July 22d, 1880. FOR RECORDER!

We are authorized to announce Mr. C. P. McQUAIDE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder of Harrisonburg, at July election. We are authorized to announce A. D. WOODSON as a candidate for the office of Recorder for the Town of Harrisonburg at the election on July 22d, 1880.

FOR ASSESSOR : We, are authorized announc FRANK G. WOOD-SON Esq., for re-elect to the office of Assessor of the Town of Harrisonburg, at the approaching elec-ion, July 22d, 1880.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Assessor of the Town of Harrisonburg.

P. W. STRAYER. We are authorized to announce A. K. FLETCHER a candidate for the office of Assessor of the Town of Harrisonburg, at the July election, 1880.

New Advertisements.

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Desiring to reduce our stock, we offer from this date 10 PER CENT

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WE HAVE A VERY DESIRABLE LINE OF GOODS, AND YOU WILL SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US A CALL. STAW HATS at COST. Country merchants in seed of FUR and WOOL HATS will find it to their dvantage to examine our stock. TERMS CASH!

D. M. SWITZER & SON, South side public Square, Harrisonburg, Va, Commissioner's Notice,

DAM NICELY, &C., THOMAS LOOKER'S ADM'R. &C.

In Chancery in Circuit Court of Rockingham. Pursuant to decree of said Court, rendered at the May Term, 1880, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed at my office in Harrisonburg, ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JULY, 1886,

ON SATURDAY, THE 22th BALL OF COMMENT OF A. D. Brunk to take accounts—

1st. Of the dealing and transactions of A. D. Brunk as administrator of Thomas Looker, dec'd;
2nd. Of the deabts against the estate of said Thomas Looker, dec'd;
3rd. Of the lishs upon the real estate of said Looker and the order of their priority.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in chancery of said Court, this 30th day of June, 1880.

PENDLETON BRYAN, C. C. Sipe, p. q.- jy1-4w

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The HARKISON BURG.

This property is situated on the corner of German Street and the Warm Springs Turnpike. The house contains 12 rooms and a good cellar. There is a good building lot on German Street, besides a good garden, containing % of an acre, new stable, &c. This is one of the best located properties in the town and there is a never failing well of excellent water in the yard, also a variety of fruit trees.

The property will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to Chas. P. McQuaide, Harrisonburg, Va. apr15 tf

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Gelkie's Life and Words of Christ, 50c.
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JOHN B. ALDEN. Manager.

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ANOTHER SPECIAL SALE AT

F. SOUTHWICK'S.

We shall put on sale Thursday Morning, July 1st, 75 CORSETS AT 35 cents; FORMER PRICE FROM 50 cents to \$1.00. 20 Dozen LADIES' NECKTIES, at 50 per cent. below value.

New Advertisements.

The Literary REVOLUTION

The most successful revolution of the century, and, to American readers of books, the most important. Only books of the highest class are published by us, and the prices are low beyond comparison with the cheapest books ever before issued. To illustrate these truths, we send the following books, all complete and uabridged, post-pakd, at the prices named: McCaulay's

Life of Frederick the Great. Former price, \$1.25. Large brevier type, beautiful print; price three cents. Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns. Former price. \$1.25. Large brevier type, beautiful print; price three cents.

Light of Asia, By Edwin Arnold. Former price \$1.50. Beautiful print, breviar type; price five cents. Thomas Hughes's

Manliness of Christ. Former price \$1.00. Beautiful print, brevier type; price three cents. John Stuart Mills's pters on Socialism. Essays of exceeding inter-and importance. price three cents.

Baron Munchausen, His Travels and Surprising Adventures. Former price \$1.25. Bourgeoise type; price five cents. Mary Queen of Scots' Life, by Lamertine. Former price 51 type, beautiful print; price three cents.

Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith, Brevier type, beautiful print;

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Bourgeoise type, leaded; beautiful print; price six Private Theatricals.

By author of "Sparrowgrass Papers." Small pica type, leaded; price two cents. Stories and Ballads For Young Folks, by Ellen Tracy Alden; with very fine illustrations. Selections complete from her book. Large type; price five cents.

Leaves from the Diary Of an Old Lawyer. Short Stories of thrilling, laugh able, pathetic interest. Price three cents.

Booksellers Everywhere (only one dealer in each town) keep these and our large list of standard books, which are selling by the million volumes, because the people believe in the Literary Revolution.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building New York.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager. Sole Agency in Harrisonburg: A. M. EFFINGER, Valley Book Store. july1-tang 1

Commissioner's Notice. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY RAILROAD CO. N. W. SHULER AND KESIAH SHULER. N. W. SHULER AND KERIAH SHULER.

Upon a motion for condemnation of land.

It being suggested that persons not heretofore made parties to this proceeding are interested in the disbursement of the said fund; it is, upon the motion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, Ordered, that this cause be referred to a Commissioner of this Court with instructions to ascertain and report what persons are entitled to said fund, and in what propertion.

Extract from an order of the County Court of Rockingham county, entered at the June Term, 1880.

Containsioner's Opprice.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, HARRISONBURG, JUIE 28th, 1880.

To N. W. Shuler and Kesiah Shuler, and to all other To M. W. Shuler and Kesiah Shuler, and to all other persons interested:
TAKE NOTICE, That I have fixed upon THURSDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JULY, 1880, at my office in Harrisonburg, Va., as the time and place to execute the above order of reference, at which said time and place all persons interested are reqired to attend. Given under my hand as Commissioner of said Court, this the day and year aforesaid.

A. M. NEWMAN, Comm'r, Geo. E. Sipe, p. q.—jyl-4w

Commissioner's Notice THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY RAILROAD CO. Thomas Shifflett, S. H. Shifflett, Rosa Miller, Bettie L. Miller, Susan Miller and Joseph Miller.
Upon a motion for condemnation of land.
It is ordered this cause be referred to a Commissioner of this Court with instructions to ascertain and report what persons are entitled to the said fund, (damages assessed and paid over in this cause) and in what proportion.

(damages assessed and paid over in this cause) and in what proportion.

Extract from order of the County Court of Rockingham county, entered at the June Teim, 1880.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, HARRISONEURG, June 28th, 1880.

To Thomas Shifflett, S. H. Shifflet, Rosa Miller, Bettie L. Miller, Susan Miller and Joseph Miller, Bettie L. Miller, Susan Miller and Joseph Miller, and to all other persons interested:

TAKE NOTICE, That I have fixed upon THURSDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JULY, 1880, at my office in Harrisonburg, Va., as the time and place to execute the above order of reference, at which time and place all persons interested are required to attend.

Given under my hand as Commissioner of said Court, this the day and year aforesaid.

A. M. NEWMAN, Comm'r.

Geo E. Sipe, p. q.—jy1-4w

. Commissioner's Notice. THE SHENANDOH VALLEY RAILROAD CO., JULIA MAIDEN.

JULIA MAIDEN.

Upon a motion for condemnation of land.

It is ordered that this cause be referred to a Commissioner of this Court, with instructions to ascertain and report what persons are entitled to the said und and in what proportions.

Extract from order of the County Court of Rockingham county, entered at June Term, 1880.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, HARRISONBURG, June 28th, 1880.

To Julia Maiden, and all other persons interested:

TAKE NOTICE, That I have fixed upon THURS-DAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JULY, 1880, at my office in Harrisonburg, Va., as the time and place to execute the above order of reference. At which time and place all persons interested are required to attend.

Given under my hand as Commissioner of said Given under my hand as Commissioner of said Court, the day and year aforesaid. A. M. NEWMAN, Comm'r, E. Geo. E. Sipe, p. q.—jyl-iw



Ayer's Hair Vigor, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS

NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

IT is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and

strength, and renders it pliable. The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Auslytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE REAL ESTATE.

Important To All WANTING SKILLED ENGLISH LABOR

AVING a business arrangement with the Hou. Charles Branscombe, (late U. S. Consul, Man-chester, England,) I am prepared to procure SKILLED ENGLISH LABOR!

FARMERS,
FARM HANDS,
STOCKMEN,
DAIRY-HANDS,
HOUSE SERVANTS,
MINERS,
FACTORY HANDS,
MECHANICS,
RAILROAD HANDS, &c.

9 Of \$5 for E

Applicants must also give reference of ability to ful-ll contracts and state wages, conditions, etc. Re, hit by Registered letter HENRY M. PRICE;

AGENT OF ST. L. AND SAN FRANCISCO CO., CHARLES H. BRANSCOMBE, [Late U. S. Consul,]

ENGLAND.

AND Attention given to sale of IMPROVED FARMS,

MINING LANDS. Fee of \$10 to be dedicted from

ommissions on sales.

A pril 29 -COMMISSIONERS' SALE

L-OF-VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Rockingham, on the 11th day of June, 1880, in the Chancery cause of C. H. & L. J. McCormick vs. John H. Hopkin's ex'or, &c., the undersigned Commissioners will offer for sale at public auctions, at the front door of the Court-house, in Harrisonburg, on MONDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF JULY, 1880, (County Court day), the following tracts of land belonging to the estate of Juo. H Hopkins, deceased:

1st. Fifty acres of Timber land—home tract—adjoining the lands of Wm. J. Chrisman and others.

2nd. One hundred and fifteen acres, 'John Baxter' tract, in Brock's Gap;

3rd. The "May" tract, in Brock's Gap, containing 2 acres to be started at \$12—mount of upset bid;

4th. Two hundred and twenty-seven acres known as the "Sager" tract, in Brock's Gap, to be started at the upset bid of forty-six cent per acre, with interest from April 10th, 1880;

5th. Two hundred and fourteen acres on Lamb's Rug.

Rug.
TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent, of the purchase money cash in hand on day of sale, and the residue in equal annual payments of one, two and three years; purchaser executing far the deferred payments his bonds, with approved ascurity, bearing interest from date, and lien retained as further security.

CHAS.E. HAAS,
WINFIELD LIGGETT,
Communications

SUBSCRIBE for THE OLD COMMONWEALTH, DOWN 15

J. K. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.

[Entered at the Post-office at Harrisonburg, Va., as Second class Matter.]

Terms of Subscription TWO DOLLARS A YEAR; \$1 FOR SIX MONTHS. As No paper sent out of Rockingham county, unless paid for in advance. The money must a secmpany the order for the paper. All subscriptions out of the county will be discontinued promptly at the expiration of the time paid for.

. Advertising Rates:

i square (tenlines of this type,) one insertion, \$1.00 1 * each subsequent insertion, f0 1 * one year, 10.90 1 * six months, 6.00

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS \$10 for the first square at d \$5.30 for each additional square per year PROFESSIONAL CARDS \$1.00 a line peryear. For five

Business Norices 10 cents per line, each insertion Alladvertising bills due tu advance. Yearly adverti sers discontinuing before the close of the year, wil. e charged transient rates.

Address all letters or other maif matter to THE OLD COMMONWEALTH, Harrisenburg, Va.

ar No advertisements from stranger will be published in this paper, unless baid for in advance, or sent by accredited agents.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Possum FLAT, June 29, 1880. EDITOR OLD COMMONWEALTH : - The plot deepens and things are mixing themselves as thick as mush. I just want to say, right here, that if there is a smart man in Virginia that man is Tom Trips. Tom was over in East Rockingham the other day and said a distinguished ex-Senator (U. S.) claimed that he, as a Republican, was the originator and sole inventor of the readjuster move, and that it was born in the form of a resolution condemning a funding bill, introduced by himself into a State series of resolutions, as a wedge to split the Conservative party. "Dog burn my pictur," says Tom, "if I don't believe he was right. The Radicals are always patting us Readjusters on the back and swearing that they would not give in," and Tom, says he, "By jing, I reckon they're soft soaping the Funders so as to keep up the fight." You see I knew that if Tom Trips once got straddle of the question he'd run it down, and when Tom came over to Uncle Billy's blacksmith shop last night and said, "I'm on a hot trail. by iing!" [when Tom says by jing, he means what he say's,] we all knowed something was coming. Says Tom, "Mahone's s traitor and Paul's only his running flunkey." Tom! Tom! says I, what's the matter? why they're at the head of our party. "Party!" yelled Tom, "party be d .-- m -- delivered from the hands of such double distilled traitors." I was going to speak again, when Tom held up his hands for me to be quiet, and pulled out a paper-the Staunton Radi-'cal paper, Sam Yost's. Of course you know Sam. He's a Rockingham boy, and he writes an A 1 paper, and he is honest enough to say what he means. Well, Tom seats himself on the anvil and he hunts round till he finds the place and then reads:

"Mr. Barnum, Chairman of the Demo cratic National Executive Committee, had a consultation with Gen. Mahone, a short time since, with reference to this subject, but nothing was the result, because the latter asserted that his wing of the party, though they tried to unite with the Republicans at Staunton and then hoped to have Grant the Republican nomines, so they could vote for him, constituted a majority in the and to use his language, could not afford to allow the tail to wag them."

'And then Sam Yost goes on to say," remarked Tom, "that Mahone wants to get out a separate electoral ticket so as to split the Conservative ticket, and that he cares nothing about who is President so long as he is able to be the "boss" in State matters, and," continued Tom, "Billy Mahone may go to Jericho. I happen to be an old Virginian too, and man and boy I have voted the Democratic ticket even since the days of "lucky Tyler," and I don't propose to go back on that recognized State and National Convention even for the sake of cooling broth for Billy Mahone to sup. A pretty figure I'd cut going up and voting either for a Radical or voting against the regular electors of a regular convention. When I happen to be Billy Mahone's nigger he can order me to vote as he pleases, but at present I propose to vote as I please. I am a Democrat, and that ends the matter. When we get back to arguing whether the State debt shall be paid in corncobs or chips and whetstones, I am a Readjuster." I tell you Tom Trips is a smart man. Yours truly, REUBEN RYESTRAW.

THE NEWS .- REFLECTIONS .- As usual the COMMONWEALTH was ahead with the news from the Cincinnati Convention, and gave it quicker and more of it than any other paper. In addition to our regular issue, we printed an extra giving the proceedings and the results of the Convention and sent the extra to all the post-offices in the county ahead of any other intelligence.

This week we give a supplement, which contains the full proceedings of the convention amplified, with the votes platform, &c. Surely our readers cannot complain of want of energy upon our part to give them a readable paper, full of news, and the value of their money's worth. If our efforts are appreciated and a corresponding patronage extended, we shall make this the feading newspaper of this section, and shall make such improvements as will be worthy of the great people among whom we were born and raised. If our efforts are such as commend themselves to public recognition and approval we shall expect it voluntarily, and shall adopt no means, inconsistent with selfrespect and independent journalism to obtain it. We are thankful to our friends for their generous patronage, and whilst we seek an extended field of operation and enlarged support, we shall ever gratefully remember the kindness of those who have devoted both time and money to the furtherance of the interests of the OLD COMMON-WEALTH.

IMPROVEMENTS .- Improvements just com pleted or in progress are noticeable about town. Mrs. Dold has just added a verandah to her residence. Simon Oestreicher has had a verandal put up to the building above his stors room on East Market street, and will move there in a few days. Wm, Bucher is engaged in digging out the foundation for his new house on East Market street, adjoining the lot of Mr. A. Hockman. D. M. Switzer & Son have had a nice new sign put over the entrance to their storeroom. August Heller has removed his sign from across the pavement. The work is progressing rapidly on Mr. J. P. Houck's re- prietors warrant it, and their word is good as Stonewall Districts, were appointed Land modeled residence on East Market street.

OLD COMMONWEALTH. JULY 4th

THE PIC-NIC OF THE GUARDS!

BASKET PIC-NIC AND ONE DAY'S ENCAMP MENT OF THE VALLEY MILITARY ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF FISH-ER'S HILL, IN SHENANDOAH COUNTY, ON SATURDAY

Below will be found the programme of the pic-nic which will be held on SATURDAY NEXT,

near Fisher's Hill, under the auspices of the Harrisonburg Guards: FULL DRESS PARADE AT 10:30 A. M., BY BAT

TALLION OF VALLEY MILITARY; Capt. W. L. Bumgardner acting Major; Capt O. B. Roller, acting Adjutant; Lt. I. Hite Bird, acting Serg't Major; W. B. Compton, Jr., and Frank Myers, Markers.

The West Augusta Guards, will be commanded by Lt. Jno. McQuaide; Winchester Light Infantry by Capt. J. B. Burgess; Anderson Guards by Capt. J. W. Magruder; Harrisonburg Guards by Lt. John Donovan. IN ATTENDANCE-

Stonewall Brigade Band, Prof. A. J. Turner; the Bridgewater Cornet Band, Prof. D. A.

TARGET PRACTICE AND PRIZE. Compitative target practice at 11 a. m., by teams of five from members of companies present. A handsome gold medal, appro priately engraved, to be awarded to best team. Medal with address to be delivered by J. N. Liggett, Esq. DANCING.

Dancing will be indulged in during the whole day, and an elegant string band will furnish the music. Dancing platform 30x

Guards and policemen will preserve per fect order both on trains and grounds. Posters and programmes will give full

THE A MEDODTATION The Baltimore & Ohio R R. will furnish transportation for all who may wish to go, and trains will be conducted by Railroad officers. The fare has been fixed at a very low price, so low that almost everybody can

go.
The 4th of July coming on Sunday, Saturday the 3rd, has been selected by the Valley Military as the day to celebrate. There will doubtless be an immense number of persons present, who will take this occasion to celebrate in a pleasant and becoming manner our National holiday. The exercise of the day will be appropriate and a day of recreation and amusement will be afforded to all who participate. The music wili be abundant and good, as both Prof's Turner and Bucher upon the part of their bands have accepted invitations to be pres-

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS .- At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on Tuesday last, the county levy for the year 1880 was fixed at nine cents on each \$100 of real and personal property. This amount includes the expenses of the county and parish and for roads, and is 7% cents less on the \$100 than last year, the amount levied for this year being about \$5,500 less than last

The levy for railroad tax was fixed at 15 cents and the county school tax at ten cents on each \$100 the same as last year. The district school levy was fixed at five cents in each district. The necessities of the schools may require this tax to be increased a few cents in some or all of the districts.

effect the 1st day of August next, due publication of which will hereafter be made. A tax equal to the levy for county and school purposes was laid upon the real estate of railroads, passing through this coun-

sembly approved February 27, 1880. Capt. G. G. Grattan, attorney for the Com monwealth, was directed to correspond with the Attorney General in order to secure models for the construction of the McDonald fish ways, &c.

ty, under the provisions of the Act of As-

LURAY CAVERNS .- We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Luray Caverns, and hope to be able to avail ourselves of it, although we have little dis position to go under ground now that there since the nomination of Hancock and En-

During the season, we learn, the illuminations of the Luray Caverns will take place every two weeks, beginning June 30th; then July 14th, 28th, &c. These subterranean caverns are now regarded as one of the wonders of the world, and everybody should visit them at least once, especially those who live near.

CIRCUIT COURT .- The Circuit Court is still in session, and is now engaged principally with chancery business, of which s considerable amount has been disposed of. A decree has been entered in the Kyle vs. Bryan case. The opinion of the Court in this case is an able one, and disposes of one of the most important cases on the docket. The issue docket has been so much reduced as to give but little trouble in the future. At one time it was very cumbersome and difficult to manage. Court will adjourn on Friday next.

WHO FIRST?-There is some rivalry as to where and when the first Hancock and English pole shall be raised in this county. Go in, boys, and run up the poles. The "old hickory" days are here again, and the wildest enthusiasm will mark the Presidential canvass this year upon the part of the Democratic forces. Up with the poles and "rally around the flag, boys." Bridgewater is trying to get in first. A good second will do just as well.

FIRE IN MONTEREY,-The county seat of Highland was visited by a fire on Saturday morning last, The tan house of James C. Long was totally destroyed, involving a loss to a poor and worthy citizen of about \$1,-000. Mr. Long's pluck and energy will not give way to his misfortune, but he will continue his business, says the "Recorder." There is no satisfactory theory as to the origin of the fire.

Don't forget the picnic of the Guards, to come off on Saturday next. The B. & O Railroad authorities will see to it that there is ample transportation for all who go. Capt. Fitzgerald will give personal attention

Ayer's Ague Cure is an infalible cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms. The proa U. S. bond. Try it.

PERSONAL.

Dr. S. H. Moffett is about again, we are glad to see. Gen. W. H. Effinger, of Oregon, leaves here for his Western home on the 12 m train to-day. We wish him a pleasant trip home.

ward, and many years of nsefulness and

happiness. Senator Lamar will divide the summer season at the Virginia Springs, principally White Sulphur and Fauquier Sulphur

Springs. Mrs. R. N. Pool, of Philadelphia, reached home last week, on a visit to her mother, Mrs. T. M. Hite, who has been in delicate health for several weeks .- Bridge water

Journal. W. M. Loewenback, of the firm of J. A. Loewenbach & Son, Harrisonburg, Va., was in town last Thursday, called at our office, and left with us an advertisement, to which we refer our readers. This is one of the largest establishments in the Valley, and well deserves the patronage of our people. Mr. Loewenbach sold bills of his goods to the merchants of our town. We have found them pleasant men to do business with and believe all who patronize them

will so find them.—[Highland Recorder. J. Holmes Houck, born and raised in this place, is the President of the first Hancock and English Club, of Cumberland, Md. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from

H. T. Wartmann, Esq., agent of the American Bible Society, is actively canvassing this county.

We are glad to note the return of Miss Bunnie Tatum, who has been upon an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. James Hay, at Madison Court-House.

Miss Jennie Crow, of Eastern Virginia

is the guest of Miss Florence Effinger of this place. Miss Crow has many warm friends amongst us who give her a hearty welcome Mr. Thomas H. E. O'Keeffe, of Richmond, Va., an old school companion of a number of our young townsmen, at St. John's Academy, Alexandria, Va., was married Tuesday morning last to Miss Lizzie Garwood, s much admired acquaintance of "our boys," and a native of Alexandria. Mr. O'Keeffe and his beautiful bride arrived in this place on Tuesday afternoon, and were serenaded at the Revere House at night. On behalf of the boys we congratulate the gentleman and his bride, and wish them all the happiness in life. Boys, don't despond because Mr. O'K. secured the prize that many of you, oft before, gazed upon with covetous eyes, and Thomas, "be sure you treat her kindly."

SOCIAL RIPPLES.

BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

The "Hop" given at the residence of Mrs Dr. Hill last week, under the auspices of the Meteor Club, was a decided success in all its features One of the things that no fellow can understand is the vast amount of physical exertion the rising generation can undergo when inspired by the strains of sweet music. Notwithstanding the intense heat, with the thermometer in the nineties, the girl of to-day can with the aid of a feather-edged fan and the occasional application of her delicately perfumed powder, look as fresh, cool and inviting as the sparkling waters of mountains springs; while the young man, in his desperate attempt to appear comfortable, takes all the starch out of his last new collar and cuffs, and is profoundly ignorant of the prominent position of his white tie under the left ear; but the dance must proceed, the programme must be carried out, and

They stood on the slippery floor, When all but them had melted: My bangs, she cries, they are no more, They melted, melted, melted.

HOWE'S SCALES.

We learn that Mr. Wm. J. Miller, Esq., of Dayton, has purchased one of Howe's Improved Cattle Scales. As these Scales are recommended very highly by those who are useing them in other sections, (because of their patent Bearings, making them more durable), we think it would pay our farmers is so much fun ahead on top of the ground, and others to look into the matter a little before buying. The traveling Agent, Mr. John J. Jett, formerly of Westmoreland co., Va. now living in Washington city, 430 9th St. will take pleasure in giving all information in regard to the scales, and will put them up on terms satisfactory to all parties who are willing to pay a reasonable price for good goods.

> The American Book Exchange, of New York, has appointed A. M. Effinger, of the Valley Book Store, agent here for the sale of their cheap but valuable publications. Their books will be regularly advertised in this paper, and we call special attention to their new advertisements to-day. These books are all good, and are offered at prices lower than any other publishing house in the world has ever heretofore done.

THANKS.-We take this opportunity to again tender our warmest thanks to Miss Kuyrk, the obliging Western Union Telegraph operator at this place, for favors in the way of news during the recent Cincinnati Convention. This young lady by her gentle and dignified deportment, and her disposition to oblige the public, has won hosts of friends both for herself and the great telegraph company which she represents. Again, allow us to tender our thanks.

----Our section has been greatly blessed by showers and several considerable rains within the past month. Elsewhere droughts prevail, and in Southern Virginia there is loud complaint because of dry weather. We should all be satisfied with our Heaven-favored region.

NEW Building .- Mr. Peter Guyer's new building, on the corner of Woolf and Main Streets, is going up rapidly, and will be a great improvement to the old "Kelley corner." The building is of brick, and is intended for both residence and business place.

MARE AND COLT FOR SALE .- Mare steady

and quiet in harness; excellent as a saddle

horse. Colt (Telegrah stock) handsome;

thee months old. Apply to Mr. J. L. Avis, Harrisonburg. In the County Court on Monday John F Crawn for Ashby, and John I. Wood for

ABOUT THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We have heretofore said all we cared to say in regard to this subject. But it appears we offended several of our young friends by our remarks last week, which we here disclaim as intentional. We do not yet see wherein we reflected upon the Census enumerators; for if we remember aright, we said "they did the best they could in the short time allowed." Our language did not nor was not intended to apply to them but to the law, which we thought and yet think defective, if not silly. These points we do not care to enumerate here; for the subject is not worth it. But we wish to most earnestly disclaim a desire to "injure the prospects" of any young man, and no one can point to the period in our life when we were not ready and willing to aid in any way in our power the worthy efforts of any young man, no matter what his station in life. This assertion belies our whole life. As to surprise at "nothing that is mean coming from" us, we have only to apply the same answer as to the first charge. We have endeavored at least to live uprightly in this community, and if there has been a failure upon our part to do all that was expected of us, there remains the conscious satisfaction that we have done the best we could under surrounding circumstances. With this explanation we drop the subject.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT .- The following properties will be found advertised in this

July 19-Several tracts of land lying at or near Brock's Gap, by Chas. E. Haas and Win field Liggett, commissioners.

A desirable house and lot in Harrisonburg will be rented or sold. Apply to Chas. P. McQuaide.

PRIVATE SALE. H. Rosenheim, of Baltimore, offers at private sale a hotel at Timberville Rockingham County.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS .- Rockingham Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., has elected the following officers, to serve for the year ending 24th of June, 1881: W. H. Ritenour, H. P.; J. S. Harnsberger, K.; T. T. Rohr, So.; L. C. Myers, Sec. ; P. Bradley, Treas.

The High Priest appointed the following: A. H. Wilson, C. of H.; H. A. Sprinkel, P. S.; John Bradley, R. A. C.; S. J. Jones, M. of 3rd V.; P. W. Strayer, M. of 2d V.; James A. Gordon, M. of 1st V.; J. H. Ven Pelt, S. and T. Regular convocations 4th Saturday evening in each month.

The 4th of July will be celebrated on Saturday, 3d inst., at the Rockingham Springs. The Declaration of Independence will be read and addresses delivered by distinguished gentlemen. The McGaheyaville Cornet Band will be in attendance to enliven the occasion. The dancing will be under the direction of Prof. Alman. The public are cordially invited to attend.

DENTAL NOTICE-I wish to notify my friends and patrons that I will be absent from my office in Bridgewater, from Monday, June 21st, till Wednesday, July 21st, 1880, after which time I will again be found at my place of business.

Respectfully, D. A. BUCHER, Dentist.

A County Convention of the Republicans of Rockingham county will be held in this place to day, at 12 M, for the purpose of selecting a new County Committee and further perfecting the organization of the party in this county.

Have you forgotten the elegant ice cream parlors at the Revere House? The arrangements are perfect for the business, but nice as they are the ice cream is nicer.

The harvest is over in this county, and there is a slight "let up" in the money grip which ruled for some days. The crop, generally speaking, is a good one.

Staling & Son are doing some very fine painting at the new building of J. P. Houck, Esq., on East-Market Street.

Visitors are going forward to Rawley, and there will probably be a large company there within a fortpight.

The best place to sell your wheat is at Tabb's Warehouse, Harrisonburg.

For all Female Complaints

nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflamation, or ulcertation, or from nervousness, or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton, N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows; "The demand for your Execution Prescription is wonderful and one Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she com-menced taking your Favorite Prescription, took two bottles and is now on the third bot-tle, and is able to do her housework alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescroption is sold by all

The St. Francis Catholic Church, at Jarrett's Va., was dedicated Sunday Bishop J. J. Keane, of Richmond, and Rev. T. J. Wilson, of Petersburg, officiating. During the day a number of persons appeared on the grounds, distributing tracts headed: "What do Roman Catholics Believe?" containing quotations from "The Faith of Our Father," by Archbishop Gibbins, and criticising them. The incident caused much indignation among Protestants as well as Catholics, and it is stated that the Protestants at Jarrett's will hold a meeting and denounce the conduct of those engaged in the distribution of the tracts at such a time and place. On the other hand the following ministers at Petersburg, from which place the tracts were sent, certify that the quotations referred to as presented are correct and fair: Revs. T. T. Eaton, T. D. Witherspoon, C. J. Gibson and J. D. Blackwell

FROM THE HUB .- There is perhaps no tonic offered the people that pos-sesses as much real interinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of preventation is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in .- Boston Globe.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

What the Press and People Think and Say About Them.

[By telegraph to the Herald.]. RICHMOND, June 24.—The Right Rev. Bishop Keane, of the Catholick Church, was found at his residence, next to St. Peter's Cathedral, on Grace street. He received the Herald correspondent courteously and pleasantly and in reply to an inquiry asking his opinion about the nomination of General Hancock, said he must decline an answer to that question, as he had nothing whatever to do with politics. The bishop was then asked if the charges as to general Hancock's con nection with the Surratt case would affect him with the Catholics. He answered that most undoubtedly they would, and with Protestants as well as Catholics and all others, if the truth were not told. Since these charges, however, had been denied and had been disproved as preposterous and alse he could not see how General Hancock could be affected by them.

Your correspondent then remarked that Father Walter, of St. Patrick's church, in Washington, who had attended Mrs. Surratt through all her trials to the last, was said to have writter a letter entirely exculpating General Hancock from all responsibility in the matter, and asked if the Bishop knew anything about that letter? He replied:

"I happened to be in Washington about the time, a few months ago, when these charges were reiterated by the press against General Hancock. I was there for the purpose of delivering a lecture. Father Walter then had a consultation with me regarding those charges, and asked my advice as to what he should do in the premises. He stated in the most emphatic language that there was no truth whatever in the charges. Father Walter was the spiritual advisor and confessor of Mrs. Surratt. I told him that it was his duty to truth and to history, as well as to General Hancock, that he should write the letter which he did in reference to the matter."

"Of course," the Bishop again remarked, "the charges were preposter-terously false and devoid of even a shadow of truth."

Bishop Keane said that he was the assistant of Father Walter at Washington for twenty years, up to the time he came to Richmond to take charge of the duties of this diocese. Father Walter has been in charge of St. Patrick's church, Washington D. C., for twenty-one years, and is now about fifty-four years of age.
Senators Blaine of Maine; Came-

ron, of Pennsylvania, and Booth, of California, are now at the White Sluphur Springs, seeking repose and rest after the fatigues of a long congressional session and the excitement of a national convention. The meeting here between Blaine and Cameron wes purely accidental and rather a surprise to both the gentlemen. Mr. Booth went up with Mr. Cameron. They were asked to day their individual opinion of the nominations at Cincin-

"Mr. Blaine said, certainly. "It is strong ticket."

Mr. Cameron said: "It is a very very strong ticket, and hard to beat." Mr. Booth said: "It is a strong ticket, and English secures Indiana. er and member of the City Council,

"The nomination is a strong one I wanted Bayard, but I'm in for the war with Hancock."

James A. Gentry, Democratic Mayorelect of the city of Manchester, says: "The biggest thing out. The best ticket that could have been nominated. I pledge Manchester for Hancock and

J. V. Reddy, Irish Catholic Republican: "The people will never elect a man who hanged a woman."

R. F. Walker, State Superintendent of Public Printing and a Readjuster: "Bulley ticket. It suits me to a det. Will put it through."

Seymour's Statesmanlike Views, [By telegraph to the New York Herald.] "I consider the nomination a good one, made in a good way and in a good spirit. While many were opposed to placing military men in the presidential chair, in the case of General Hancock they will feel that by the respect which he has ever shown to the law in the performance of his duties he has illustrated the force of the maxim which is found in so many of the original constitutions of the old States, that the military should always be subordinate to the civil authorities. It is also strong because it gives the South a chance to show that they will cordially support a northern soldier, when there are men who seek to keep alive hatred of their own countrymen, and who are constantly using language that shows a desire to rekindle the ani mosities between the North and the South, but who were careful to stay at home during the war. General Hancock, by comparison, brings to the publick mind the truth that no one wants to fight now except those who did not when they had a chance." "What do you think of Mr. Eng-

lish's nomination?" "Mr. English is a prominent Democrat of Indiana, who has had experience in Congress. It was proper to select a candidate for Vice President from a Democratic western State. I feel confident that the ticket will be successful in New York and in the Union.

Opinions of the Press. DEMOCRATIC PAPERS. [Mobile Register.]

The National Democratic Convention have done noply in presenting to the country the names of Hancock and English. General Hancock's record as citizen and soldier, is unassailable by the Republican party upon any of the issues connected with the late civil war. As a Federal general he fought the South with great gallantry, and when the war was over extended to us the rights of citizens, and nobly vindicated the supremecy of civil law. His public papers, while commander of Louisiana and Texas during the dark days of reconstruction, are marvels of statesmenship. They present a plat-form of principles upon which the Democratic party can plant themselves with assurance of victory.

The nominees of the Cincinnati Convention are accepted as entirely worthy, not only of the support of the party whose standard-bearers they now are, but of the full confidence of the entire people. * * * Not as a soldier candidate alone was he presented by the North, nor upon his soldierly record was he accepted by the South, whose brigadiers emulated Union brigadiers. The grandure of his military exploit, so difficult for a successful soldier to accomplish—the acknowledgment, in the flush of victory, of the law's supremacy over the sword. [Danville Post.

We confess to our own surprise, because, while appreciating General Hancock very highly, as well as Mr. Bayard, we did not think either of those distinguished gentlemen would be nominated. But we can now announce it as a fact, which will meet, we presume, with almost universal favor, that better or stronger nominations could not have been made. * * * He is a true friend of the South as well as to the whole country, and none of his northern opponents can flaunt the "bloody shirt" in his face. Mr. English, we, believe, has no military reputation, but as a statesman and patriot of ability and integraty he has no superior in the country. That our ticket will win in November we have not the shadow of a doubt.

[Alexandria Gazette.] Hancock and English constitute a ticket of which any party might be proud, and with which, in the existing condition of American politics, when men, not principles, are the main things to be considered, no party could well be defeated. There is victory in the very sound of it.

REPUBLICAN PAPERS.

Baltimore American. General Hancock is nothing but a gallant soldier; his military reputation is a high one, but is of the second rank. * * * His famous General Order No. 40, which he issued when appointed military governor of the district including Louisiana and Texas, is understood to have been written for him by Judge Jere Black. * * * If elected he will be the figure-head of his nomination; not its motive force. He is not a leader of public opinion, whose nomination embodies certain principles of government of which he is the known exponent, but is a follower of his party, with a reputation and popularity that are extraneous from civil affairs. His nomination is the appeal of the Democratic party to the soldier vote. In its final analysis it is not statesmanship, but demagogry. As a candidate he is stronger than most of those named would have been, but he is weaker than either Bayard or Hendricks, or perhaps Payne or Jewett. The aggressiveness of his candidacy will be chiefly in Pennsylvania, many of whose Union veterans served under him, and with whom he is very popular. It is already claimed in his behalf that Pennsylvania is now a doubtful State, but abrewed polititions will not rest much hope upon the chance of securing Pennsylvania to the Democratic column. The battleground of the next campaign is still New York. The party that carries that State will in all probibility secure the election, and there is no evedence that Hancock will have any more strength in the State than any other reputable ceived letters from Mrs. Surratt's party candidate. The nomination of daughter and others thanking him for English, of Indiana, for Vice-President of the consideration he had shown both dept. gives strength to the ticket solely to the prisoners and their Iriends." in the State, which is indispensable to the Democrats, but not at all so to the

Republican party. [National Republican.] The nomination of a noble soldier, made from the most ignoble metives, the result of wretched rivalries, was the death-knell of the Whig party. The nomination of Hancock came by reason of exactly similar political tacties and beliefs. The result, in our opinion, will follow the parallel already pointed out. Nothing will be gained to the Democracy from ringing the changes upon the war record of their nominee, for the campaign will not turn

GEN. HANCOCK AND MRS. SURRATT. Slanders Refuted.

upon war services.

A correspondent of the New York Herald visited Bishop Keane, of the Cathelic Church, at Richmond, Va., Thursday, and asked him if the charges as to Gen. Handock's connection with the Surratt case would affect him with the Catholics. He answered that most undoubtedly they would, and with Protestants as well as Catholics and all others, if the truth were not told. Since these tharge, however, had been denied and had been disproved as preposterous and false, he sould not see how Gen. Hancock could be affected by them. The Bishop then referred to the fact that Rev. J. A. Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, the spiritual adviser and confessor of Mrs. Surratt, had several months ago published a card stating in emphatic language that there was no truth whatever in the charges. Bishop Keane was the assistant of Rev. Mr. Walter for twelve years, up to the time he became Bishop of Richmond. The card referred to by Bishop Keane was written Nov. 13 of last year, and is as follows:

"Truth and justice compel me to deny the statement with reference to Gen. Hancock's participation in the execution of Mrs. Surratt, which appeared in the Washington Post of this morning. I attended Mrs. Surratt on that occasion, and met with no interference on the part of Gen. Hancock Gen. Hancock had great sympathy for this unfortunate lady, and waited until the last moment, hoping for a reprieve. I consider it an act of justice should be made. J. A. WALTER, "Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Wash-

ington." A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald, describing the reception of the news of Gen. Hancock's nomi-

nation, says: "The question of Gen. Hancock's ratt was freely discussed, and the General was in a great measure exonerated from doing anything more than his duty as a soldier.

"Mr. John T. Clampett, the only surviving attorney for Mrs. Surratt, steamers Osseo and Granite.

said to your correspondent that Hancock was the best selection, the convention could have made. 'It is a splendid nomination,' said Mr. Clampett, with emphasis, and his part in the Surratt execution will not affect him; as the General only obeyed the orders of his superiors, and that is racognized by all well-informed demograts. Gen. Hancock was not in the Court-room during the entire time, and on the morning of the execution came into the penitentiary and was met by me. Hancock said: 'I am carrying out the death sentence, and it is the most painful act of my life. Ewould rather take chances on the battle field, but I am a soldier and must obey orders. "" Father Walter, who was Mrs. Surrett's spiritual adviser, said: "I do not desire to become mixed up with politics. Gen. Hancock has a letter which explains my opinion of the part he took in the execution."

In reference to this subject, the fol-lowing dispatches appeared in the

"Washington, Nov. 24.—When Gen.

New York World of Nov. 24, 1880;

Hapcock was here last week he met the Rev. Father Walter at the house of a mutual friend. General Hancock's carriage was at the door, and after the visit Father Walter entered the carriage at Gen. Hancock's request and they drove off together. Their conversation lasted for nearly an hour, From an army officer who knew what was said it seemed that General Hancock began the conversation by thanking Father Walter for the statement and card he had published in THE WORLD about the defamatory stories in connection with the hanging of Mrs, Surratt. 'That denial alone was necessary,' Gen. Hancock said, 'to destroy a vicious falsehood, and it was sufficient to do it.' Father Walter replied that he felt he had done merely his duty, and that while he was by no means inclined to arouse bad feeling in the matter, he thought that while the press were disposing of it they might as well at the same time place the blame for the execution where it belonged, upon Andrew Johnson. 'When the time for the execution had been fixed,' he said, 'I went to President Johnson to urge a postponement for a few days. Mr. Johnson peremptorily refused to postpone the execution and acted as though he suspected I would be led to hope that one favor might be followed by others and that eventually a reprieve might justly be de-mauded. I tried to disabuse him of such an impression by declaring that if he would grant us but ten days no other favor would be asked of him. Shortly before the execution I called at the White House a second time. My card was returned with a message that Mr. Joenson would not see me. I asked him then for a hearing of ten min-utes, but he refused; then for two minutes, and he still refused. There was no reason in his refusal, and I hope he felt at the time of his impeachment trial that the refusal of the Senate to grant him ten days in which to prepare a defense was in a measure retributive."

"Ex-Governor Hartranft, in conversation to-day about the stories in connection with the execution of Mrs. Surratt, said he was glad that they had been effectually disproved: that he himself had immediate charge of the execution, and that afterwards he re-

When Mrs. Surratt was under sentence of death, Judge Andrew Wylie, of the District Court at Washington, issued a writ of habeas corpus in her case to General Hancock. These are the official papers, which distinctly show that General Hancock obeyed the directions of the Commander-in-

Chieft "Executive Office, July 7, 1865-10 A. M. To Major General W. S. Hancock, commanding, &c.

"I. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States do hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in anch case as this, and I do hereby especial-ly suspend this writ and direct that you proceed to execute the order lieretofore given upon the judgement of the military commission, and you will give this order in return to this went.

"Andrew Johnson, President." General Hancock returned the writ to Judge Wylie, with the following etter:

"HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEVISION WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1965. "To Hon. Andrew Wylie, Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Co-

"I hereby acknowledge the service of the writ hereto attached, and return the same and respectfully say that the body of Mary E. Surratt is in my possession, under and by virtue of an order of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States and Commander in-Chief of the army, for this purpose in said order expressed, a copy of which is hereto attached and made part of this return, and that I do not produce said body by reason of the order of the President of the United States indorsed upon said writ, to which reference is hereby respectfully made, dated

July 7, 1868. WINFIELD S. HANGOCK, Major-General United States Volunteers, commanding, &c."

Woman's Wisdom .- "She ineists that it is more important, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fishionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent to Gen. Hancock that this statement a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way. -- Ed.

Another erowded New York steamboat was burned to the water's edge on Monday. The disaster occurred :the New York, Sand's Point and Rosposition in the execution of Mrs. Sur- lyn boat Seawanhake, being ou board about 500 passessers, when off College Point I. I., and originated in an explaion in the engine room. Between 30 and 50 lives were lost. The remainder were rescued, mainly by the



THE FARM AND HOME.

CARE OF TREES AND SHRUBS.

In view of the drouth which prevails in many parts of the country and its unusual severity over extensive districts, Rural New York suggests to those who have planted trees or shruks the past spring that there is one method, and so far as we know, says the writer, only one, by which they may be protected against injury or death from that cause. Surface watering hrs been shown to do more barm than good. The ground is made hard an l compact, thus becoming a better conductor of heat while it becomes ess pervious to air and moisture. A portion of the surfa e soil should be re moved, and then pailful after pai ful of water thrown in until the ground, to a depth of two feet and to a width about the stem of not less than three feet in diameter, has become saturated. Then, as soon as the water disappeared from the surface, the removed soil should be well pulverized and returned. A covering of boards, straw, or hay, or even of sand or gravel, may then be applied, and the tree or shrub, thus treated, will pass through ten days of additional drought in safety.

As acon as rain comes to wet the earth thoroughly, we think it is better to remove the mulch. Nothing is then gained by permitting it to remain.
Mellowing surface soil about the tree,
thus keeping it free from grass and weeds, is then the most that is needed. We would repeat that the present is the season when the female Lorer deposits her eggs on the stem of the fruit trees, and the wash of lime, potash, sulphur, etc., (darkened with lampblack), should now be applied and reapplied during June and July, as soon as washed off by rain.

HOW TO SAVE CLOVER SEED.

One of our best clover seed savers is just at our elbow, and he says: "Tell them the second crop is for the seed, and is really fit for no other purpose as it salivates the stock fed on it; that the best time to cut for seed is a very nice point to determine. It should be cut when a majority of the heads turn brown, and before any begin to shed off the little seed pods, each of which contains a seed. Cut the second crop of clover just as though it were for hay, rake it in to windows and let it lie and take one or two showers, then put it into very small cocks while damr, about one good pitchfork full in a place, and when it is dry put into stacks and cap with something that will turn water; or what is still better, if you have a barn shed or barn, put it there and let it remain until you There are hullens enough now in the State to hull all the send needed for home use, and the owners of the hullers are willing and anxious to go to any section where work can be had. Let our farmers save all the clover seed they can, and thus help to make thousands of dollars for the State, now

A CHEAP DISINFECTANT.

official papers, which distinct won

At this season of the year disinfectants are not only needed in the gutters and sewers, but in a great many of the private lots about the city. Indeed there are few premises that do not need them. In the New York Herald we find the "chloride of lead" recommended as the cheapest and most effective deodorizer and disinfectant known, and the following recipe for its preparation is given:

To prepare a solution of chloride of lead on a small scale for family use, take one eighth of an ounce of nitrate of lead and dissolve it in one quart of boiling water; then dissolve one ounce of common salt in five gallons of water, pour the two solutions together, and when settled pour off the clear mixed solution and keep well corked in a demijohn or jug for use.

A cloth wet with this and suspended

in the rcom will neutralize all offensive vapors, and a little dashed into a privy, sink, drain cr sewer, will disinfect and destroy all noxious gases by combining with them. It is said to be in general use in England for purifying sewers.

PERSEVERANCE WITH THE DROWNED

In a recent communication to the French Academy, Professor Fort asserts that he was enable to restore to life a child three years old, by practicing artificial respiration on it four hours, commencing three hours after apparent death. He mentions also a case in which Dr. Fournol, of Billan-court, reanimated, in July, 1878, an apparantly drowned person by four hours of artificial respiration begun one bour after the patient was taken from the water. At this season, when cases of drowning are apt to be frequent, the possible benefit that may come from a perservering effort to revive victims of drowning, should encourage friends not to despair of their resuscitation, even after several hours of seemingly fruitless labor.

USEFUL RECIPE .- An ox's gall will set any color-silk, or woolen. One spoonful of gall put into a gallon of warm water is suficient for the above purpose. Gall is also excellent for taking out spots from bombazines, and after being washed in it these look abone as good as new. It must be thoroughly sigred into water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in it, cloth which you want to clean should be (washed in warm suds, without usMISCELLANEOUS.

ICINE (HEST

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE,

Is a sure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommen and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons. It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DIPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The Oldest, Best, and Most Widely Known Family Medicine in the World.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases. Has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries and Climates.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial. IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

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Lace Top, Lisle and Gauze Gloves and Shetland Wool Shawls,

Which will be sold at prices that will move them in a few days. P. S.—Call and look at them if you don't wish to purchase.

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RUEBUSH, KIEFFER & CO., Dayton, Rockingham County, Virgini inne24

SHENANDOAH NORMAL

THE SESSION FOR 1880 WILL COMMENCE Tuesday, August 8, -AND CLOSEset out each year for clover seed to Wednesday, September 1sf.

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JATE OF WOODSON & COMPTON, will continue the Practice of Law in the Courts of Rockingham; the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and Courts of the Uni-ted States.

HENRY A. CONVERSE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, HABRISON-BURG, VA. Office in Court-House Square. Practices in the Courts of Rockingham county. Reference:— First National Bank, Harrisonburg, Va. Jan 30.

DHAS. A. YANGEY. ED. S. CONRAD. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND INSURANCE AGENTS, HARRISONBURG, VA. #2-Office-New Law Building, West Market street.

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32 Office, Parkwo building, three doors above the pest-office, up-stairs.

HARRIS & HARRIS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Harrisonburg, Va., will practice in the Courte of Rockingham and adjoining counties, and in the United States Court at Harrisonburg. #39-Office over Post Office. mal-y

J. SAM'L HARNSBERGER, TTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., will practice in all the Courts of Rockingham county, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and the District and Circuit Courts of the United States holden at Harrisonburg.

G. W. BERLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Harnisonburg, VA., will practice in the Courts of Rockingham and adjoining counties and the United States Courts held at this place. & Courts held at this place. & Courts held at this Public Square.

STUART F. LINDSEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, Va., practices in all the Courts of Rockingham, Highland, and adjoining counties; also, in the United States Courts at Harrisonburg, Va. Office East-Market Street, over Jno. G. Effinger's Produce Store. nov.13-ly

PAUL & SHANDS. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., will practice in the Courts of Rockingham and adjoining Counties, and in the United States Courts at Harrisonburg, Applice in the old Clerk's Office, in the Court-House yard.

PENDLETON BRYAN, OMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY AND NOTARY PUBLIC, HARRISONBURG, VA.—Will give special attention to the taking of depositions and acknowledgments anywhere in the country of Rockingham. Will also prepare deeds, articles of agreement and other contracts on very moderate terms. **SOME in the Particle Building, a couple of doors North of the Post-office.

O'FERRALL & PATTERSON. ATTORNEYS AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., practice in the Courts of Rockingham and adjoining counties, the Court of Appeals at Staunton, and the United States Courts at Harrisonburg. 23-Prompt attention to collections. attention to collections.

CHAS. T. O'FERRALL; late Judge of Rock'm Co. Court.

B. G. PATTERSON, formerly of the firm of Haas & Pat-

JOHN R. JONES

COMMISSIONER-IN-CHANCERY AND INSURANCE Agent, near the Big Spring, Harrisonburg, Va. Prompt attention to business. 1724-17 DR W. O. HILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and Reside immediately south of Revere House. DR. RIVES TATUM. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Harrisonburg, Va. has removed his office to his residence, corner of West-Market and German streets. [my8-tf

DR. FRANK L. HARRIS, DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA., DR. JOSEI H S. HARTMAM, ASSISTANT. Sets of either upper or lower teeth, from ten to twenty dollars. WORK-MANSHIP WARRANTED IN EVERY CASE Office on Main Street, near Episcopal Church, and thre doors south of the Revere House. [marl8

DR. R. S. SWITZER, DENTIST. HARRISONBURG, VA. ASSESTABLISHED in 1873. A Will spend two days of every month in Mt. Orawford—the first Wednesday and Thursday sther County Court

DR. D. A. BUCHER, SURGEON DENTIST, would respectfully inform the public that, having located permanently at Bridgewater, he is prepared to fill, extract and insert teeth, and perform all other operations in his line.

DRUGS, &C.

1856. ESTABLISHED 1856.

DRUGGIST,

NEW LARGE DRUG BUILDING, MAIN ST., HARRISONBURG, VA.

ESPECTFULLY informs the public, and especially the Medical profession, that he has in store, and is constantly receiving large additions to his superior stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS. PATENT MEDICINES.

White Lead, Painters' Colors, Oils for Painting LUBRICATING AND TANNERS' OILS,

WINDOW GLASS, Notions, Fancy Articles &c., &c.

VARNISHES, DYES, PUTTY, SPICES,

l offer for sale a large and well selected assortment embracing a varied stock, all warranted of the best quality.

I am prepared to furnish physicians and others with articles in my line at as reasonable rates as any other establishment in the Valley.

Special attention paid to the compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions.

Public patronage respectfully solicited.

oct7

L. H. OTT.

Bread Powders, For baking Light Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and all kinds, of Pastry. These preparations are carefully prepared expressly for family use, and are free from the impurities usually in common yeast, and are therefore more healthy as well as more convenient. For sale at AVIS DRUG STORE.

COD LIVER OIL. Moller s, Fongera's, Burnett's, Sharp' & Dohme's Peck's, Camm's Emulsion, and other brands, all fresh and pure, and for sale at the lowest prices, at AVIS' DRUG STORE.

SAPOLIO. For cleansing and polishing Glass, Tin, Silver, Gold, or any metal. For sale at AVIS' DRUG STORE. BABBITT'S SOAP,

Potash, Sal Soda, Indigo, Starch, Bluing, &c., &c For sale at AVIS' DRUG STORE. MATCHES.

SWIFT & COURTNEY'S Parlor Matches in round wood boxes are the best and cheapest matches in use. Each box is warranted to contain all whole es, and are not made up with pieces of stick le at AVIS' DRUG STORE.

THOSE who contemplate painting, will find it to their interest to call and examine into the mer-its of the strictly pure mixed paints. For sale at AVIS' DRUG STOKE.

PAINES.

IF you want to buy your Spring Clothing without paying the advance price of goods, call on .M. SWITZER & SON Fyon wish to age the choicest stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods in the market, call on D. M. SWITZER & SON. MEDICAL.

D. 1. C.
Is an absolute and irresistable cure for

age, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, \$2, or druggists, \$1.75 per bottle.

Hop Cough Cure destroys all pain, loose he cough, quiets the nerves, produces rest, as FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

AGENTS WANTED ENCYCLOPEDIA HOW TO BE Law and forms for Business Men, Farmers, Men YOUR OWN Selling fast. Low price, LAWYER Selling fast. Low price Great success. One agen sold 500 in one town, am other 182 in 36 days, anybody wants it. Send for circulars and terms. So General Agents Wanted. Address YOUR OWN LAWYER : Also General Agents Wanted. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1,000 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa

READ. 1 READ

A. H. WILSON, saddle and Harness-Maker, HARRISONBURG, VA.

HAS just received from Baltimore and New York the largest and best assortment of SADDLES, COLLARS, HARNESS, and Saddlers' Trimminge, ever brought to this market, and which he will sell bour than any dealer in the Valley. SAPDLES from \$4.00 up; BUGGY HARNESS from \$5.00 to \$50.00, and all other goods in

reportion.

22 Call and examine for yourself and compare my roices with those of others. I will WHOLESALE to the country Saddle and Harness Makers at city wholesale prices which will leave them a fair profit. I known hand everything in their line, with a full stock of Saddlers' Hardware and Trimmings.

at lowest prices. Ap Liverymen and the public will find in my stock Lap Robes, Blaukets, Whips, etc., of all qualities, at bottom prices.

Ap Thankful to all for past patronage, I respectfully ask a contineance, being determined to keep a supply to meet any and every demand, both of home and northern manufacture, and favite all to call where they can have their choice.

Ap Remember the old stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church, Main street, Harrisonburg, Va. nov1

LEMUEL VAWTER

Shop on East Market St., for the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES in all their varied branches. Will keep constantly on hand a supply of the best material. Having had ap ac ical experience in the business of over thirty years, with a determination to keep pace with the times, he thinks he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. To his old patrons in various parts of the county, he returns thanks for past favors and sollcits a continuance.

**Experient additional paid to form of foot. Fits, tight or loose, just as desired, guaranteed. Address orders to me at Harrisonburg.

**Propositional paid to form of foot. Fits, tight or loose, just as desired, guaranteed. Address orders to me at Harrisonburg.

CASH! CASH!

W. M. Hazlegrove.

If you want good, fresh GROCERIES, Cheap for Cash, go to HAZLEGROVE'S If you want good TOBACCO and CIGARS, Low for Cash, go to

feb 26- EAST MARKET ST., HARRISON BURG, VA LEGAL.

W. M. HAZLEGROVE'S,

Commissioner's Notice. ETER PAUL'S ADM'R, Complainant,

HARVEY KYLE, ET ALS, Defendants. In Chancery in the Circuit Court of Rocklingham co.

Extract from decree of June 8th, 1880.—"It is adjudged, ordered and decreed that this cause be recommitted to ascertain and report:

1st. The linus upon the real estate in the bill and proceedings mentioned, which are subsequent to the Trust Deed liens, and the order of their priorities.

2nd, To ascertain and report whether said Peter Paul, dec'd, at the time of his death owned any other real estate, or was in any way entitled to the same.

3d. To state and settle the account of the Receiver of the funds in this cause.

4th. To ascertain and report any other matter deemed pertinent by the Commissioner."

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the taking of the foregoing accounts, that I have fixed ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF JULY, 1880, at my effice in Harrisonlurg, as the time and place of taking said accounts, at which said time and place they are required to appear.

Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1880.

J. R. JONES, Comm'r in Ch'y.

J. S. Harnsberger, p. q.—june17-4w In Chancery in the Circuit Court of Rochingham co.

Commissioner's Notice. JAMES H. HARRIS,

A. J. WALL. In Chancery in the Circuit Court of Rockingham co,
Extract from decree of May 20th, 1880.—"It is adjudged, ordered and decreed, that this cause be referred to a Master Commissioner of this Court, with
instructions to take the following accounts:

1st. An account of the real estate of the defendant,
its fee simple and annual rental value, the liens
thereon and the order of their priorities.

2nd. An account of all liens paramount to defendant a claim of honestead.

3rd. Any other account which any party in interest
may require, or the said Commissioner may deem
pertinent."

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in
the taking of the foregoing account, that I have fixed
ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF JULY, 1880,
at my office in Harrisonburg, as the time and place
of taking said accounts, at which said time and place
they are required to appear.

Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1880.

J. R. JONES, Comm'r in Ch'y.
O'Ferrall & Patterson, p. q.—june17-4w In Chancery in the Circuit Court of Rockingham co.

STAPLES, MOFFETT & CO., REALESTATE -AND-

Insurance AGENTS.

Parties desiring to sell or purchase Farms, Mills, Hotels, Factories and Mineral Lands, will do well to call on us early, as we are now advertising in 93 Pennsylvania papers and the Country Gentleman of New York, and will soon get out our new Journal.

We have thirteen lots in the Zirkle Addition to Harrisonburg, and fifteen lots near the Depot for sale cheap, besides nice properties in the most desirable part of the city.

BARBEE HOUSE. Bridgewater, Va.

THIS PLEASANT AND POPULAR HOUSE IS situated in the delightful town of Bridgewater, va., where the weary and heavy laden traveler, as well as permanent boarders, silways find a pleasant and we'come home. No one ever leaves Bridgewater dissatisfied with the accommodations that it furnishes, nor forgetful of the charming scenes of the surrounding country. He departs with pleasant memories of the cool and winning shades of Bridgewater and its ever hospitable people. Very few persons visiting Bridgewater ever leave without expressing anxiety to return again. return again.

Terms at the Barbee House always reasonable

J.S.LEWIS

FIF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR cheap GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, AND ALL GOODS IN THE GLOCERY

LINE, CALL ON ME ON BESSEE LEGISEE

If you want to see a splendid stock of Clothing and Hats at low figures, call on D. M. SWITZER & SON. HATS, STRING STYLES JUST RECEIVED, By D. M. SWITZER & SON

FURNITURE.

P. HUMPHREYS MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN



Bridgewater, Va

I take this opportunity of thanking my numerous customers for their liberal support during the past year, and hope to merit a continuance of the same. To the people of Marrisonburg and Rockingham county, I would say that when in need of anything in my line, I would be pleased to have you examine my steek of goods before deciding to purchase elsewhere, because I think you will find it to your interest to make selections of some of my beautiful modern designs. Please examine the very extreme low prices antiexed:

BEDSTEADS, DRESSING CASES, BUREAUS, &c

TABLES, &c.

Chairs from 50 ets. to \$5 each. LOUNGES, &c. PICTURE MOULDING, &co. A full line of Mouldings kept in stock, and Picture Frames fitted up to order in a few moments. Also Parlor Brackets. &c., &c.

Sash, Doors, and Blinds. SASH. DOORS.

Panel Doors, with two panels..... 75 to \$2 75 cach Panel Doors, with four panels....\$2 30 to 3 09 cach The above prices are confined to sizes 2 feet 10 Inches in width and under. Any size door can be Outside Slat Window Blind. Blinds, 12 light windows, 8x10 glass. \$1 50 per pair Blinds, 12 light windows, 9x12 glass. \$1 60 per pair Blinds, 12 light windows, 9x12 glass. \$2 20 per pair Blinds, 12 light windows, 16x12 glass. \$2 25 per pair Blinds, 12 light windows, 16x12 glass. \$2 50 per pair Blinds, 12 light windows, 10x14 glass. \$2 50 per pair Blinds, 12 light windows, 10x16 glass. \$2 50 per pair Blinds, 12 light windows, 10x16 glass. \$2 75 per pair Blinds, 12 light windows, 12x14 glass. \$2 75 per pair Blinds, 12 light windows, 12x14 glass. \$3 40 per pair Blinds, 12 light windows, 12x16 glass. \$3 40 per pair Also, Moulding, Brackets, and a full line of Scholl Work at very low figures.

UNDERTAKING. I keep constantly on hand a full stock of Comins and Burial Cases, from infant sizes up to 8½ feet long. I can trim an outfit for any size Comin or Case within one hour after being notified. A No. I HEARSE always in attendance.

27 All work warranted and satisfaction guaranteed. If not, money refunded when work proves to be anything short of first-class.

Respectfully,

T. P. HUMPHREYS. All Merchantable Produce Taken it Exchange for Furniture or Work.-@a



TO THES I GIVE HEAD Adapted in chronic diarrhea, constipation and seros fula.—Hy Latham, M. D., Pres't Va. Medital Society. Successfully used in dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea and scroula.—Prof. S. Jackson, Univ. Pa.
Efficient in ansemia; excellent appetizer and blood purifier.—H. Fisher, M. D., Ga.
Valuable in nervous prostration, indigestion and chlorosis.—G. E. Mathews, M. D., N. C.
A fine tonic and alterative, very valuable in diasease peculiar to females, chronic fever and ague, bronchitis and diseases of the digestive organs.—J. F. Roughlon, M. D., Ala.
Very beneficial in strengthening and improving a reduced system.—Rev Jno. W. Beckwith, Hishop of Ga.
Invaluable as a nervous tonic.—Hon. I. C. Fowler, Tenn.

reduced system.—Rev Jno. W. Beckwith, Bishop of Ga.
Invaluable as a nervous tonic.—Hon. I. C. Fowler,
Tenn.

Recommended as a prophylactic in malarial districts.—D. R. Fatrex, M. D., N. O., La.
Restores debilitated systems to health.—T. C. Mercer, M. D., Ind.

Used with great benefit in malarial fever and diptheria.—S. F. Dupon, M. D., Ga.
Of great curative virtue.—T. F. Rumbold, M. D., Bt.
Louis, Mo.
Beneficial in nterine derangement and malarious conditions.—G. M. Vall, M. D., Ohio.
Best remedy ever used in diseases of the throat.—
P. A. Sifferd, M. D., N. C.
Tonic, alterative, diuretic; one of nature's greatest remedies.—Med. Association of Eynchburg, Va.
Adapted in certain affections of the kidneys and bladder; dyspepsis, lupus, chlorosis, scroftlons athe cutaneous affections.—Prof. J. J. Moorman, M. D., Ya.
Relieves headache promptly—both sick and nervous.—Rev. E. C. Dodson, Va.
Sample supply sent free to any Physician desiring to test. Pamphlets sent free. Analysis with each package. Water as it comes from the Springs \$4 case of 6 gals. in glass.—\$2.50 for 5 gals., \$4 for 10 gals., \$7 for 20 gals. in casks. Mass 50 ets. and \$1, \$2.50 and \$5 for half doz. Pills, pure sugar-coated. 26 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 package; \$1.25, \$2.50 and \$5 half doz.
Sent post-paid anywhere. This Mass and Prilis contains in reduced space all the curative powers of the water; and is convenient, ps'atable and soluble. Springs open for visitors June 1st. Board \$30 permonth. Special rates to families and parties. Carriages meet visitors at Forest and Lawyer's depolyeach four miles from Springs, upon solvice of arrival.

A. M. DAVIES, Pres't of the Co.,
72 Main Street, Lynchburg, Ya.

SOLD BY L. H. OTT. mhll-6m Harrisonburg. Va.



Impure Bi-Carb Soda is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO.'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference. See that your Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a ping of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter exercing to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable informs.

See one pound package for valuable informs-SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER-

THE largest and cheapest stock of HATS in town at D. M. SWITZER & SON'S. apr151880 SUBSCRIBE for THE OLD COMMONWEALTH, NOW IS

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE OF HARPER'S FERRY AND VAL-LEY BRANCH BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEOAD. TO TAKE EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 29RD, 1880 SUPERSEDING ALL PREVIOUS SCHEDULES: WEST BOUND.

RAILROADS.

610 640 636 642 618 638 9:26 6:45 6:25 12:30 5:24 " Harrisonb'g. 3:50 6:45 Arrive Staunton . 4:50

No. 638 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only. No. 642 runs Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. No. 680 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

615 637 605 633 631 A-M. P.M. A-M. 11:00 3:15 12:10 3:15 12:00 5:10 3:25 P.M. 12:25 7:01 10:46 7:12 2:25 8:58 12:45 7:12 2:25 9:11 1:40
 Middletown...
 A.M.

 Withchester...
 6:00

 6:00
 8:20

 State of Sta

W. M. CLEMETTS, M. of T.

JUNE 19th, 1890. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY. PASSENGER TRAINS RUN AND CONNECT AS

No. 3 Ex-Leave Richmond. 8 00 a m 11 00 p ns
Due Gordonsville. 11 10 a m 2 30 a nd
" Charlottesvile. 12 10 p m 3 25 a nd
" Lynchburg Junotioti. 12 20 p m 3 30 a nd
" Staunton. 2 10 p m 5 20 a nd
" Williamson's. 5 30 p m 7 45 a nd
" White Saiphur. 7 26 p m 9 45 a nd
" Hinton. 11 23 p m 11 37 a nd
" Hinton. 16 30 a m 4 31 p nd
" Huntington. 10 25 a m 7 00 p nd
" Portsmouth (3t'r). 10 00 p m
" Maysville 13 0 a m
" Cincinnati 1 0 0 a m
" 6 00 a m

nati.
Virginia Midland Express from Danville and Lynch-burg connects closely at Lynchburg Junction with No. 3 for Cheinnati. No. 5 ACCOM. Leaves Richmond daily, except Suides, at 3.50 p. m., and arrives at Gordonwille at 7.50 p. m. Un Saturdays only, will run to Staunton, arriving at 10:15 p. m.

No. 8 EXPRESS runs daily and conhects at Hun-tington with steamers for Portsmouth, Majorille and Cincinnati. Conhects closely at Gordonsville for Lynchburg. Virginia Midland Express from Washington con-nects closely at Gordonsville with No. 3 for Cincin-nati.

No 21 MIXED Leaves Charlottesville daily, except Sunday, at 4.20 p. m., on arrival of Virginia Midlatid Mail from Danville and Lynchburg, and arrives at Williamson's at 1.16 a. m.

SLEEPING CARS on No. 3 from Richmond to Cov-ington. On No. 1 from Alderson's to Huntington. No. 2 No. 4 Ex-EASTWARD, MAIL. PRESS.

No. 2 MAIL leaves Huntington daily except Saturday for Richmond. Connects closely at Gordonsville for Washington.
Virginia Midland Mail from Danville and Lynchburg connects closely with No. 2 for Richmond. No. 4 EXPRESS, C. B. S. & P. P. Steamer, leaves Cincinnati at 4 00 p. m., daily, and is due at Hunting-ton to connect with No. 4 Express which runs daily to Richmond. Connects closely at Charlottesville for Lynchburg and Dantille. Connects closely at Gora donsville for Washington.

No. 6 ACCOM. Leaves Gordonsville daily, except Stinday, at 6.20 s. in., and arrives at Richmond at 9 00 s. m. On Mondays only, will run from Staunton leaving at 2:55 s. in.

No. 22 MIXED leaves Staunton daily, except Sunday, at 5 40 s. m., and is connected with at Gordonsville by Virginia Midland Mail from Washington, and arrives at Richmond at 5 00 P. M.

SLEEPING CARS on No. 2 from Huntington to Alderson's. On No. 4 from Covington to Richmond, For Rates, Tickets, Baggage Checks, &c., apply to

J. H. W90DWARD, Ticket Agent,
Staunton, Va.,
CONWAY R. HOWARD,
G. P. & T. A.

Eng'r Supt.

day in your own locality. No risk, worken do as well as mem. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make thoshey fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 an howed by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever effered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STIMSON & CO., Fortland, Maine

The Harrisonburg Iron Foundry. P. BRADLEY.

MANUFACTURER of Livingston Picws, Hill-side Plows,
Straw Cutters, Cane-Mills, Road-Scrapors, Horse-power and Thresher Mepairs, Iron Kettles, Polished WagonBoxes, Circular Saw-Mills, Corn and Plaster Crushers,
Fire Grates, Androns, &c. Also, a superior article of
Thimble Skeins, and all kinds of MILL GEARING, &c. Pfinishing of every description,
done promptly, at reasonable prices. Address,
may2'78-y P. BRADLEY, Harrisonburg, Va.

A WEEK in your own town, and no captured it is risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best exportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing also until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the buiness, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 Outfit tree. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLET'T & CO., Portland, Maine.

A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice with send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta Mains.

SUPPLEMENT.

CINCINNATI.

Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH

NOMINATED.

The Tammany Contestants Refused Admission.

SIX NOMINATIONS MADE

But Nineteen Men Receive Votes on the First Ballot.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS

Tilden's Letter Declining a Renomination.

ONLY THREE BALLOTS TAKEN.

First Day's Proceedings: CINCINNATI, June 22, 1880.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1880.

Ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman of the Democratic national committee, called the convention to order at 12:45 p. M.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Chas.

A. Wendte, of the Unitarian church, who spoke of the young Democracy of America having become a retuge and asylum for the distressed and downtrodden throughout the world, and the light and hope of the nation, and prayed that with an unfaltering hand every unjust law on the statute book might be erased, and our political life purged from every evil that keeps back the people from the highest measure of virtue and happiness. Above all he continued, let there be an end of all sec-

tinued, let there be an end of all sectional divisions and strifes.

Mr. Barnum then, by direction of the national committee, presented the name of the Honorable George Hoadley, of Ohio, for temporary chairman, who was declared the choice of the convention.

declared the choice of the convention. William L. Scott and H. D. McHenry were appointed to conduct him to the chair. Mr. Hoadley's approach to the platform was greeted with applause.

Mr. Hoadley proceeded to address the committee and convention. His statement that the representatives here were not delegates of congressional districts but representatives of indestructible States was greeted with applause. When he stated that "at St. Louis four years ago they placed in nominafour years ago they placed in nomina-tion two of the foremost men of the nation," great applause followed. The subsequent repetition of the name of

subsequent repetition of the name of Samuel J. Tilden was the occasion for another outburst, the delegates rising in their seats and cheering and waving fans. The following is Judge Hoadley's speech in full:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the National Executive Committee: I obey this call to the chair of this convention with grateful seknowledgment of the confidence reposed in acknowledgment of the confidence reposed in me. It shall be my sedulous care to prove

worthy of your nomination.
Fellow delegates—tellow Democrats: Thanks for your welcome—your generous welcome—my best response to which will be, my only adequate response can be, the strictest impar-tiality in the exercise of the power during the brief period it is committed to me. I shall make mistakes. I trust you will forgive them. I am sure you will, as soon as I satisfy you that, although as a delegate I am the zealous friend, even the partisan of my tavorite candidate, as your presiding officer I shall know neither friend or toe of any candidate, but discharge my duty with absolute fairness and fidelity of purpose. Of this you have

my pledge. Gentlemen of the convention: Our fore-Gentlemen of the convention: Our forefathers, distrusting popular choice, established
in each State an electoral college, to whose
unpledged action they sought to intrust the
election of the chief magistrates of the Republic. Their children, taught by experience,
have wisely modified the constitutional scheme
by an unwritten amendment which combines
the advantages of the electoral system with
the direct popular vote, while it preserves for
each State its just weight of influence upon
the result. Conventions of delegates chosen
by the people of two or more parties have already presented candidates for popular acceptance at the coming election, and another
great college of electors is now assembled in
this hall, and the office you thus fill, though
not defined by law, is of transcendent legal
consequence. I need not say that in this
assembly it will not be doubted that you are
not delegates from congressional districts, but
representatives of these indestructible units of
our indestructible Union, the States.

Castom has defined your daties. Thay are

our indestructible Union, the States.

Castom has defined your duties. They are
to construct a platform and to nominate canto construct a pixtform and to nominate can-didates. You are not, however, called to-gether to create a creed, but to apply a known principal to present public affairs. The Dem-ocratic principle does not date its birth from your assembling, and will not perish with the success or defeat of the caudidates you nom-inate. It is eternal, a divine fire burning in

the hearts of men—it quickens the thought of the statesman, nerves the arm of the soldier and doubles the energy of the toiler. It is tound in the Roman precept "sum ouique tribuere," and in the self-evident truth of the American patriot that "all men are created equal." It is the unrelenting foe of despotism and of communism, whether open or sought to be hidden under the guise of paternal government. Its beneficient office in political affairs is to secure to every man the utmost possible liberty of action consistent with equal liberty to every other man.

Yours is not, therefore, the office of invention, but of promulgation; not to discover, but to declare, to apply the Democratic principle to the changing affairs of human society. And that this principle may have living force in public concerns you will nominate candidates whose election will insure its full fruition during the next Presidential term. These duties no Democrate coubts that you will worthily perform. But you are called to their discharge this day under circumstances which may God in His mercy grant shall in the history of our republic never recur.

Mr. Tilder's Letter Declining a Re-

discharge this day under circumstances of no common moment—circumstances which may God in His mercy grant shall in the history of our republic never recur.

Four years ago the Democratic party in convention assembled at St. Louis announced to the country its platform, and nominated as its candidates two of the foremost statesmen of the nation, both then and now men worthy of the most enthusiastic political devotion and the most ardent private friendship. And Samuel J. Tilden (cheers) and Thomas A. Hendricks were elected president and vice-president of the United States; elected lairly as was George Washington or James Monroe. That they were not inangurated; that the chief magistrate of this nation has, for more than three years, been one whom the people and the electors rejected; that in the executive department "government by the people" has ceased since March 4, 1877, is a living monument, seen now of all men, and to be remembered in all generations as the fraud of the Republican party, and of its infidelity to republican principles, of its willingness to sacrifice the right of popular election, that "vital principle of republics," rather than relax its hold upon power; and of the loyalty of the Democratic party even to the forms of law, of its isonfidence that the will of the people must finally prevail, abiding in which it patiently waits for the full fruition of its hopes until March 4, 1881. But no longer—no longer unless deleated at the polls. If beaten fairly we shall submit. I repeat, we shall submit, and again wait; but if again successful, no cunning device of dishonest arbitration shall deprive us of our rights. The Democratic party will never again uppear before a tribunal, falsely called of justice; a tribunal deat to the appeal of testimony, but not blind to the beckoning finger of tavor.

But though we failed to inaugurate our candidates, our cause was not even for the moment wholly lost. Retributive justice visited without delay the authors of this infamy. The courts of Florida had thwarted the

misgovernment to heap upon its impoverished people.
Yes, another trace remains. Louisiana, entitled by the constitution to two Senators, is represented by but one. The seat of the other is filled by a delegate from a band of outlaws never recognized as a government, long since dispersed, some to fatten upon the tederal treasury, and some to eat the bread of exile. (Cheers).

The years that have passed since the theit of the Presidency have been years of plentous harvests. The labor of the husbandman has reaped a rich reward. "The earth has been tickled with the hoe and has laughed with the harvest." The benison of the Most

with the harvest." The benison of the Most High has been upon us, and the opportunities afforded by His gracious favor wisely em-ployed in the economies of two successive Democratic Congresses have made possible that partial measure of resumed payment of the national floating debt, and that equaliza-tion of values called by the Republican party

tion of values called by the Republican party
"the resumption of specie payments."
But the new prosperities awakened by foreign demand and the abundant domestic product were gifts to the American people from a
higher source than any agency of the Republican party. No soldiers kept the peace of the
corn-fields, no returning boards canvassed the
wheat sheaves, no supervisors or deputy marshals assisted at the gatherings into the garners,
no electoral commission gave its blessing to no electoral commission gave its blessing to the harvest. They were the fruits of labor, the gracious gitts of the laborer, of him who is the largest benefactor in society, the high priest of the Democratic hierarchy. [Ap-

priest of the Democratic hierarchy. [Applause.]

We have been spared one great danger Since the eighth day of June, 1880, it has been certain that the usuper will not be immediately followed by the monarch. But the third term is postponed, not averted, and the real danger is not so much in the third term so much as in the Republican party, which makes the third term possible. Bonaparted in not crown himself emperor until Bonapartism had corrupted France. When more than three-fifths of any political party invoked a "savior of society" that party is already so poisoned with imperialism that it has become itself a menace to the republic far more formidable than any mischief it professes to lear or any danger it was organized to repel.

The remedy, gentlemen, for this and for all other ills of State is an eternal vigilance. This is at once the price and the protector of liberty. This vigilance, already newly quickered events the reconst the people trom whom you come.

liberty. This vigilance, already newly quick-ened among the people from whom you come, continued here and hereafter, is sure to bring continued here and hereauter, is sure to oring victory to the Democratic principle and the Democratic candidates—a victory so full of hope for the republic that even the "melanchely days of November" shall be radiant with joy, and on the wings of the strong winds of March shall be waited blessings. [Continued applause.]

The following were nominated and accepted as the remaining temporary

The Hon. F. O. Prince, Massachusetts,

temporary secretary:
Assistant-secretaries—Geo. W. Guth-

Assistant-secretaries—Geo. W. Guthrie, Pennsylvania; Charles Ridley, Tennessee; C. S. Dodd, Ohio; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; Major A. Orendorff, Illinois; William H. Gill. New Jersey; A. C. Parkinson, Wisconsin.

Reading Clerks—Neal S. Brown, Jr., reading clerk of the United States House of Representatives; Mark A. Harding, Georgia; T. O. Walker, Iowa; Thomas & Pettie, of the House of Representatives; Nicholas M. Bell, Missouri; James E. Morrison, New York; H. L. Bryan, Delaware.

Sergeant at-Arms—Isaac L. Miller.

Ohio Official Stenographer—Edward B. Dichinson, New York.

Mr. Beebe, of New York, offered s resolution adopting the rules of the last National Convention for the government of this body until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, presented an application on behalf of the dele-gates from the Territories, asking recognition in the convention, which was referred, without discussion, to the committee on permanent organization.
David A. Wells, of Connecticut, of-

fered the usual resolution referring to the committee on resolutions without platform. Adopted.

The convention then, on motion of Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, at five minutes after two o'clock adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Second Day's Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 23.
The convention was called to order at 10:40 o'clock, when all the delegates appeared to be on hand.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Charles Taylor, of the Scott Street Methodist Episcopal church, of Covington, Ky. He prayed for harmony and the yielding of all personal preferences to the genera

On motion, the reading of the minutes On motion, the reading of the minutes of yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. Stoutenberg, of Indiana, moved a resolution that the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war and their widows and orphans should be put by Congress on the same footing as soldiers of 1812. Referred to the platform committee.

The chair announced that the first business in order was the report of the committee on credentials, and asked if it was ready to report. There was an

committee on credentials, and asked if it was ready to report. There was an interval of several minutes before there was any response. Meantime the chair ordered read a telegram from Reynold's Basin, N. Y.: "Bonfire ready to be lighted, with three cheers for the Demo-cratic nominee." (Laughter and ap-plause.) plause.)

At 10:54 o'clock Judge Hoadley an-nounced that the chairman of the crenounced that the chairman of the cre-dentials committee was not in the house, and called on the committee on permanent organization.

Mr. Martin, of Delaware, the chair-

man of the said committee, unanimously reported the nam of ex-Senator Stevenson. of Kentucky, for President, and the list of other officers made up by the different delegations yesterday. Mr. Stevenson's name was received with applause.

The following is the list of vice-presidents and secretaries of the convention: VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Arkansas. C. A. Gault
California W. C. Hendricks
Colorado Alva Adams

den den den den den den	down (a han	ers. Minecole was appared by 1909 (i.e., danced was appared of the contract of the contract of the the contract of the the contract of the the contract of the
.1	Mr. Martin, of Delaware, offered a	was now decreased by the lines
COLD OF IN	resoluton that the roll of States be	DelawareJames Williams FloridaWilliam Judge
e	organization, on credentials and on	GeorgiaJ. R. Alexander
0 1	resolutions. Adopted. The roll was called accordingly, and	IndianaJ. R. Slack
	the committees were named as follows:	Iowa S. B. Evans Kansas W. V. Bennett
t .	Permanent Organization—Alabams, Wm. E. Clarke; Arkansas, D. R. Davidson; Cali-	KentuckyHenry Burnett LouisianaJ. D. Jeffries
1	fornia, Thomas L. Thompson; Colorado, John	Maine Darius Alden
t	F. Humphreys; Connecticut. O. B. King; Delaware, E. L. Martin; Florida, T. C.	Maryland
	Delaware, E. L. Martin; Florida, T. C. Lanier; Georgia, John S. Stewart; Illinois, Charles Dunham; Indiana, Joseph E. Me-	MehiganC. H. Richmond
,	Donald; Iowa, E. D. Finn; Kausas, George C. Rogers; Kentucky, Wm. Lindsay; Louis-	Mionisota L. L. Baxter Miosisoippi W. S. Featherston
-	C. Rogers; Kentucky, Wm. Lindsay; Louis- iana, G. W. McGranie; Maine, Simon S.	Missouri B. F. Dillon Nebraska R. S. Maloney
e	Brown: Maryland, Wilmot Johnson; Massa-	NevadaJ. C. Hagerman
1-	chusetts, John P. Sweeny; Minnesota, J. C. Pierce; Mississippi, R. H. Taylor; Missouri,	New HampshireFrank Jones New JerseyH. B. Smith
ll l	G. Campbell; Nebraska, J. Sterling Martin; Nevada, George Storey; New Hampshire,	New York
ir	Irving W. Dreen; New Jersey, Ruius Blodg-	OhioJ. L. McSweeney
y o	Irving W. Dreen; New Jersey, Rutus Blodg- ett; New York, John Fox; North Carolina, John S. Henderson; Ohio, Wm. E. Haynes;	OregonJ. W. Winson PennsylvaniaD. E. Ermentraut
of	Oregon, F. P. Hogan; Pennsylvania, Jas. B. Riley; Rhode Island, J. J. Dampsey; South	Rhode Island Thomas W. Segar South Carolina M. C. Butler
in d	Carolina F W Dawson, Connesses W H	TennesseeJ. W. Childress
18	Carroll; Texas, Thomas M. Jack; Vermont, D. W. Reddington; Virginia, Wm. Terry;	Texas Joel W. Robinson Vermont N. P. Bowman
n y	West Virginia, B. A. Harlowe; Wisconsin, Earl P. Fitch.	Virginia J. W. Daniel West Virginia C. P. Snyder
nd ad	When New York was called in the	WisconsinJ. C. Gregory
4.	above list of States, John Kelly rose back of the delegates and asked to be	SECRETARIES.
e- ly	heard. Then followed great confusion,	AlabamaJ. S. Ferguson ArkansasJ. P. Coffin
e. he	cheers and hisses and cries of "Put him out!"	California. J. B. Metcalf Colorado. John Stone
re	The chairman refused to recognize	ConnecticutSamuel Simpson
le u-	Mr. Kelly, and said the roll-call must proceed.	DelawareA. P. Robinson FloridaJ. B. Marshall
e"	John D. Haskin also attempted to be heard, but was cried down, the chair-	Georgia
be of	man refusing to hear him, and the roll-	Indiana
to	call proceeded. Committee on Resolutions: Alabama, Wil-	Kansas J. B. Chapman
to	liam H. Barnes; Arkansas, Ben. G. Emery;	KeutuckyT. G. Stuart LouisianaM. McNamara
an ty	Oalitornia, Caleb H. Mattox; Colorado, C. F. Connor; Connecticut, David A. Wells; Del-	Maine J. R. Redman Maryland E. E. Jackson
of	aware, George H. Bates; Florida, C. C. Young; Georgia, Evan P. Hornells; Illinois,	MassachusettsJ. M. Thayer
it	Melville W. Fullerton; Indiana, John R. Coffroth; Iowa, John P. Irish; Kansas, J. R.	Michigan
its	Goodin; Kentucky, Henry Watterson; Loui-	MississippiR. C. Patty Missouri N. C. Dryden
If	siana, E. A. Burke; Maine, A. W. Mitchell; Maryland, Charles J. M. Gwinn; Massachu-	NebraskaJames North
we	setts, Charles L. Woodbury; Michigan, F. Fratt; Minnesota, W. W. McNair; Missis-	Nevada F. F. Hilp New Hampshire Chas. A. Busiel
est ts.	gioni, E. Barksdale; Missouri, Joseph Pulit-	New JerseyJ. S. Coleman New YorkF. Rice
ar	zer; Nebraska, George L. Miller; Nevada, A. C. Ellis; New Hampshire, Harry Bing-	North Carolina F. M. Furman Ohio C. T. Lewis
out	ham; New Jersey, C. M. Zulick; New York, R. W. Peckham; North Carolina, A. M.	Oregon A. Nolther
an-	Waddell; Ohio, Thomas J. Kinney; Oregon,	PennsylvaniaE. Bigler Rhode I-landJohn Waters
ted	John Myers; Pennsylvania, L. C. Cassidy; Rhode Island, Nicholas Vanslyck; South	South CarolinaJ. R. Abney TennesseeC. L. Ridley
he	Carolina, P. O. G. Barker. Tennesee, John A. McKinney: Texas, John Ireland; Ver-	Texas
ra- ov-	A. McKinney; Texas, John Ireland; Vermont, George S. Waterman; Virginia, James Barbour; West Virginia, J. H. Goode; Wis-	Virginia R. W. Hunter West Virginia H. C. Simms
no- ate	consin, Thomas R. Hudd.	Wiggonsin
n of	Committee on Credentials—Alabama, Joseph M. Johnson; Arkansas, J. M. Hudson; Cali-	my
wo	M. Johnson; Arkansas, J. M. Hudson; Cali- fornia, W. P. Frost; Colorado, C. Billars; Connecticut, Ralph Wheeler; Delaware, A.	secretaries, reading clerks and sergeant at-arms of the temporary organization
the	P. Robinson; Florida, E. M. L. Engle; Geor-	be retained, and that two de egates b
s of hed	gia, P. M. B. Young; Illinois, Perry H. Smith; Indiana, William E. Niblack; Iowa, Thomas	District of Columbia.
	J. Potter; Kansas, Edward Carroll; Kentucky, J. W. Hayes; Louisiana, P. Mealy;	AA HEU PHE ICHOID Had been seed,
en-	Maine, Arthur Sewall; Maryland, S. Nictor Botman; Massachusetts, John K. Tarbox;	Young, of Georgia, as a question of
her	Michigan, J. E. Mesmore; Minnesota, H. R.	present the report of the committee o
nce	Wells; Mississippi, Warren Coman; Missouri, W. D. Steele; Nebraska, John W. Pollock;	The chair said the report on perms
cile.	Nevada, Matt Canovan; New Hampshire, Hoza W. Parker; New Jersey, L. T. Fell;	nent organization was before the house
heit	New York, Smith M. Weed; North Carolina	Mr. Martin moved that his report b
len- nan	A. Voltner; Pennsylvania, William H. Sow	adopted, and on that asked the previous
has	den; Rhode Island, William F. Teston; South	drew.
hed lost	Texas, B. H. Bassett; Vermont, J. H. Wil	Mr. Jenries, of Louisian, moved
ities em-	Virginia, William L. Wilson; Wisconsin	port on permanent organization unt
sive	Joseph Rankin.	the convention had received and acte
ible it o	that when the convention adjourn i	t Adopted.
liza- arty	be to ten o'clock to-morrow morning	presented the report of the committee
	Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, presented	(보통) - [1] - [1] - [2]

abamaJ. S. Ferguson	
kansasJ. P. Coffin	
diforniaJ. B. Metcalf	ì
oloradoJohn Stone	ı
onnecticutSamuel Simpson	ı
elawareA. P. Robinson	ı
orida	ı
porgia	ı
nois W. A. Day	l
diana	ı
waJ. J. Snouffer	ı
anege B. Chapman	ı
outpoky T. G. Stuart	ı
ouisianaM. McNamara	۱
nine R. Redman	۱
aryland E. E. Jackson	١
assachusettsJ. M. Thayer	I
ichigan A. J. Shakspeare	ı
innesotaL. A. Evans	١
ississippiR. C. Patty	1
issouri	ı
ebraskaJames North	1
evadaF. F. Hilp	1
ew HampshireChas. A. Busiel	1
ew JerseyJ. S. Coleman	4
ew YorkF. Rice	Į
orth CarolinaF. M. Furman	d
hioC. T. Lewis	ä
regon A. Noltner	å
regon	g
ennsylvaniaE. Bigler thode IslandJohn Waters	ä
hode Island	ğ
outh CarolinaJ. R. Abney	ij
ennessee	H
exas	g
ermont P. W. McGettrick	
rirginia R. W. Hunter	
Vest Virginia	

They reported that there were two delegations from Massachusetts. They admit both delegations by agreement be-tween the two—the united delegation to

cast the vote of the State. They also reported in favor of the sitting delegates from the Twenty-sixth district of Penn-In the case of New York the committee had carefully weighed the whole evidence, and, with singular unanimity,

the had carefully weighed the whole evidence, and, with singular unanimity, had voted to allow the sitting members to retain their seats. (Great applause.)

There were no other contestants anywhere, and the committee report the full list of delegates entitled to seats.

Mr. Carroll, of Kansas, presented a minority report. It was proposed to have the reading clerk read it, but the chair said the gentleman from Kansas should have his own way about it. (Applause.) Mr. Carroll proceeded to read his report, interrupted with boisterous cries of "Louder," "Louder."

"Let the clerk read it."

Judge Hoadley called for order, and said the gentleman from Kansas could be heard by the entire house if order was preserved, and it was his right to be heard, and he should be heard. [Applause.]

plause.]
Mr. Carroll proceeded to argue that
the position of the Tammany men at
this time is precisely analogous to the
condition of the New York contestants in 1856, when the contestants were admitted to half the seats of New York in the convention, which action united the party and led them to victory. In conclusion the report presented a resolution dividing the vote by 50 to 20, the latter to the Tammany Hall organiza-

The minority report was signed by Carroll, of Kansas; Hill, of New Jersey; Barella, of Colorado, and Davidson, of Arkansas.

Mr. Young demanded the previous question, stating that the committee had spent all night on this work and, he believed, had done it well.

The previous question was seconded,

spent all might on this work and, he selieved, had done it well.

The previous question was seconded, ordered, and the roll was called: Alabama. 5 ayes 15 noes; Arkansas, 12 ayes; Calitornia, 7 ayes 5 noes; Colorado, 4 ayes 6 noes; Connecticut, 12 ayes; Delaware, 6 ayes; Florida, 2 ayes 6 noes; Georgia, 17 ayes 5 noes; Illinois, 16 ayes 24 noes; Indiana, 30 ayes; Iowa, 19 ayes 3 noes; Kansas, 10 noes; Kentucky, 21 ayes 3 noes; Louisiana, 16 noes; Maine, 14 ayes; Maryland, 16 noes; Massachusetts, 14 ayes 10 noes; Michigan, 17 ayes 5 noes; Minnesota, 10 noes; Mississippi, 10 ayes 6 noes; Missouri, 20 ayes 10 noe: Nebraska, 6 ayes; Nevada, 6 ayes; N. w Hampshire,

10 ayes; New Jersey, 8 ayes 10 noes. New York declined to vote, and the chair putting the question, it was excused. North Carolina, 6 ayes 14 noes; Ohio, 25 ayes 19 noes; Oregon, 6 ayes; Pennsylvania, 38 ayes 12 noes; Rhode Island, 8 ayes; South Carolina, 14 noes; Tennessee, 2 ayes 22 noes; Texas, 16 noes; Vermont, 8 ayes 2 noes; Virginia, 4 ayes 18 noes; West Virginia, 5 ayes 4 noes, one absent; Wisconsin, 20 noes. Total—yeas, 860; nays, 295. So the main question was ordered to be now put.

Mr. Young said that under the rules of the house there was one hour for debate, of which he proposed that two-thirds be given to the contestants and their friends. (Applause.)

Loud cries of "Platform!" Take the platform!" caused Mr. Young to go to the stage; and he proposed to give forty minutes to any man who would be suggested by Mr. Kelly, of New York, reserving his own twenty minutes to reply. (Applause and hisses).

The chair stated that he understood it to be the wishes of the contestants to be represented by Mr. Kelly, and asked that he be accorded that privilege. Finally the chair announced that he heard no objection, and invited Mr. Kelly to the platform.

Mr. Kelly not being in the hall, the sergent-at-arms was instructed to escort anybody to the platform whom the New York contestants should indicate.

In response, George W. Miller, of Albany, came forward, and was greeted with applause. He hoped the right of free speech would not be interrupted for a moment by any man in whose veins flows a drop of Democratic blood. [Cheers.] The contestants came here with the same earnest desire as animated all the delegates in this hall. [Applause.] They came with ne firebrand, but to present an olive branch with a view to victorious success. A reference to the name of Kelly was greeted with applause and a storm of hisses, renewed when the speaker declared that he had no superior in integrity and devotion to Democratic principles and the party. He proceeded to argue 'he importance of giving the Tammany men some representation in this body, as a means of securing unity and success. Only fifteen of the contestants are from New York, and the remainder of them represented over 45, 000 Democratic, scattered all over the State, and numbering at least one-fifth of the Democratic vote in said State. Speaking for the contestants from the rural districts, he said they intended to su port whoever should be made the candidates of this convention. They were all anxious only for such proceeding, he could sarve them that the Dem some compromise of this question should be made here, it would be impossible to prevent the running of two Democratic electoral tickets in New York, and this would tend to defeat. He York, and this would tend to defeat. He and his friends could not control this result, try as they might, unless the convention should give them the twenty seats recommended by the minority report. Give them these, and they could draw out and make effective the magnificent Democratic vote of New York, which would secure a victory next au-

Amasa J. Parker, announced by the chairman as a sterling old Democrat, followed for the contestants. He said the contestants represented the Democracy of all the rural districts—at least 150,000 of the Democrats of that State, who demand to be heard here. He came in the spirit of harmony, with a great desire that the wisdom and patriotism of this convention should unite the party and redeem the national government. He and his associates from the rural districts should support whatever ticket should be named here. whatever ticket should be named here. [Applause.] He voted for Governor Robinson. [Applause.] The contestants represent them much more than the 40,000 Tammany votes in New York city, or the 70,000 votes cast for Kelly for governor. for governor. Mr. Hubbard, of Texas, sustained the

Mr. Hubbard, of Texas, sustained the minority report. He did not question the regularity of the New York sitting members. They may be so regular that they bend backward. [Laughter.] But they might by stubbornness find their Blucher in New York. [Applause.] They must not ignore the necessities of the situation in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere. [Applause.] John R. Fellows, of New York, next

spoke for the majority report. The question was as to whether the soverquestion was as to whether the sover-eign majesty of New York is great enough to create for itself representa-tion in the national convention, or whether that right shall be wrested from her to be exercised by her sister States. [Applause.] He proceeded to discuss the cause of the division in New Yearly state condiscuss the cause of the division in New York, reciting the facts of the State convention at Syracuse, at which Kelly and his friends seceded. Mr. Fellows proceeded with an argumentative statement to show that there was no parallel between the present situation and the precedent of 1856, to which reference had been made. The bolt at Syracuse was upon a candidate and nothing else. The division in 1856 was upon a clear question of principle and convicelse. The division in 1856 was upon a clear question of principle and conviction. The Tammany men at Syracuse bolted the nomination and went out and nominated John Kelly and defeated the Democratic party. They now come here over the slaughtered body of the Democratic party and insult you by asking recognition at your hands. [Applause.] John Kelly declared before the credentials committee last

night with all the force of language at his command, that if you shall dare to nominate a certain man he (Kelly) and his friends will bolt again [Cries of "put him out!" and confusion.] Again, in front of a hotel here, he said that "if you nominate Samuel J. Tilden he (Kelly) and his friends will nominate a separ electoral ticket." [A voice in the gallery: "So they will." Laughter and applause.] The galleries speak more plainly than men upon this platform; but out of mouths of babies and fools we shall arrive at correct conclusions. In conclusion, I ask, dare you deny to the sovereign State of New York the right you so proudly and justly demand for yourself. [Cheers.] Dare you violate her person, and trample her sovereignty in the dust—for the whole question is whether you will give the State of New York the right to decide her own representation, or take that decision as picked up in the streets of Cincinnati, or as given by delegates from sister States. He appealed to South Carolina and the other Southern delegations, as advocates of State's rights, to stand by the principle involved. The individual delegates sitting here from New York were of secondary importance, but beware how you smite the face of the queen State of the North. [Applause].

Mr. Westbrook, of New York, occupied the five minutes remaining to the minority. It had made no difference, he said, what had caused the split in New York, but it exists. United we stand, divided we fall, and the real question is how we can best secure union and victory. He hoped such action would be had here as would secure to the party Tammany Hall's fifty thousand votes, so necessary to success. It was well for the party that Tammany Hall was this time in the control of so honest and sound a man as John Kelly. [Applause and hisses.] But he could not control if he would the large number of dissatisfied Democrats who are at his back if the convention should fail to deal justly and generously with them. He continued for some time to plead earnestly the wisdom of giving

the convention as a means of enabling them to control their forces for the sake of the cause.

Mr. Peckham, of Albany, followed for the majority report. It was votes that the party wanted and must have. How were they to be procured? In 1876, after the St. Louis convention had nominated Tilden for President [Cheers] Lucius Robinson was nominated and elected Governor of New York. In the honest discharge of his official duty as governor he removed the county clerk of New York, This led to a declaration of war by Tammany against R. binson. The Democrats of the rural districts determined to stand by Robinson and renominated him, whereupon Kelly and Tammany Hail nominated another andidate, stabbed Robinson to the heart, and elected Cornell. And now with hands still bloody they come here to ask you in the interest of harmony to disfranchise the regular delegates who are sitting here. Grant their demand and the gentleman from Texas will be howling louder in the wilderness for votes than he is now. [Applause] The Democrats of New York would never submit to such treatment. Votes were not to be had in any such way. [Applause] not to be had in any such way. [Ap-

Mr. Young, of Georgia, as chairman of the committee on credentials, closed the debate with a three minutes' speech. the debate with a three minutes' speech. The committee had found only one regular delegation here from New York, and they had recommended their admission. Tilden was not before this convention. [Applause.] For one he wished to God he was. [Applause.] The question was simply as to who were the rightful representatives of

The chair said that the question was first upon substituting the minority for the majority report, and ordered the roll called.

The result was as	fallower.	
The result was as	Aye.	Nay.
In Jan Market was at a second	Aye.	. 11ay.
Alabam		
Arkansas	12 unit	rule.
California	2	10
Colorado		3
Connecticut		12
Delaware		5
Florida		13
Georgia	9	13
Illinois	26	10
Georgia	uni	trule, 30
Town		44
Wangag		10
Kentucky		24
Louisiana		16
Maine	6	8
Maryland	12	artesi, a 4
Massachusetts (abser	nt)91	15
Michigan	2	20
Minnesota	uni	t rule, 10
Mississippi	4	19
Missouri	11	ľ
Mississippi Missouri Nebraska Nevada		(
Nevada		1139036311
Now Hampshire		大學 四形
New Jersey	12	with needs
Now York hesitated	to answer, at	nd ther
were loud calls of	" Vote!" " Vo	ote!" bt.
they asked to be pa	ssed, and the	request
errol merror so se be		

Vermont Virginia 4 West Virginia (one absent) ... 4 New York was called again and ex-

The chair announced the result, ayes, 2051, noes, 457, so the motion to substi-The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report, it was adopted by a viva voce vote. [Great appleased]

plause.]
Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia offered a resolution that the delegation from the State of New York, of which Amass J. Parker is chairman, be invited to seats on the floor of the convention dur-ing its session. Mr. Young favored it and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Dela-ware, the report and resolution from the committee on permanent organizaion was then adopted.

The chair appointed, as a committee, The chair appointed, as a committee, to conduct the permanent president to he chair, Senator McDonald, of Indiana, enator Butler, of South Carolina, and homas O'Connor, of Tennessee.

Mr. Stevenson not being present, the and entertained the audience while he committee went after him. It was 1:45 P. M. when Mr. Stevenson arrived and was presented to the convention as its president. Judge Hoadley, in handing him the gavel, as the symbol of authority said that it could fall into no

thority, said that it could fall into no worthier hands.

Mr. Stevenson was received with applause. He said that he accepted the chair with a high appreciation of the honor and responsibility to the trust confided to him. He knew that he was not indebted for this compliment to any personal merit, but as a tribute to his grand old commonwealth and its devotion in sunshine and storm to democratic principles. In the name of Kentucky, therefore, he presented his thanks. He welcomed the representative men of He welcomed the representative men of the Democratic party to Cincinnati. There was joy in their coming. He saw in their faces before him that the flag which they put out will be borne triumphantly to victory. [Applause.] On motion a resolution of thanks was

tendered to the temporary chairman for the able and impartial discharge of his duties, which Judge Hoadley briefly ac-

knowledged.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky,
moved that as the committee on resolutions were not ready to report, the con-vention proceed to the business of nom-

inations.

Mr. Baughman, of Maryland, moved a recess. Loud cries of "No! no!" and it was voted down by a great majority.

Mr. Breckenridge modified his motion so as to provide for a call of the roll of States for presentation of candidates, and that each delegate may have ten minutes in which to present his candidate.

An Ohio delegate moved to postnore

An Ohio delegate moved to postpone further consideration of Mr. Breeken-eidge's motion until the committee on the platform shall have reported.
[Loud cries of "no," "no."]

After considerable confusion, in

After considerable confusion, in which various counter motions were made the purpose of which could not be heard, the motion to proceed to the nominating of candidates, as moved by Breckenridge, was adopted.

The roll of States was called accordingly for nominations. When California was called Mr. McEirath, of its delegation, took the platform, saying it can the high privilege of this conven-

delegation, took the platform, saying it as the high privilege of this convention to name the next President of the fitted States. After some general refirks as to the purpose and policy of bed Democratic party, he said he desired present the name of one of her own ins—born in New England and developed in California—Stephen J. Field. Appointed as a Democrat during the throes of the civil war, he held the commission of Abraham Lincoln as evidence of his loyalty to the Union. If nominof his loyalty to the Union. If nominated here he would sweep California like the winds which sweep through her Golden Gate. (Applause.) He was a man without fear and without reproach, very embodiment of Democratic

Mr. Brown, of Colorado, seconded the nomination of Field.

George Gray, of Delaware, presented the name of Thomas F. Bayard. In doing so, he said: "Who will best lead the Democratic hosts in the impending struggle for honest government and for constitutional rights? That is the imconstitutional rights? That is the important question we are here to-day to decide. Delaware is not blinded here by her affections in presenting the name of her gallant son. He is no carpet knight rashly put forth by us to flash a maiden sword in this great contest; his a veteran, covered with the scars of many a hard-fought battle where the many a hard-fought battle where the principles of constitutional liberty have been at stake, in an arena where the giants of radicalism were his foes. Thomas Francis Bayard is a statesman who will need no introduction to the American people; his name and record are known wherever our flag floats, and wherever the English tongue is spoken. His is no sectional name. His sympathies are as broad as this great continent; his private character as spotless as the snow from heaven, his judgment as clear as sunlight; his intellect keen and bright as the flash of the sabre, and he is honest in thought and de d. The people all know him by heart and need not be told who and what he is. [Cheers.] Nominate him and success is assured. His very name will be a platform. He will fire every Democratic heart with new zeal. His nomination will place a sword in the hand of every honest man to drive from place and power the reckless men who have held both for four years against the express will of the American people." [Applause.].

When the State of Illinois was called Mr. Samuel S. Marshall came to the hard-lough principles of constitutional liberty have

When the State of Illinois was called Mr. Samuel S. Marshall came to the platform to make a nomination. After a long exordium as to the great import-ance of the action of the convention he ance of the action of the convention he went on to say that he was instructed by the unanimous vote of his delegation to present a man of inflexible and aggressive honesty, of the most indomitable courage; a man who would stand by the right under all circumstances; a man who came from the people and whose sympathies were with the people. A man who had distinguished himself as a private soldier in the Mexi-

ple. A man who had distinguished himself as a private soldier in the Mexican war and as a gallant officer in the late civil war—William R. Morrison.

When Indiana was called Senator Voorhees came on the platform and announced as the candidate of the Indiana delegation Thomas A. Hendricks. He declared that there were no divided counsels in the Democracy of Indiana. He had seen Mr. Hendrick's valor and steady courage in the charge, and his He had seen Mr. Hendrick's valor and steady courage in the charge, and his wisdom in council, and he pledged his reputation that that man was worthy of all acceptation and worthy of all Democractic support. His administration of the presidential office would be as free and as pure as that of the other offices through which he had passed. He would say to the South—Who has been more faithful? To the North—Who has been truer? To the East—Who has been better, wiser, more conservative and more faithful? To the West he would not appeal, for was not West he would not appeal, for was not lendricks her own son? [Applause.] In conclusion, he said: "If you stand by this nomination I can tell you in advance that a trumpet tone of victory will ring out all over the land, arousing and inspiring Democratic hope in the remotest townships of Indiana for the October election, and we will have

a rull and complete victory on the ides of November." [Applause.]
When Massachusetts was called, Mr.
Salstonstall took the platform and seconded the nomination of Bayard.

Mr. McSweeney, of Ohio, nominated Allen G. Thurman in a speech in which he said: "The Democracy of Ohio in State convention, with absolute unanimity, determined to present the name of Allen G. Thurman. I will forbear eulogy, for that would not be grateful to the man whose name I present; nor will I consume time in reciting a useless biography. All know his public life and services. The times demand a ticket that shall be clean—one around which no dirty scandals cling, a man whose name will be of itself the platform. Such a name is that of Thurman, as all well know. [Applause.] He has fought the good fight, he has kept the faith. Under him the rights of all, rich and poor, capital and labor, will be protected, and the rights of all sections also carefully preserved. I deny that Ohio is a Republican State. [Applause.] Garfield's nomination was an admission by the Chicago convention that Ohio is not Republican. They had already as son of Ohio at Washington in Tilden's chair [applause], and yet they took another—for what? "Insatiate archer," would not one suffice?" [Laughter and applause.] applause. When Pennsylvania was called, its

chairman said the delegation had no can-didate to present, but one of the delechairman said the delegation had no candidate to present, but one of the delegates desired to present a name. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, then came forward, and, in substance, said: "I take the platform to nominate one whose name will reconcile all factions, and carry Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York [applause] and Ohio. He would crush the last embers of sectional strife, and be hailed as the dawning of the day of perpetual brotherhood. With him we can fling away our shields and wage an aggressive war. We can appeal to the supreme tribunal of the American people against the corruption of the Republican party, and their untold violations of Constitutional liberty With him as onr chieftain, the bloody banner of the Republicans will fall from their palsied grasp. Oh, my countrymen, in this supreme moment, when the destinies of the repulic are at stake, when the liberties of the people are imperiled, I rise to present to the thoughtful consideration of this convention the name of one who on the field of battle was stried "The to present to the thoughtful considera-tion of this convention the name of one who, on the field of battle, was styled 'The Superb,' yet who has won a nobler re-nown as the military governor whose first act on assuming command of Louisiana and Texas was to salute the Constitu-tion by proclaiming, amid the joyous greetings of an oppressed people, that the military, save in actual war, shall be subservient to the civil power. The plighted word of the soldier was proved in the statesman's acts. I nominate him whose name will suppress every him whose name will suppress every faction, is alike acceptable to North and South, and will thrill the land from end to end. The people hang breathless on your deliberation. Take heed! make no misstep! I nominate one who can carry every Southern State, and who can carry Penns lvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York—the soldier statesman, with a record as stainless as his sword—Winfield Scott

stainless as his sword—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania. If elected, he will take his seat." [Applau.e.]
When South Carolina was called Senator Wade Hampton ascended the platform amid great applause and scoonded the nomination of Bayard.
Mr. Stringfellow, of Virginia, seconded the nomination of Field, and Mr. Daniel, also of Virginia, seconded Hancock's nomination.

omination.
When West Virginia was called Mr. Goode took the platform and seconded Phurman's nomination.
The chair then announced the names that were in nomination for President of the United States, and a motion made

by Mr. Hoadley that the convention adourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, was defeated by 3951 votes to 3171

Usen motion of Mr. Haggett, of Massa-

Upon motion of Mr. Hagger, of Blassa
shusetts, the convention then proceeded
to ballot, with the following result:
O Distrot, With the second
FIRST BALLOT,
Filden 38
Hendricks 491
Hanfock171
Hanrock
McClellan 2
Bayard163½
Randali 6
Payne 81
Fhurman 681
I during 10
Ewing 10
Morrison 62
McDonald 3
Field
Loveland 5
Loveland
Lathrop 1
Parker1
Rlack 1
Jewett 1
The chair announced that no one hav-
The chair announced that ho one hav-
ing received two-thirds, there was no

ng received two-Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn to ten o'clock to-morrow. Adopted, and the convention ad-iourned at 6:10 P. M.

Bayard 2

Tilden 1 Upon motion of Judge Mack, of Indiana, the nomination was made unanimous. Amid ringing cheers a banner with the picture of Hancock was unfurled over the platform, and the band played, "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

Comes."
William H. English was nominated for Vice-President.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1824, entered West Point military academy in 1840, graduated in 1844 and re-ceived his military commission as second lieutentant. He served during entered second lieutentant. He served during the Mexican war, and was promoted for his gallantry, and having filled several important posts, was made assistant quartermaster-general, which rank he held at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and attached to the Army of the Potomac. He accompanied General McClellan's sentation from the property of the Peninsula in 1862, seats.

and distinguished himself both before Yorktown and Williamsburg. At the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862, Gen-eral Hancock commanded a division of the Second corps, and for his services of the Second corps, and for his services on this occasion was commissioned as Major-General. He took part in the battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, and in one of the struggles which took place during that eventful campaign was so severely wounded that he could not resume active service. In 1868 General Hancock was appointed by President Johnson to the command of the Southwest military district, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment.

In 1870 General Hancock was ap pointed to command the Department of Dakota, and two years later, upon the death of General Meade, was given the command of the department of the East, with headquarters in New York. General Hancock, though a strong Democrat, has always kept himself aloof from the entanglements of party politics—only once entering upon the political arena, when in the Democratic National convention of 1868 his name was pleased. convention of 1868 his name was placed in nomination for President, and he received on the eighteenth ballot 144

The Democratic candidate for Vice-President, William H. English, of Indianapolis, Ind.. was born on the 22d of August, 1822, at Lexington, Ind. He was for three years a student at South Hanover college Ind. after which he practiced college, Ind., after which he practiced at the bar. He has been postmaster at Lexington, clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives, clerk of the claims committee of the United States Senate, S peaker of the Indiana House of Representative in Congress. He has been president of a bank in Indianapoiis, has been uniformly successful in business and is reported very wealthy. During the war he was a Union Democrat, and in financial views he has been a strong advocate of hard money.

Scenes and Incidents of the Convention.

Where the Convention was Held.

The Music Hall seats about 7,000 persons. The great Cincinnati organ stands at the back of the platform. The immense pipes are gilded and orna-mented. The instrument resembles the facade of an antique cathedral. Par-terres of seats, reserved exclusively for ladies, are ranged on either side of the organ. The national committee and distinguished guests were seated on the platform between these parterres. It occupies three sides of the structure, occupies three sides of the structure, and there is an an extra dress circle over the entrance of the hall. The chairman's desk is rosewood. It was decorated with evergreens. The desk was partly hidden by a picture of Jackson. A painting of Washington was festooned in flags. The starry banner concealed a niche above the main entrance, assigned to a brass band. "Ohio greets the Nation," were words lettered on a blue banner that swung over the center of the hall. Flags lettered on a blue banner that swung over the center of the hall. Flags floated over the heads of the delegates from the open windows. The Tricolor, Cross of St. George. the Harp of Ireland, the Elephant of Siam, the Crescent of the Ottoman empire, the Sun of Japan, the Dragon of China, and the Stars and Stripes were there; but the Lone Star of Cuba was wanting. A blood-red ribbon, with a yellow border bearing in golden letters the word "Welcome," was nailed to the dress circle. Guidons was nailed to the dress circle. Guidons of starry blue silk, inscribed with the names of the United States of America, marked seats of the various delegations. The Tennessee, Lowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Florida delegations occupied the and Florida delegations occupied the front row of seats. New York was planted in the body of the hall, to the right of the chairman. Pennsylvania was across the aisle on her left. She faced South Carolina and was backed by Ohio. Kentucky and Connecticut were sandwiched in the left body of the hall. New Jersey was seated near the back railing in close proximity to John Kelly. All the delegates occu-pied easy chairs, and were provided

Mr. Helly Creates a Scene. On the first day, while the names selected by the regular delegation were being presented, John Kelly arose and addressed the chair. As if by magic, two policemen with clubs in their hands suddenly appeared at his side, and a score of New Yorkers were on their feet, eager to see what would happen. Kelly was well dressed in a light-colored suit, and he wore a bouquet in his button-hole. "Mr. Chairman," he cried; but Judge Hoadlev would have nothing to do with him. Third Day's Proceedings.

After the convention had been called to order and a prayer was said, the States were called for a second ballot with the following result:

Tilden. 6 Hancock. 320
Bayard 130
Bayard 130
Thurman 57
Field. 57
Field. 65
Hendricks. 31
On the third ballot Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, was neminated amid tremendous enthusiasm.

THIRD BALLOT.

Hancock. 705
Hendricks 30
Bayard 20
Bayard 21
On the third ballot Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, was neminated amid tremendous enthusiasm.

THIRD BALLOT.

Bouquet in his button-hole. "Mr. Chairman," he cried; but Judge Hoadley would have nothing to do with him. "Hear the man," cried a fellow in the gallery. The chairman declared that he could recognize none but delegates. "Mr. Chairman," again cried Kelly, trying to lift his voice above the noise which was increasing on every side. "Sit down, you bolter!" shouted some one in the gallery. "Mr. Chairman," said Kelly in a last attempt to gain a hearing. The chair ignored him, and the loud-voiced reading clerk called the name of the next State. Convinced that it would be useless to continue his appeal, the Tammany chieftain sat down; but the contestants were not satisfied. John B. Haskin, the chief of the Tuscaroras, as he delights to call himself, arose and would not be suppressed. The chairman pounded his desk in vain. Haskin retained the floor and angrily declaimed the story of the wrongs of Tammany. So great was the disturbance that his words could not and angrily declaimed the story of the wrongs of Tammany. So great was the disturbance that his words could not be heard only by those who sat within twenty feet of him. At last he subsided, and the close of his remarks was greeted with howls and groans and a few cheers. After some degree of order had been restored, the roll-call was completed without further interruption.

Woman Suffragists in the Convention A circular of the National Woman Suffrage association was distributed through the hall, signed by Mrs. Gage as chairman, Susan B. Anthony as viceas chairman, Susan B. Anthony as vice-p. e.ident, Mrs. Spencer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jane H. Spofford, treas-urer, and a vice-president from each State. It demands recognition of woman's rights and insertion in the platform of a plank pledging the Demo-cratic party to use all its powers to secure to the women of the nation pro-tection in the exercise of their right of ection in the exercise of their right of

The Temporary Chairman Judge Hoadley is a deferential white man, with a semi-bald head, a brownish beard and a voice which, after a very fair start, has a tendency to wind up in a squeak. He was fairly received, and spoke a long time. His first allusion to Tilden as the foremost states man of the age elicited a storm of cheers, during which New York's entire delegation stood up, waved their hats, hurrahed themselves hot, and then sat down to fan.

down to fan.

How the Convention was Opened. After all the delegates were seated, Randall and Hendricks banners were brought on the platform and planted near the great organ. It was a quiet and expectant assemblage. A group of distinguished guests and members of the national committee stood near the chairman's desk, talking to ex-Senator Barnum. It was scattered by a neat looking carpenter wearing a paper cap and with sleeves tucked up to the elbow. He stepped to the desk and with rule and square measured the top for a read-ing dais. It was a noticeable incident, and delegates, spectators and distin-guished guests accepted it as appropri-ate, and applauded the representative of ate, and applauded the representative of the yeoman democracy. The organist played the "Massaniello" overture, and the band gave "Hail Columbia." It was high noon. Ex-Senator Barnum advanced to the desk, straightened himself, lifted the ponderous mallet and let it fall carelessly. The desk top rang like a sounding-board. The buzz of conversation ceased. The delegates settled in their seats. in their seats.
"Gentlemen of the convention," said

Mr. Barnum, in a clear, ringing voice, our proceedings will be opened by prayer by the Rev. C. W. Wendte, Unitarian republican divine." The reverend gentleman came to the desk and raised his hands. The South Caroline delegation areas to its feet in lina delegation arose to its feet in an attitude of profound piety. Other delegations were hesitating, and Senator Butler shouted: "Up, up!" The sug-gestive words brought all the delegates

The Platform. The Democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, declare:

First—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrations of the Democratic party, as illustrations of the Democratic party, as illustrations of the Democratic party as illustrations of the Democratic party as illustrations of the Democratic party and examine of a second party and examine of the Democratic party and examine of trated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democra ic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National convention of the

party.
Second—Opposition to centralizationism and to that dangerous spirit of
encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, a real despot-ism. No sumptuary laws; separation of church and state for the good of each; common schools tostered and pro-

Third—Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible to coin on demand. The strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue

imperils their institutions.

imperils their institutions.
Seventh—The great fraud of '76-'77 by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war submitted for the time in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Freemen.

Eighth—We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible that the statute and date to bribe his

which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

Ninth—The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen. and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility; and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one, who by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth—Free ships and a living chance for A merican commerce on the seas and for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in fa-

vor of transportation lines, corporations or monoplies.

Eleventh—Amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No Chinese emigration except for travel, education and for-eign commerce, and therein carefully

guarded. Twelfth-Public money and public redit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

Thirteenth—The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the

Fourteenth — We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress which has re-duced the public expenditure \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of pros-perity at home and the national honor abroad, and above all upon the promise abroad, and above all upon the promise suffrage. The woman's suffrage representatives were honored with applause from the audience as they took their seats.

Mr. Tilden's Letter Declining a Re-nomination.

On Sunday, June 20, the following letter, brought to Cincinnati by Henry Tilden, brother of Samuel J. Tilden, was read to the New York delegation in its parlors at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati:

was read to the New York delegation in its parlors at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati:

New York, June 18, 1880.

To the delegate from the State of New York to the Democratic National convention:
Your first assembling is an occasion on which it is proper for me to state to you my relation to the nomination for the presidency which you and your associates are commissioned to make in behalf of the Democratic party of the United States. Having passed my early years in an atmosphere filled with the traditions of the war which secured our national independence, and of the struggles which made our continental system a government for the people, by the people, I learned to idolize the institutions of my country, and was educated to believe it the duty of a citizen of the republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs. I fulfilled that duty to the best of my ability for forty years as a private citizen. Although during all my life giving at least as much thought and effort to public affairs as to all other objects, I have never accepted official service except for a brief period for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require of me that sacrifice of private preferences to public interests, my life has been substantially that of a private citizen. It was, I presume, the success of efforts in which, as a private citizen, I had shared, to overthrow a corrupt combination then holding dominion in our metropolis, and to purity the judiciary, which had become its tool, that induced the Democracy of the State, in 1874, to nominate me for governor. This was done in spite of the protest of a minority that the part I had borne in those reforms had created antagonisms fatal to me as a candidate. I felt constrained to accept the nomination as the most certain means of putting the power of the gubernatorial office on the side of reform, and of removing the impression, wherever it prevailed, that the faithul discharge of one's duty as a citizen is fatal to his usefulness as a public of removing the impression, wherever it pre-vailed, that the faithful discharge of one's duty as a citizen is tatal to his usefulness as a public servant.

vailed, that the faithful discharge of one's duty as a citizen is latal to his usefulness as a public servant.

The breaking up of the canal ring, the better management of our public works, the large reduction of taxes, and other reforms accomplished during my administration, doubtless occasioned my nomination for the presidency by the Democracy of the Union, in the hope that similar processes would be applied to the Federal government. From the responsibilities of such an undertaking, appalling as it seemed to me, I did not feel at liberty to shrink. In the canvass which ensued the Democratic party represented reform in the administration of the Federal government and a restoration of our complex political system to the pure ideas of its founders. Upon these issues the people of the United States, by a majority of more than a quarter of a million, chose a majority of the electors to cast their votes for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. It is my right and privilege here to say that I was nominated and elected to the presidency, absolutely free from any engagement in respect to the exercise of its powers or the disposal of its patronage. Through the whole period of my relation to the presidency I did everything in my powe, to elevate, and nothing to lower, regular standards in the competition of parties. By, what nelarious means the basis for a lalse count was laid in several of the States I need not recite. These are now matters of history about which whatever diversity of opinion may have existed in either of the great parties of the country at the time of their consummation has since practically disappeared. I refused to ransom from the returning boards of Southern States the documentary evidence, by the suppression of which and by the substitution of fraudulent and torged papers, a pretext was made for the perpetration of a false count. The constitutional duty of the two houses of Congress to vertible to coin on demand. The strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only,

Fourth—The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

Fifth—The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Sixth—The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputymarshals to intimidate and obstruct the elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power insults the people and imperils their institutions.

Sixth of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power insults the people and imperils their institutions. of the election created a new issue for the decision of the people of the United States,
transcending in importance all questions of
administration. It involved the vital principle of self-government through elections by
the people. The immense growth of the
means of corrupt influence over the ballot-box,
which is at the disposal of the party having
possession of the executive administration,
had already become a present evil and a great
danger, tending to make elections irresponsible to public opinion, hampering the power of
the people to change rulers, and enabling the
men holding the machinery of government to
continue and perpetrate their power. It was
my opinion in 1876, that the opposition attempting to change the administration, needed
to include at least two-thirds of the voters at
the opening of the canvass, in order to retain the opening of the canvass, in order to retain a majority of the election. It, after such obstacles had been overcome and a majority of the people had voted to change the administration of their government, the men in effice could st'll procure a laise count founded upon iraud, perjury and iorgeries, furnishing a pre-text of documentary evidence on which to base that false count, and if such a transaction were not only successful, but if, after allot-ments of its benefits were made to its con-trivers, abettors and apologists, by the chief beneficiary of the transactions, it were con-doned by the people, a practical destruction of elections by the people would have been accomplished.

The failure to install the candidates chosen by the people—a contingency consequent upon traud, perjury and torgeries, furnishing a pre

by the people—a contingency consequent upon no act or omission of mine, and beyond my control—has thus lett me for the last three years and until new, when the Democratic party, by its delegates in national convention assembled, shall choose a new leader, the inparty, by its delegates in national convention assembled, shall choose a new leader, the involuntary but necessary representative of this momentous issue; as such, denied the immunities of private life, without the powers conferred by public station, subject to unceasing talsehoods and calumnies from the partisans of an administration laboring in vain to justify its existence, I have, nevertheless, steadlastly endeavored to preserve to the Democratic party of the United States the supreme issue before the people for their decision next November, whether this shall be a government by the sovereign people through elections, or a government by discarded servants, holding over by force and fraud; and I have withheld no sacrifice, and neglected no opportunity to uphold, organize and consolidate against the enemies of representative institutions, the great party which alone, under God, can effectually resist their overthrow.

Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quisi party leadership and to seek the repose

I wish to lay down the honors and to ils of even quisi party leadership and to seek the repose of private lite. In renouncing renomination for the presidency I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York, or of the United States, but because I believe it is a renunciation of ne-election to the presidency. To those who think my nomination and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great nower for good to the country. I as a great power for good to the country.
said, four years ago, in accepting the nomina

Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh ex-perience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and work-ing out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration withto be done in the Federal administration with-out anxious sense of the difficulties of the un-dertaking. It summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work I shall endeavor with God's help to be the efficient instrument of their will.

Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life is now. I fear, beyond my strength.

sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life is now, I tear, beyond my strength. With unfeigned thanks for the honors bestowed upon me, with a heart swelling with emotious of gratitude to the Democratic masses for the support which they have given to the cause I represented and their confidence in every emergency, I remain, your tellow effects. fellow-citizen, SAMUBL J. TILDEN.

Eir st Ballot by States.

| First Ballot by States. | Paylon | Pa Kan..10 5 - - - 2 7 1 - 5 Ky..-24 12 2 6 - 2 7 1 - 5 Tot. 738 369 65 153 62 50 68 171 81 38

Jersey.... Black received 1 vote from North Carolina. Jewett received 1 vote from Pennsylvania. English received 1 vote from Pennsylvania. Lothrop received one vote from Michigan. Randall received 2 votes from Massachu-setts, 3 from New Jersey, 1 from Penn-

Parret and Poedle.

A Cleveland lady has a parret and a poodle. When Poll shrieks Penny barks. One afternoon the parret sat on her perch with all the dignity possible. The dog was taking a nap in an adjoining room. Suddenly, without a moment's notice, Poll let loose two or three unearthly screeches. The dog immediately started toward the cage at a full run, barking as he went. After he had scolded Poll he retured to the outer room for another snooze. He had scarcely closed his eyes before Poll shrieked again, more loudly than before. Up jumped the dog, and out he went barking furiously. When he reached the cage, Poll, who had stopped her noise to give the dog a chance, beher perch with all the dignity possible. her noise to give the dog a chance, be-gan to bark just as loudly as her fourgan to bark just as loudly as her four-legged associate. Penny choked him-self off and gazed at the cage in holy horror. Finally his tail dropped be-tween his legs and he turned around and left the spot. Just as he was going out of the room Poll stopped barking, a so t of a pleased expression erept down her jagged beak, and as the dog faded from view she yelled after him, "Good-bye, Penny," and without farther ado re-sumed her meditations upon her perch.

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