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The Patriot and Herald.

THURSDAY, : : NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

Entered as the Postoffice at Marion Va., Second-class matter.

The Brother's Secret.

At a little village called Seaside, situated on the coast of one of the New England States, there lived a Mr. Stephen Carlyle and his daughter, in a pretty little cottage he had built.

Seaside was a small place. It had two or three streets, a small hotel and a few houses scattered here and there. But there was a long sandy beach, where the water came rolling in with one ceaseless roar, and at a short distance from the village afforded a fine chance for bathing.

This was the chief attraction at Seaside, and it had caused Mr. Carlyle and his daughter to fix their residence there.

Mr. Carlyle was a retired gentleman of some fortune, he was probably sixty years of age, and for a few years he had been troubled with a disease for which the doctor recommended him to settle at some place where he could have the benefit of the bracing sea breeze and bathing.

His illness, however, had not interfered with his good nature, for he was one of the best-natured men that ever lived.

His daughter, Agnes, was just verging on womanhood. She was quite tall and a good figure. Perhaps she was not what would be called pretty, but still she was possessed of a large and loving heart, and, above all, those winsome ways that some women have, which are superior to a mere pretty face.

Everybody that came in contact with Agnes always loved her; even the dumb beasts, for when she went out to take her morning walk you would see the vagabond dogs of the village come running to her to receive a gentle pat on their head and a kind word.

Agnes was Mr. Carlyle's only child by his second wife, he had another—a boy—by his first wife, who, when a year old, had been stolen from them while they were residing in Italy. A constant search had been kept up for two years for the lost child, but no clue to his whereabouts had ever been found.

The loss of her darling boy had broken the mother's heart, and she sank into an early grave. Some twenty-five years had passed since then, and the father had almost ceased to think of his lost son, when, a few mornings before the opening of his talk, the postman had brought him a short note which had awakened new emotions and forgotten feelings within the old gentleman's breast.

The short note ran as follows: MY DEAR FATHER:—The son whom you lost in Italy twenty-five years ago is alive and well, and I hope to join you in a few days. Your son, RICHARD.

Mr. Carlyle read these few lines over and over again, and then sat thoughtfully for a long time, until Agnes came into the room.

She had been told by her father many times of her lost half brother, and when Mr. Carlyle handed her the note, and she had read it, she understood it perfectly. Tears of joy gushed in her eyes as she said: "Oh, papa, I am so glad! How I have wished for a brother and sister, and now to think I have really got a dear brother!" and she was in perfect ecstasy.

"Does he look like you, papa?" "My dear child, I cannot tell, for he was but a mere baby when I last saw him, and all babies look alike."

The old man was weeping, weeping tears of joy.

How often had he wished that he had a son to bestow his fortune upon, and perhaps some day make a great man of. Although he loved Agnes with all his heart, he wished she was a man instead of a woman.

And his boy was coming to him; this was the thought that filled his mind most of the time. Then he began to fancy how he would look. Would he look like his dead mother? He believed he had looked something like her when a child. Yes, he had

a faint remembrance of two fat little cheeks and a pair of bright blue eyes looking up into his as the little one lay in his cradle, but was that all? No! He remembered one thing more. The child had a curious mole in the shape of a leaf on his right arm.

After he had been busy a long time thinking of his son, the old man would drop off into a quiet afternoon nap, and his fancies take a flight to dream land.

Agnes was the busiest she had ever been in all her life, getting the little cottage ready to welcome her brother. She fitted up the prettiest room in the whole house for him, and called her papa to look at it.

The few days mentioned in Richard's note passed by, and one morning a tall, fine looking young man of genteel appearance walked up the little gravel walk that led to the cottage front door, and rang the bell.

Agnes had been impatient for him to come, but now that he had come she was so bashful her father could hardly induce her to accompany him to the parlor, where the young gentleman was waiting.

"Mr. Carlyle—my father, I believe?" said the young man, arising as Mr. Carlyle and Agnes entered the parlor.

"My name is Carlyle; but whether or not, young man, you are my lost son. I have no proof," said Mr. Carlyle, advancing and taking the young man's extended hand.

"Was there anything particular about your son?" said he, "any particular mark?"

"Yes," said Mr. Carlyle, quickly. The young man rolled up his sleeve, and on his right arm, just above the elbow, there was a dark mole in the shape of a leaf.

"Was it like that?" he asked. "Yes! yes! it was!" cried Mr. Carlyle, throwing his arms around the young man's neck.

"Richard! Richard! My darling boy!"

How happy everybody was at the little cottage. Days never became dull and lonesome when Richard was there; the old gentleman was in the happiest mood; the servants were never tired of serving their young master, and how Agnes loved her brother, he was so good to her. And as they walked along the beach, the attraction of all eyes, how proud she was of him; he was so handsome and noble looking, she thought.

They were always together from morn till night, either taking long walks on the beach, watching the ships in the distance, and Agnes listening with all attention to every word Richard uttered, or going on little excursions, or sitting in the cottage parlor, where Agnes would play on the piano, accompanied by Richard in some fashionable air.

All this served to make Mr. Carlyle very happy. His children were his idols; he worshipped him.

Sometimes, while watching Richard and Agnes as they were singing, and every now and then Richard leaning over the piano to turn the music leaves, his face animated, and his deep, clear voice filling the room, Mr. Carlyle would imagine he could detect a resemblance in Richard's face to that of his dead mother's.

Thus days and weeks passed at the cottage, Richard loving Agnes passionately and she day by day learning to love her brother more. And this love seemed to be ripening into a different love than brotherly or sisterly love.

One morning they went out for a stroll along the beach. Agnes was leaning on Richard's arm, and chatting merrily as they went along, but he seemed less talkative than usual, and was silent and moody. After walking for some distance they came to where the bank was covered with green turf and sat down, Richard resting his head on his hand. After remaining this way for some time, Agnes ventured to ask in a low, sweet voice, what made her brother so thoughtful.

"Aggy," said he, not raising his head, "shall I tell you?"

"Why not, dear Richard; am I not to be trusted with my brother's secret, if he has any?" said she, laughing.

"Well, Aggy, I have a secret," and raised his head, and a faint, sickly smile spread over his face, as he looked at her.

"And if I should tell it to you, I am afraid you would never love me again."

Yes, and perhaps you would scorn me!"

"How can you talk so foolish, Richard? Do you suppose I could ever scorn you?"

Then silence reigned for some time.

"I will tell you my secret, Aggy—for I must, to bear it singly is killing me—if you will promise to love me the same after you know it as you do now."

Agnes was looking out on the ocean.

"Do you think I could ever help loving you, Richard?" she said in a low voice, without turning her head.

"Then you promise?" said he eagerly.

"Certainly."

"I know a man, Aggy, that one night about a year ago, while in the opera, saw in one of the boxes an old gentleman and a very pretty girl whom he learned afterwards was the old gentleman's daughter.

"Perhaps most people laugh at the idea of falling in love at first sight, but nevertheless this young man fell passionately in love with the pretty girl in the box, before he had taken a third look at her.

"He watched and admired and loved her ardently. And when the opera was over he went home with a feeling as if he had all the world behind him.

Night after night he was at the opera in hopes to see the beautiful being he adored, but she never came again.

Two months ago this young man discovered the old gentleman's name and his daughter's name and residence. Another lucky incident put him in possession of information concerning a child the old gentleman had stolen from him twenty-five years ago—

"How foolish, Richard!" said Agnes; "you are relating the same old story you told papa about yourself, and how you discovered he was your papa. Now, please, don't flatter me any more, nor tell me again of the old Italian with the hand-organ, and how she saw your arm and told you who you were. Let us not think of the past, but of the future."

"But I must tell you!" he cried, springing to his feet, and grasping both of Agnes's little hands in his. "Aggy, dear Aggy, I must tell you, I am not your brother, nor any relation—but for God's sake forgive me, Aggy, for deceiving you, or I shall go mad!"

"Not my brother!" exclaimed Agnes, with amazement.

"No, not your brother. I have deceived you and your kind and loving father in a cruel manner; but, Aggy, how could I help it if I loved you so passionately?" and the tears came in his eyes as he stood looking beseechingly at her.

"Explain, sir, what you mean?" said Agnes, drawing her hands from his and retreating a step.

"Remember, Aggy, your promise!"

"Well," said she in a stern voice. "The story about the Italian woman is true, but my name is not Richard Graham; it is Thomas Carlyle, and my father is living in the city of New York.

"When the old woman saw my arm she was frightened, and said she never saw one like it but once. My curiosity was excited and I asked her to tell me who had an arm with a mole on it like mine.

"It was a little boy that died twenty years ago," she said.

"Was the child yours," I asked.

"No, she said.

"Whose was it?" I asked for mere curiosity.

"I gave her some money, and she said: 'A Mr. Stephen Carlyle.'"

I inquired about this, and learned that Stephen Carlyle had a lost child some twenty-five years ago, that his name was Richard, and that he had never heard of him since.

Then it as Aggy, in my mad passion for you, that the devil put the idea into my brain of representing myself as your brother, and so ever being with you. I wrote the note to your father, gave up everything and came here to live with you. The rest you know. Oh, Aggy, forgive me! forgive me!" And Thomas Graham, alias Richard Carlyle, fell down upon his knees, and seizing Agnes's hand implored her forgiveness.

Agnes stood for a moment pale and trembling, looking at the man at her feet. What was she thinking

of. Was she glad he was not her brother?

"My poor, poor father," she said; "how will he bear this news?"

"Dear, dear Aggy, may I not still be his son-in-law! He loves us both, and will it not make him happy to see us one for life—forever?"

"Richard," she said quietly, her head bent down and her hand working nervously with her parasol, "Richard do you think you have gained my love honorably?"

"Then you do really love me?" cried he, seizing her hand and evading the question.

"Yes, God forgive me if I do wrong, I do love you."

There was no outburst of feeling in his acknowledgement; it was said in a quiet, gentle manner; nothing denoting the tumult that was passing within, except a few tears that stole over her pale cheek, and a nervous working with her parasol.

The passionate words of love and joy that Richard (if we may be allowed to call him by his name) uttered, I will not try to describe, as it would be far beyond my power, enough that their hearts from thenceforth were joined forever.

When this news was told old Mr. Carlyle, by an intimate friend, he did not rave and curse Richard for deceiving him. No! it was not his nature, like his daughter he was affectionate and forgiving, and although he shut himself up in his room for two days, and refused to see Richard, his gentle nature soon overcame him and said:

"I love him just the same, and if they love each other, let them be made man and wife, and I will still regard him as my son."

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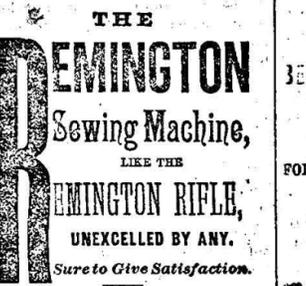
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Said farm is situated two miles North East from Chatham Hill, Rich Valley, Smyth county, Va., containing 214 acres. A comfortable dwelling house, good barn, and necessary out houses. An old and young orchard on the same. Three good never failing springs convenient to the house. About \$5 acres in cultivation, as fine timber as there is in the county.

Said land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, grass and tobacco. Terms easy. For further information address the undersigned at Chatham Hill, Smyth county, Va. About 25 bushels of Wheat is sowed on the above land.

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LET US HOPE FOR THE BEST.

It was our earnest and honest belief that the good of the country demanded Republican success in the recent presidential election. We believed and still believe that the business interests of the Union have been more enlarged and better protected under Republican rule than of any political organization since the formation of the government.

Senator Joseph E. Brown has been elected by the Legislature of Georgia as his own successor in the United States Senate. The Empire State of the South ought not to get that it has renewed its youth.

It is a mistake for the Republican newspapers to try to create an impression that the business interests of the country are going to be greatly injured by the election of Cleveland.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, the most distinguished colored man at the South, telegraphed to the New York Tribune and denounced as false the dispatch which appeared in the New York Herald of the 22nd, wherein it was stated that he disapproved of Mr. Blaine's Augusta speech.

MR. CLEVELAND has already had numerous cabinets formed for him by newspapers and political prophets. He seems to be a kind of silent man, though, and is not likely to let many know who are to be his advisers until he announces them officially.

READ the minority report which we publish in this issue. It is a complete vindication of Attorney-General Blair; and, if we mistake not, will set back the hungry Bourbon lawyers who are trying to have him turned out that they may get his place.

THERE is no doubt that work will be commenced on the Southwestern Asylum early next year.

MARION is likely to have a business boom next year when work on the asylum commences.

CLEVELAND'S majority in this State is only 6,141. Not so much of majority.

NEW PUBLICATION.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY. The December number, closing the eighteenth volume, fully maintains the meritorious character of this favorite magazine, and will doubtless secure a large subscription for the next volumes.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLAIR.

Minority Report from the Committee of Investigation.

The following minority report was presented as from the committee appointed to investigate Attorney-General Blair's salaries and fees:

To the Honorable House of Delegates of Virginia:

The undersigned, B. Bishop, who (with Messrs. Barton and Moon) was appointed a committee under the resolution of the House of Delegates agreed to on November 11, 1884, in the following words:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be instructed to ascertain and report what sums, if any, have been drawn from the Treasury by Attorney-General F. S. Blair, other than his salary, by law, and under and by what authority such sums were so drawn. Said committee may sit during the sessions of the House and shall have power to send for persons and papers.

cannot agree to the majority report made by Messrs. Barton and Moon.

This committee sat, on an average twice a day for four days, and has examined into all the fees received by Attorney-General F. S. Blair since the 1st day of January 1882, when he went into office, down to the 1st day of October, 1884, and they find that he has been paid the following fees: One fee of one thousand dollars, in what is known as the Roanoke Navigation Company case. This fee was paid him by the Auditor of Public Accounts on the 5th of July, 1882, upon a written order of Governor William E. Cameron.

Governor Cameron's authority for ordering the payment of the same is under a joint resolution, found on page 80, Acts 1881-82, where the General Assembly of Virginia instructed the Attorney-General to institute such proceedings as might be necessary to ascertain and recover all of the interest of the State of Virginia in what is known as the Roanoke Navigation Company which was mainly situated in the State of North Carolina, and which joint resolution, in express words, gave the Governor the power to pay said Attorney-General such fee as in the opinion of the Governor he might think proper.

The services of the Attorney-General in this case were performed in the courts of the State of North Carolina at great expense and labor to himself and his assistant, Mr. Robert D. Ward, and the result of the labor of the Attorney-General was to recover for the State of Virginia a large sum of money from an old navigation company that had long been neglected, and which sum of money due the State of Virginia had been entirely overlooked for many years.

The next fee complained of was a fee of one thousand dollars paid the Attorney-General by the Auditor on the 22d of December, 1882, in what are known as the Mecklenburg cases.

The proof shows that the Governor and Auditor employed the Attorney-General to take such steps in the court of Mecklenburg county that might be necessary to enforce the judgments due the State to the amount of over twenty-eight thousand dollars.

The acts of 1877-78 point out the very courts in which the Attorney-General shall be required to appear for the State, which are as follows:

- 1. The Supreme Court of the State.
2. The Supreme Court of the United States.
3. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the State of Virginia.
4. The Circuit Court of the city of Richmond. (See section 2, page 174, Acts 1877-78.)
The Attorney-General is required by this law to appear as counsel for the State in all cases in these courts and in no other courts.
The Mecklenburg court in which he was not officially required to appear for the State in any case of any kind and the Governor and the Auditor together employed the Attorney-General to protect the State's interest in some large judgements due her, and the Attorney-General succeeded in recovering for the State sums of money therefrom.

The next fee complained of was one of two hundred and fifty dollars paid to the Attorney-General by the Auditor, upon the order of the Governor, for services rendered in twenty-two cases in the Circuit Court of Albemarle county, another court which the Attorney-General was not officially required to represent the State of.

All of these twenty-two cases were won for the State, and large sums of money saved to her thereby. These fees paid him were about ten dollars in each case, which are smaller fees

than attorneys usually charge in the country in similar cases.

And the Governor, was requested by the Commonwealth's Attorney of Albemarle to send the Attorney-General there to manage the said cases.

The other fees complained of are the fees taxed by the clerks of the courts in favor of the Attorney-General in cases where he appeared for the Commonwealth in his official capacity.

These four were certified by the clerks of the Courts of Appeals of Richmond, Staunton, and Wytheville, and by the clerk of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond and the clerks of the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and these certificates stated the number of cases in which the Attorney-General had appeared and the amount of fees that he was entitled to, and upon such certificates the Auditor of Public Accounts issued his warrants upon the treasurers in favor of the Attorney-General.

It was proven before the committee that this had been the practice and custom of the Auditor's office and that it was no new departure from law on the part of Attorney-General Blair. This was proven by Mr. William R. Smith, an experienced clerk in the Auditor's office, who has served there during the administrations of Auds. Barnett, Taylor, Massey, Allen, and is now a clerk in the office of Auditor Marye.

It was also proven by Mr. G. Keith Taylor, the present clerk of the Court of Appeals of Richmond, and who was at one time deputy clerk of the Circuit court of the city of Richmond.

It is established by the evidence that during the whole of the year 1882, and not until in March, 1883, did Attorney-General Blair receive any legal fees taxed in the costs and certified by the clerks as above described, but that on the 15th of March, 1883, the Court of Appeals of the State, in the case of Thompson's case construing them, Attorney-General Blair, Attorney-General Field, the Auditor's office, and the clerks of the different courts in which the Attorney-General appeared for the State, construed the law so as to entitle the Attorney-General to the legal fees taxed in the costs.

There can be no possible legal or moral wrong in the acceptance of such fees by either Attorney-General Field or Attorney-General Blair, as they accepted them under a claim of right and under the construction placed on statutes by the officers of the courts, the Auditor's office, and the Treasurer's office of the State.

If there be either moral or legal blame attaching to Attorneys-General Field or Blair for the acceptance of such fees, the same blame must attach to the clerks of the courts who certified their fees to the Auditors who audit the same and gave his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of the same. But I think there was no blame attaching to either of them, and that they acted conscientiously in what they believed to be the discharge of their official duties.

It is also complained that the \$900 appropriated to the Attorney-General's office for contingent expenses in 1882 and 1883, and expenses in excess thereof incurred to about \$1,300 the first year and a less sum the second year.

The evidence before the committee shows that the amount of Commonwealth's business transacted by Attorney-General Blair during the years of 1882-83 was unprecedented in the administration of any of his predecessors. The new Legislature of 1881-82, in relation to the public debt of the State, created an amount of litigation by the coupon holders that crowded the dockets of the courts, both Federal and State, and required an unusual amount of expense on the part of the Attorney-General in his frequent attendance on the courts, the purchase of books, and other necessary outlay for his office. Proper vouchers were filed with the Auditor for such outlays.

The testimony of Robert D. Ward, Esq., an old and well-known citizen of Richmond city, is worthy of much consideration. He testified that he had been clerk in the offices of Attorney-General James C. Taylor, Attorney-General James G. Field, and has been with Attorney-General Blair since the 1st of January, 1882; that when Attorney-General Blair assumed the duties of his office, he was compelled both to rent and furnish; that there was but little furniture therein and but very few law-books of any kind; that the traveling of Attorney-General Blair to the different courts were frequent; that he represented the Commonwealth in more cases than any Attorney-General since 1880, and hence the expense of his office has been very large, and for the first year larger than the appropriation made by the Legislature for contingent expenses of the office—to wit \$900.

That he did not think Attorney-General Blair had made any unnecessary expenditure in the management of his office and for its effective usefulness since he had been in office.

Mr. Ward further showed by a printed card, which he had filed, issued by Attorney-General Field, that he (Field) recognized sections 1, 2, 3 of chapter 161, Code of 1873, as prescribing the duties of the Attorney-General, which sanctioned the construction placed on the language is as follows: "On the final determination of any cause in any court mentioned in the second section in which the Attorney-General appeared for the State, the clerk thereof shall certify to the Auditor of Public Accounts the fee of the Attorney-General, which shall be paid out of the public treasury. His fees in a circuit court, on appeal from a decision of the Auditor, shall be the same as are taxable in the general court." This law underwent amendment and modification by the acts of 1876-77 and 1877-78, so that it became a matter of construction of statutes as to whether the Attorney-General was entitled to the legal fees taxed in the costs. The investigation shows that the Code of 1873 the salary of the Attorney-General was \$17,000 and the legal fees taxed in the costs; that acts of 1876-77, page 354, increased the salary of the Attorney-General to \$3,500 and prohibited the payment to him of any fees, perquisites, or rewards in addition to his salary, but that this act was amended by acts of 1877-78, page 174, and the salary reduced down to \$2,500, and the provision that no fees, perquisites, or rewards should be allowed was entirely omitted; and by the second section of that act the substance of both sections 2 and 3 of chapter 161, Code of 1873, are embraced, and hence, under this last act and the decision in Thompson's case construing them, Attorney-General Blair, Attorney-General Field, the Auditor's office, and the clerks of the different courts in which the Attorney-General appeared for the State, construed the law so as to entitle the Attorney-General to the legal fees taxed in the costs.

those duties by Attorney-General Blair. Mr. Ward stated that he usually, at the call of each court in Richmond, went to the clerks and got certificates from them of the number of cases and fees that the Attorney-General had appeared in and was entitled to, and those certificates of the clerks were presented to the Auditor, who gave warrants for the amounts to the Attorney-General, which were paid by the Treasurer, and that, in his opinion, no fee had been drawn by the Attorney-General which, by law, he was not entitled to. That he knew the Governor had authorized Attorney-General Blair to take charge of the Mecklenburg cases and had approved and ratified the fee paid to him in that case, because he heard the Governor say so.

Governor Cameron was also examined, and said that the Auditor had called his attention to the Mecklenburg case as one that was due the State, and he had authorized him and Attorney-General Blair to take such steps as were necessary to secure the claim, and that the Auditor was fully authorized to pay the Attorney-General his fee in the case. That he knew the services were rendered in a court where the Attorney-General was not required to practice, by law, and he deemed the fee reasonable in consideration of the amount in controversy, and if he had not ratified it at the time he would have done so if it had been presented to him, but he considered that the Auditor had full authority in this matter.

The undersigned is not a lawyer, and, of course, cannot say what is the law on the subject of the fees due the Attorney-General of Virginia; but he has given the foregoing and the following facts and law that were produced and proven before the committee.

Another subject of complaint before the committee is that Attorney-General Blair permitted judgment to go against the Commonwealth in a large number of coupon cases in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond that he should have defended, and that he drew fees therein.

The testimony of Colonel Richard L. Maury, who was attorney for the plaintiffs in the said coupon cases complained of, is the most complete vindication of Attorney-General Blair from any possible blame in those cases.

Colonel Maury is the son of Commodore Matthews F. Maury, and is a prominent and distinguished lawyer of the city of Richmond, and he declared before the committee that he had no other relations with Attorney-General Blair except such as arose by meeting at the bar, and he says that, in his opinion, both as a citizen and as a lawyer, he considered that very great advantage inured to the Commonwealth from the management of those cases by Attorney-General Blair; that he had kept him and his associate, Judge Crump, from obtaining judgements coupon cases for upwards of twelve months, and that in order to avoid all further difficulties, he, Colonel Maury, called on Attorney-General Blair and made an offer of compromise of the cases complained of that were pending in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond; that he declined any compromise and referred him to the Auditor for any statement of them.

Colonel Maury called on the Auditor, submitted his proposition to him, and it was accepted, and the Attorney-General carried out his arrangement by letting judgment go for the plaintiffs; that a short time after that he proposed to the Attorney-General to extend the agreement to another list of coupon cases pending in the same court; that the Attorney-General said he saw no objections to it, and that he (Col. Maury) and the Attorney-General went to the court-room and stated the settlement of the cases Judge Welford, the presiding judge, and fully explained the arrangement to him, and that Judge Welford approved of the arrangement in those cases and in all others of a similar character.

The advantage to the Commonwealth is shown by Colonel Maury when he says that outstanding tax-receivable 6 per cent. coupons of the State were converted into what are known as Riddleberger 3 per cent. bonds. He says in his statement, by the arrangement made between Attorney-General Blair and himself in said cases, the Commonwealth, in paying a given amount of coupons—say \$1,000,—not only took in and cancelled those coupons, but credited the principal of the bonds from which they were cut by 73 1/2 per cent. of their amount—say \$735,—and also received, without consideration, a given number of bonds bearing either 6 per cent., or 3, or 5 per cent. as

the case might be, giving, in exchange therefor, bonds bearing only 3 per cent. interest for \$1,000 or less amounts.

Col. Maury testifies that as soon as Auditor Marye expressed any dissatisfaction with the arrangement, he and the Attorney-General proceeded to the court-room, and, after calling the attention of the Judge to the fact that the Auditor expressed some dissatisfaction with the arrangement of the extension of the agreement to certain other coupon cases, asked the Court to set aside the judgments in those cases where the judgments had not been paid.

I entirely disagree with the other two members of the committee in holding that Attorney-General Blair is in any wise culpable in the management of the said coupon cases, but agree with Col. Maury, that the arrangement was highly advantageous to the Commonwealth; and as to the matter of fees certified in those cases, it is wholly immaterial whether the judgments were for or against the Commonwealth, because, as has already been seen, the Attorney-General is entitled to the taxed fees where he appears for the State on the final determination thereof when the clerk certifies those fees to the Auditor. Such is the account of fees certified in favor of Attorney-General Field, some of which were decided for and some against the Commonwealth. Inasmuch as the conduct of the Attorney-General has been criticized by this investigation, the undersigned deems it due to him, as well as to your honorable body, to state that it appears in proof before this committee that since his term of office, began on the first of January, 1882, he appeared for the Commonwealth of the State in the various courts in nearly four hundred cases, among which the undersigned recognizes the case of Gaunt and Royal vs. Board of Public Works and Board of Education, by which \$500,000 was saved to the State of Virginia by the efforts of Attorney-General Blair, to say nothing of other cases of great importance, such as Tinsley vs. the Commonwealth, wherein he succeeded in the Supreme Court of the United States in establishing the doctrine that negroes and whites cannot legally intermarry in Virginia; Antoni vs. Greenbowin, in the same court that affirmed the constitutionality of the debt settlement in Virginia; and others of the gravest importance, to which reference could be made.

Because of the foregoing evidence and reasons, the undersigned respectfully reports that a resolution should be adopted that Attorney-General F. S. Blair has drawn from the Treasury no sums of money other than his salary, except such as was allowed him by law and by the proper authorities, and that this committee be now discharged from the further consideration of the matters embraced in the resolution of enquiry of November 11th, 1884.

BURDINE BISHOP, of Committee.

Men and Boys heavy and fine Boots at less prices than any House in Marion, at WEILER'S, The Clothier.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS." Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Colds, Sore-Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, 25c. Liquid, 50c.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out fleas, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, etc., mice, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, 15c. Druggist.

"HEART PAINS." Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS." Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"ROUGH ON PAINS" POUROUSE PLASTER: Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

"WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, debility \$1.

"WHOOPING COUGH." and the many throat affections of children promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs," 15c. 25c. Balsam, 25c.

"LIFE PRESERVER." If you are falling broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer," \$1 Druggist.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE." Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache," 15c. and 25c. bottles.

CHILDREN, slow in development, puny, scrawny, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

WIDE AWAKE. Three or four hours every night tossing, Get immediate relief and sound rest by using "Wells' Rough on Coughs," Troches, 15c.; Balsam, 25c.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POUROUSE PLASTER: Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest, side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

THE CENTURY

IN 1885. A GREAT ENTERPRISE. PAPERS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year, indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine, will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War of the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and Confederate sides—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November Century with a graphically illustrated article on THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN, written by the Confederate general G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches entitled "Recollections of a Private," chronicling special events, descriptions, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, by commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations—interesting personal experiences, which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily calculated.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells. The illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

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ASTRONOMY, ARCHITECTURE, and HISTORY the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., will describe PROGRESS IN SANITARY DRAINING; E. C. Stebbins, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

JOHN BURROUGHS will write from time to time on outdoor subjects. Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure a keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells' novel. Price 40c a year, 35 cents a number. All booksellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers. A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Largest Double Weekly, Religious and Secular, NEW YORK OBSERVER. (Established 1823.) UNDENOMINATIONAL, UNSECTARIAN, and EVANGELICAL, and NATIONAL.

No paper in the country has a more EXPERIENCED AND ABLE CORPS OF EDITORS.

Besides his regular Editors, the OBSERVER has a host of paid contributors and correspondents all over the world, including home and foreign missionaries, travelers, scholars, divines, poets, and literary men and women. The Departments of Agriculture, Business, Sunday-school Teaching and Religious Work are conducted by experts, who write clearly and to the point. The OBSERVER does not fill its columns with long essays and sermons.

The New York Observer IS A LIVE NEWSPAPER, Furnished each week

A RELIGIOUS SHEET, full of instruction, encouragement, and truth; and A SECULAR SHEET containing all the news.

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A RELIGIOUS SHEET, full of instruction, encouragement, and truth; and A SECULAR SHEET containing all the news.

Price \$3.15 per year. Special terms to Clergymen. Specimen Copies Free. Address NEW YORK OBSERVER, NEW YORK.

STEPS GATHERED FROM THE TOWN AND COUNTY.

Brief News—Persons—Improvements—Business Enterprise, Etc., Etc.

Wheat is coming up slowly and poorly.

Pure, fresh eggs at Pendleton's Drug Store.

Mr. V. S. Morgan lost another fine horse on Tuesday.

Weiler the Clothier beats all opposition, don't fail to call on him.

The post-office was closed to day from 12 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Thanksgiving services were held at the Methodist Church to-day.

A fine assortment of perfumery and toilet soaps at Pendleton's.

The finest cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco at Pendleton's.

J. B. RIEGA has a very large stock of men's overalls, clothing, hats, shoes, hats and furnishing goods, which he will sell very low for cash.

It is rumored that one of the Marion belles is to be married before long.

Mr. V. S. Morgan lost three fine horses last week by some unknown disease.

J. S. Pendleton will receive in a few days a splendid stock of Christmas goods.

If some of our subscribers would bring us in a turkey or two we would not object.

Miss Julia Legard, of Wallace's Switch, Va., is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Joseph Keller.

May Daniel did not put in an appearance at the Democratic justification last Friday night.

Judge D. C. Miller has gone to Richmond in the interest of the Southwestern Asylum.

Ladies, Misses and Childrens shoes low down on prices at WEILER'S.

Butter and eggs are commanding good prices in this market. Butter is plentiful but eggs are scarce.

Mr. J. T. Paris died at his home near 7 Mile Ford, in this county on Sunday the 16th inst., and was buried on Monday.

Why are our wood subscribers so slow about bringing in our winter wood. Gentlemen you are acting very badly.

Mr. W. M. Spoor lost his fine saddle horse on last Saturday. He died very suddenly near Love's Mill. Mr. Spoor prized the horse greatly.

J. B. RIEGA has a large line of Ladies' and Childrens' Cloaks, Shawls, Balmain Skirts and Nubias, Blankets and Bed Comforts at Panic prices. Do not fail to see these goods and prices.—Oct. 30-S4-35

A very fine stock of stationery just received at Pendleton's Drug Store. Ladies and gentlemen will find everything they want in that line at Pendleton's.

Messrs. C. B. Thomas, A. P. Thomas and Halsey, of Wythe, killed a fine buck on Laurel one day last week. It weighed over one hundred and fifty pounds.

We call attention to the new schedule of the Norfolk & Western railroad. The western bound train which formerly passed here at 4:30 a. m. now passes at 11:54 a. m.

The very best Rubber clothing in Marion can be found at WEILER'S.

Mr. W. M. Spoor has for some weeks been engaged in running the lines of what is known as the Drug las White Top Survey. There are about two hundred thousand acres in the survey. Gen. J. S. Greecer is acting in the capacity of surveyor.

The Democratic justification on last Friday night, was not as great success as was anticipated. The caucus busted; the speakers some of them bursted, and the transparencies were about as great busts as were ever seen. The fireworks did well enough.

We went down to Johnson City, Tenn. on Tuesday and spent a few hours. It has promise of becoming a considerable place in the near future. During the past twelve months many new houses have been built, and three large manufacturing establishments started. Prof. Evans has charge of Johnson City High School and has one of the finest schools in the county. He has 240 pupils on his roll, and is very popular as a teacher.

J. B. RIEGA has 880 0/100 worth of good Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ladies' Dress Goods, Cigars, Shawls, and other Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Groceries and everything kept in a first-class store, all of which he now throws upon the market, at such prices as will defy all competition. Now is the time for every person, Man, Woman or child, in need of Goods, to go and examine his goods and see for themselves, Terms Cash.

Gents Underwear a complete stock at WEILER'S.

Sewing Machines.

We have two splendid "Sewing Machines, one "New Home" and one "Remington," we would like to exchange for good pork. Bargains will be given.

Wood! Wood!

Bring in the wood you are to furnish on your subscription. We need it, and will not take it unless brought early.

For the Great West.

If you want 1st, or 2nd class tickets to any point in the Great West at the lowest figures call on or address

A. C. HILL, Emigration Agent, June 17-18. Marion Va.

Attention Ragmuffins!

By order of Capt. Hase Yarnsock, you are requested to meet in the courthouse next Tuesday night, December 2nd, at 7 o'clock. Important business to be attended to. Music by the Mechanics Brass Band.

ANDY TAREOX, Sec.

Sugar Coated.

We are informed that the proprietors of Hart's Blood and Liver Pills, have made a new departure, and hereafter Hart's Pills will be sugar coated. The only objection these pills have met with is their being plain and unpleasant to take. The objection is now done away with, and we look for Hart's Blood and Liver Pills to be even more popular than ever.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK.

Nov. 24, 1884.

MESSRS. G. F. CRUSH & Co.

You are hereby commanded to report at once to these headquarters to take charge of the Christmas Goods assigned to our loyal subjects in Smyth and the adjoining counties.

By Order of SARA CLAUSS, WANDA, Sec.

In obedience to the above command one of our firm is now in New York, and we will soon have a full stock of Staple and Fancy goods for Christmas. All are invited to come and get their share.

GEO. F. CRUSH & Co.

Virginia's Clothing Hall.

The election is over, the Presidency is settled, now we settle down to business again—and business we mean. You like to know now where to buy your goods. It is needless to say the place where you buy the most and the best goods for the money you will pay. A visit to our house and a fair trial will convince you that we carry the best selected stock of Clothing ever seen in Marion. We keep more clothing than all the other houses in the town combined. Do you doubt it? Come and see them. Everybody treated fair and all alike. No misrepresentation of Goods. We try to be pleasing to our customers and Terrors to our competitors. Call at the new Clothing House and buy your Clothing where you can get suited without any trouble. Always on hand plenty of Childrens and Boys Clothing at all prices.

M. WEILER,

The Leader of Low Prices.

Wythe County Locals.

Pork is selling in Wytheville at \$6 per hundred.

All the stores, shops and bar-rooms were closed in town to-day—Thanks giving.

The Wytheville Enterprise will issue a holiday edition of 6 pages about the 20th of December.

Over a thousand live turkeys were shipped from Wytheville depot on Wednesday to New York City.

Mr. S. F. Ewald, slaughtered on last Monday three hogs, the largest of them weighing 415 lbs and the other 315 and 310 lbs, respectively.

Too Soon to Dismiss Mr. Blaine

Our neighbor, the Times, speaks of the defeated candidate of 1884 as "the late Mr. Blaine." We notice in other quarters a disposition to take it for granted that the political career of this magnetic statesman has been abruptly terminated, and that the only part remaining for him is to carry along the down grade of life as decorously as possible the honors and memories of an exciting past. Even his cousin, Mr. James G. Blaine, is reported as saying in Pittsburgh: "His hopes are blasted, and his monumental ambition will crumble, and in the great wreck of his life, will be crushed out."

Nonsense! Mr. Blaine is only fifty-four years old. Men who were voters before he was born are still both active and powerful in shaping public affairs. If his health lasts—and Mr. Blaine's vital powers appear to be uncommonly elastic—he ought to be good for about a quarter of a century more of lively work. His defeat in the Convention of 1876 did not blast his hopes. His defeat at Chicago four years later did not paralyze him. We are very much mistaken in our

estimate of Brother Blaine's endurance if we find now that anything has been crushed or wrecked in him except his hopes of being inaugurated as President of the United States on March 4 of next year, and possibly his faith in the political value of the Rev. Dr. Burdard.

It is altogether too early to retire Mr. Blaine. His ability, his experience, his audacity, and the attainment of his political following remain. He is not the sort of statesman to crawl quietly into the shell because on a certain Tuesday half a dozen hundred votes in New York were Democratic instead of Republican. He stands at the head of a united party, more compact and in better shape for opposition than it was for administration, and clear of that part of its membership which was personally hostile to himself. Mr. Blaine's Republican enemies have done their worst against him, and now they have taken themselves off into the other camp. That is the way, we suppose, in which Mr. Blaine and his friends look at the matter.

The natural place for Mr. Blaine during the next four years is in Congress. Unfortunately for the party, which to the sharp and interesting contests of the near future will need his services more than ever before, neither of the Maine seats in the Senate will soon be vacant. Mr. Eugene H. Le's term lasts more than two years longer; Mr. Frye's until March 4, 1889.

Perhaps, however, the two Senators from Maine will be able to agree between themselves which of them shall resign in order to make room for Mr. Blaine. Or, still better, he may return to the House of Representatives. There he would be a power of no doubtful magnitude.—N. Y. Sun (Democratic).

Money saved by buying of WEILER'S.

If you want a good Dress or Business suit go to WEILER.

Hats for Men and Boys. Weiler is the man.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected Every Saturday at 5 P.M. by

LEE & Co.

Grocers, Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN

Saled Hay, Corn, Oats, Meal, Ship Stuff, Bran, Irish Potatoes, Dried Fruits, Fine Teas, Pure Old Rye Whiskies, expressly for family and medicinal purposes, Fine Table and Cooking Wines, To U. Rock and Rye, &c., &c.,

No. 88 Main St., Lynchburg, Va

Nov. 13, 1884.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Rio Choice..... 12 to 12 1/2

Prime..... 11 1/2 to 12

Common and Fair..... 10 to 10 1/2

La Cuyana..... 12 to 13

Berry Java..... 15 to 16

O'G Java..... 18 to 22

Cond Oil..... 95 to 100

Cheese—Cream..... 134 to 15

Gen..... 99 to 120

Pine Apple per cask..... 100 to 120

Cotton Yarns..... 50 to 55

Count per barrel..... 1.00 to 2.00

Candles, Patent Paraffine..... 20 to 22

Acadumite..... 11 1/2 to 12

Cider—New York per bbl..... 7.00 to 9.00

Old..... 4.00 to 4.25

Cigars, per 100..... 75 to 5.00

Signatures, per 100..... 1.00 to 7.50

Fish—Medial, No 3 Mack..... 5.00 to 5.50

Eastern Herring, per bbl..... 0 to 30

Oil—New, No. 6, per bbl..... 10 to 10

Iron—Rolled..... 24 to 30

Hammered, per lb..... 24 to 4

Lime, per barrel..... 00 to 1.25

Leather, best G..... 23 to 23 1/2

poor G..... 18 to 21

Upper..... 25 to 35

Nails, basis 10 penny..... 4.00 to 4.25

Rice, per lb..... 15 to 7 1/2

Salt, per sack..... 1.50 to 1.50

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Extra Heavy Syrup..... 18 to 19

Common..... 17 to 18

Fair..... 28 to 34

Pine..... 42 to 45

P. R. Molasses..... 45 to 50

N. O..... 30 to 65

PRODUCE.

Apples, green, per bbl..... 2.50 to 5.00

dried, quarters..... 2 to 3 1/2

Sliced..... 10 to 7

TO THE LADIES.

I wish to inform the Ladies and the public generally that I have just received a

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The finest stock of Ladies' NECK WEAR ever brought to MARION. My stock of NOTIONS complete.

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We always keep on hand the best grades of Coffee and Sugar which will be sold at LOW FIGURES.

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I have on hand a large stock of superior

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Leather. Also, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, &c., at lowest market price.

All my Leather is finished in a first-class manner, and is equal to any brought from the North.

Will exchange leather or pay cash for hides, wet or dry.

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July 17-1m

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In order to enable the carpenters to have room to work on my store-house, which I am adding to and re-fitting generally, I will sell for the

NEXT 60 DAYS

my stock of CLOTHING, and will mark

BOOTS AND SHOES at a very small margin, in order to close out, for reasons above stated. My stock is extensive so come at once if you want bargains.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of the town and county to

COMPLETE STOCK

Dry Goods,

Which will be sold at rock-bottom figures.

No old last season stock. My goods are new and stylish, and you may rest assured of finding something to please

CLOTHING

My stock is very extensive and the prices cannot fail to suit. I am offering some rare bargains in OVERCOATS.

Remember that I have the largest and best assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In the town of Marion and they will be sold at figures that will astonish you. Every thing else sold cheap usually kept in stock if you would secure bargains

CALL AT ONCE.

Highest cash price paid for all produce, and I will pay cash for anything that you have to sell.

A. C. HILL,

Marion Va.

A CARD.

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—OR—

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FURNITURE AND MATTRESSES

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Look around your house and see if your Furniture does not need readjusting.

Ask your wives if they don't need a

PARLOR

—OR—

CHAMBER SUIT.

Respectfully,

DICKERSON & THOMPSON.

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Highest cash price paid for old castings.

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June 22m

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\$5,000 Worth of

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How a Mouse Broke Up a Happy Family.

A lady in Cosytown discovered a mouse in the family flour barrel. She summoned her husband and told him to get the gun, call the dog and station himself near the scene of on slaught.

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I will attend the following places on the days specified below, to receive the taxes and levies for the year 1884, this giving all an opportunity to pay the same before the addition of 5 per cent.

Rich Valley District—Saltville, October 30th and 31st, Chadwell Ford, November 6th and 7th, Chatham Hill, Nov. 10th and 11th.

Marion District—Marion (all tickets) Nov. 17th, 18th, 27th, 28th, 29th, Nov. 19th.

St. Clair District—St. Clair's Bottom, Nov. 21st, Holstein Mills, Nov. 22nd, James' Store, Nov. 24th, Henry Horn's Nov. 25th and 26th.

Persons holding claims against the county may expect, if they have not paid their tax, to have same delinquent from amount of said claims when presented for payment.

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