



THE PATRIOT AND HERALD.

BLAINE'S TACTICS.

Their Effects—All of the Greenbackers will Vote One Way.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—A conversation with a thoroughly informed Greenbacker of Maine throws some light on Blaine's tactics in that State since the election. The gentleman who imparts these facts and draws these inferences from them was a Republican till the Greeley campaign. Since then he had been independent in politics though rather inclined to the Democrats. He has acted with the greenbackers at the last three elections, and is cognizant of the feelings and purposes of men of that stamp all through the North and West.

My informant accounts for Blaine's conduct since the election mainly on the following grounds: He had assured the raid and file of his party at home that they would have a glorious victory, electing Davis for Governor by a majority almost up to the average of Republican successes at the September contests in past Presidential years. He had left the same impression on the minds of his friends outside of Maine, and especially in the Western States. Those who put fait in Blaine in betting circles staked large sums on the election of Davis. Boston is supposed to have several thousands of dollars in that pool. Of course the result of the contest, and Blaine's confession in the despatch to Garfield that Davis was defeated, filled Republicans everywhere with dismay, and particularly the betting men. Consequently a shower of telegrams was rained down upon Blaine from all parts of the country. Seeing that if the results of the election were to remain where the voters had placed their prestige as a leader was gone, together with a pile of money belonging to his deluded friends, Blaine went to work to change these results. Hence the middle over the returns.

Massachusetts Republicans who are not partial to Blaine's methods think he has made a blunder that will reach against Garfield in Maine at the November contest. They say that if Blaine had let the result stand as he put it in his first telegram to Garfield, and had attributed Plaid's success to a large Republican-Greenback vote, and had loudly asserted that this vote would go either for Weaver or Garfield in November then under the plurality rule, the latter might have carried the State. But they now agree that inasmuch as Blaine and his lieutenants have attempted to stripe the Greenbackers and Democrats of their joint victory in September, and punish the conspirators by giving the State to Hancock.

My informant believes that the example set by the Greenbackers in Maine and the fraudulent schemes of the Republicans to keep Plaid out of the Governorship, will produce its legitimate effect upon politicians of the same class in Ohio and Indiana at the October elections. The Greenbackers in those States are pretty strong and it will be natural for them to feel incensed at this attempt of the Republicans in Maine to swindle their brethren, and, therefore, it will not be surprising if they strike an avenging blow in those great States at the October contest. Indeed, as if anticipating an overthrow from that cause, and casting around to break the fall if possible, one of the leading Republican newspapers in the Northwest already begins to warn the party in Indiana to organize forthwith or expect to be beaten in October.

May not the same sort of influence operate in like manner upon the Greenback voters in such States as Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois? The best posted Greenbackers in Maine answer the question in the affirmative. The Greenback vote in some of these States has been quite a make-weight between the two old parties. A large share of these Greenbackers came originally from the Democrats and this is understood to be the case in New York, where they gave Tucker, their candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, 75,000 votes in 1878. It is known in

with the financial theories of the ultra Greenbackers, but took that mode in an "off year" for entangling their protest against the gross mismanagement of the Democratic leaders. In a national emergency like the present this class of voters will not waste their strength upon Weaver.

If the Greenbackers in Pennsylvania and the central and Western States make common cause with their friends in Maine, it may produce a general rout of the Garfield forces in November from the Connecticut to the Mississippi.—N. Y. Sun.

Condensed News.

Whether it may be needed to mention anything to the disadvantage of another, let it be done in tenderness, humility, and with recollection of how much has been forgiven you.

As the sun does not wait for prayers and incantation that he may rise, but shines at once and is greeted by all, so neither wait thou for applause and shouts and eulogies that thou may'st do well; but be a spontaneous benefactor, and thou shalt be beloved like the sun.

Scott Holloway's private cue in a billiard room at Georgetown, Ohio, was heavily loaded with lead at the butt. He had a theory that it was easier to play with such an implement; but he forgot its extra weight when he angrily struck a companion with it, and killed him.

Hanlan, the oressman, is in London and expects it will take him a month to fully recover. He lost twelve pounds during the voyage, which he must recover before he goes into training. After a short visit to Manchester he will go to Newcastle on Tyne, where he will order a new boat from Swaddle & Winship.

A man who lives in Allen canon, near Denver, has for several years been heaving and blasting on the granite knob of a mountain, endeavoring to give it the shape of a human head. He thinks that the thing will be a great curiosity when finished, and that he will be recompensed by the business of a tavern which he means to open for tourists.

There was not much doubt in the minds of the mob at Clinton, Dakota, that Bon Day ought to be hanged. He had committed the capital crime of stealing a horse; but he urged persistently that he had only meant to borrow the beast, and finally said: "If I was guilty I'd want to be hanged; and anyhow, 'tisn't worth while to make much fuss about it. Just toss 'up a dime, and if it goes agin me, then I won't say a word, but if I win you're to let me go." The proposition was accepted, and Day won.

In the ford one day last week, at St. Ellarton, N. S., two men, whose work lay near one of the old Dalhousie pits, accidentally struck their picks through the partition between the old works and the new. The accumulation of water in the former rushed in with great force. An alarm was quickly given, and two hundred workmen were successfully brought to the surface. Thirteen others at work in another part, were hemmed in, and only rescued with great difficulty four hours afterwards by the party who went to their assistance. Three horses were lost, and great damage was done to the works by action of the water.

Mr. Connelly F. Trigg, a member of the Funder District Committee, was nominated at Abingdon, by that party, last week, for Congress. He is a lawyer by profession, and we understand is a very clever gentleman. But he, nor no other Funder, can get to Congress from this district.—The Salem Register.

We have reliable authority for stating that Capt. Newberry has withdrawn from the field as a candidate for Congress in this district, and has declared in favor of Fulkerson. We think that Fulkerson's majority may now safely be put down at 5,000.—Salem Register.

Always keep the bottle handy, Do not place it out of sight, For it cured our little Andy, Who was coughing day and night, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Partridges have not been so scarce for many years in London. Well grown young birds are sold at \$1.75 per brace.

We heard a Funder say the other day, "Why, you are not going to vote with the nigger party, are you?" "Nigger party?" Stop, sir; have you forgotten that your party, imported two negro speakers here to uphold your cause? Have you forgotten that you had colored men riding all over this county electioneering for your party? Have you forgotten that you distributed all over this county the VAN AUKEN letter, the FRED. DOUGLASS letter, the POPTAN HAYES circular. Have you forgotten all these things? And have you, too forgotten how your party cheered DERRICK in the Town Hall when he advised the colored people to "vote with the Funders this fall, and next fall the Funders will go for GRANT;" and how you cheered ROANE when he said to his audience, "We worked to make our masters rich when slaves, now let us vote to make them honest." Have you forgotten that you secured rooms for him at a first-class Funder hotel, and smoked cigars with him. Have you, in the name of God, forgotten all these things? "Nigger party!" Ain't you ashamed of yourselves? After doing all you did to secure their votes last fall you now turn against them and deride them. How ungrateful.—The Salem Register.

The Revue des Deux Mondes, founded fifty years ago, and to-day the principal review in France, failed to pay during the first twenty years of its career. It now numbers 20,000 subscribers at \$10 a year.

Salvini, the Italian tragedian, has for many years taken lessons in English in order to be able to interpret Shakespeare in the original text; but he says he despairs of ever playing in English in the stage.

The Poke's new journal and organ, the Aurora, started at Rome, Jan. 1, 1879, has reached a circulation of 5,000, and is now considered firmly established. It is contributed to by persons in the Vatican.

A young wife remonstrating with her husband on his dissipated habits, was answered: "I am like the prodigal son; my dear, I will reform by and by." "I will be like him, too," she said; "I will arise and go to my father."

An Indiana evangelist known as father Blake has wealth and considerable skill as a painter, and he devotes both to ornamenting rocks and fences with scriptural injunctions. He travels far and wide with his paint pot and brush.

The Marquis of Bute, who has just returned from his villa in Jerusalem, intends to establish a Roman Catholic monastery of English monks on the property. Plans are in preparation by the architect of the new Brompton oratory, the cost not to exceed \$25,000.

The largest cotton mill in the country has just been opened at Willimantic, Conn. It is only one story high, but covers a space 820 feet by 174, all of which is in a single room, lighted at night by 51 electric burners. Eighty thousand persons could stand at once in this building.

In future, newly created titles in Italy will have to be paid for. Some of the nobility object, like old Marshal Bugeaud, who, when created a duke by Louis Philippe at the close of the Morocco war, accepted the honor, but when the fees were demanded, said: "Pas un fongue lrisid." Not a red cent.

Prince Napoleon, or Napoleon V., accompanied by his two sons, is visiting the Princess Clotilde, his wife, at Moncalieri, near Turin. Of late years the couple have been estranged, but a reconciliation has now been effected, and the meeting of the entire family at the Turin station the other day was very cordial.

At a recent anniversary celebration of the battle of North Point, near Baltimore, ten of the sixteen survivors marched in the procession. Their ages ranged from 83 to 95; and the oldest carried the flag which they deemed—the identical one which, on that occasion, invited Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."

Charles Calvert was for fifty-four years a clerk in the War Department at Washington. Recently, when he was 78, he was dismissed. It is said that he was still able to perform the duties of the position, which was not a very important one. At any rate, he felt that his removal was unjust, and the blow soon made him insane. His death is now announced.

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For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, AND ALL THOSE NUMEROUS TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON. No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as

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It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world in the treatment of these ailments that it has come to be considered

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and such it really is when taken in time and according to the very plain directions inclosed. In such diseases the attack is usually sudden and frequently very acute; but with this remedy relief is at hand for immediate use, there is seldom danger of the fatal result which so often follows a few days' neglect. The inclination to wait and see if the morrow does not bring a better feeling, not infrequently occasions a vast amount of needless suffering, and sometimes costs a life. A timely dose of Pain Killer will almost invariably save both, and with them the attendant doctors' fees. It has stood the test of forty years' constant use in all countries and climates, and is perfectly safe in every person's hands. It is recommended by Physicians, Nurses in Hospitals, and persons of all classes and professions who have had opportunity for observing the wonderful results which have always followed its use.

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Everybody claims to have "The Best Shirt," for \$1. We guarantee our A. A. Shirts to be made by Virginia girls and in the same State, and will give anyone a present of 1/2 dozen of them, if they will produce a shirt as well made and as of good material, sold openly in the market, at the same price. We are anxious to give away some shirts, so come ahead.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. H. HOLLOWAY, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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Condensed Time Table

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MAY 10, 1880.

GOING WEST GOING EAST 6:30am leave Norfolk, arrive 10:15pm 7:12am leave Suffolk, leave 9:25pm 9:30am leave Petersburg, leave 7:15pm 11:41am leave Burkeville, leave 4:48pm 12:25am leave Farmville, leave 4:01pm 2:30pm (daily) Lynchburg, leave 1:50pm 2:50pm leave Lynchburg, arrive 1:15pm 5:08pm leave Salem, leave 10:57am 6:12pm (Sun) Christiansburg, leave 9:50am 8:15pm leave Wytheville, arrive 8:04am 10:50pm leave Bristol, (read up) 5:30am COLLECTIONS

Westward Eastward AT PETERSBURG, connection is made with R. & P. Road, for Norfolk, Va., Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C. AT RICHMOND, connection is made with the R. R. for Washington, D. C., the East, and Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. AT YORK, connection is made with the R. R. for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. AT GREENSBORO, connection is made with the R. R. for Washington, D. C., the East, and Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. AT DANVILLE, connection is made with the R. R. for Washington, D. C., the East, and Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. AT BRISTOL, connection is made with the R. R. for Washington, D. C., the East, and Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

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WILLIAM C. FENDERSON, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

RE-ADJUSTERS' TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

VICE-PRESIDENT: HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS AT LARGE: Hon. William C. Cameron, of Petersburg; Capt. H. H. Riddleberger, of Shenandoah.

DISTRICT ELECTORS: I. Col. Robt. L. Mayo, of Westmoreland; II. Col. Wm. Lamb, of York; III. Capt. John S. Wise, of Richmond; IV. Hon. F. E. Buford, of Brunswick; V. Hon. William Powell, of Franklin; VI. Gen. Wyatt E. Elliott, of Appomattox; VII. S. Brown Allen, Esq., of Augusta; VIII. Hon. N. B. Meade, of Culpeper; IX. Col. James C. Taylor, of Montgomery.

FOR CONGRESS, NINTH DISTRICT, COL. A. FULKERSON, OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

RE-ADJUSTMENT victorious, means perpetuation of the FREE SCHOOLS. Funderism triumphant, means destruction of the free schools.

DISCUSSION AT INDEPENDENCE.

We were present at a discussion that took place at Independence on Monday between Gen. Terry and Capt. F. S. Blair. The day belonged to the Readjusters by appointment, and when a division of time was asked for by the Funderers a proposition was made by Blair's friends which was rejected. Then the Readjusters told the Funderers to name their own terms, which they did, and they were promptly accepted by the Readjusters.

Gen. Terry then opened in a speech of one hour, announcing that the State debt was not in issue, that it was a national contest only, and that he did not intend to discuss Readjustment. He asked the people if they had forgotten the dark and gloomy days of reconstruction. We say they have not, and that is the reason they don't want to pay reconstruction and war interest on the State debt. He devoted most of his time to Grant, Garfield and the Republican financial policy. He forgot that Republican legislation on financial questions was strikingly similar to that of the Funding party of Virginia—in favor of the bondholder and against the people. Gen. Terry is a canvasser for the 19th of May ticket, but he said not one word in its behalf, and made a dodging speech throughout, receiving not the slightest particle of applause at any time.

Capt. Blair then took the stand. He said that Gen. Terry was a Democrat of only a few years standing, while he had imbibed Democracy from the breast of his mother. He contrasted the democracy of the Funder and Readjustment parties. We concluded while Terry was speaking that a slumbering volcano was in the doat house at Grayson. We were not mistaken. In less than five minutes Blair had erupted it, and it boiled, and flamed, and shook the earth around. Applause after applause filled the air as Blair told the good people of Grayson what Readjustment had to do with this fight, that another battle had to be fought between Funderism and Readjustment. He said that the contest last year was made to decide whether Virginia was to have control of her revenues, or whether they were to go down into the pockets of Hugh McCulloch. We had thought when we won the grand victory last fall that the people's voice was to be listened to, but we had been mistaken. Funderism was again in the field, that we had scotched it last fall, and we would kill it this time. He said the Funderers might try to dodge the real issue in the canvass, but we would hold them to it. Capt. Blair urged the people of Grayson to stand by the Readjusters, for Congress in that District. He told them that Stovall had stood by the people in their great battle for Readjustment, while Cabell, his opponent, had arrayed himself on the side of the bondholder. Terry's rejoinder was dull and pointless, but was applauded by the few Funderers present. Blair's rejoinder was sharp and incisive. After he had concluded, a vote of thanks to Blair was offered by Mr. W. Y. Perkins, and was put by the chairman of the meeting, Dr. B. F. Cooper. The motion was carried unanimously though a negative was asked for. We have never seen as much enthusiasm in any body. The Readjusters picked Blair up and carried him on their shoulders. The Funderers left as soon as they could, disappointed and saddened. It was a grand day for Readjust-

ment in Grayson. Stovall and the 7th of July ticket will sweep the county from Centre to circumferance. Look out for nearly one thousand majority John Grayson.

Who that is a friend to the free schools will vote the 19th of May Funder ticket.

Will you vote for Fulkerson, the friend of free schools, or for Trigg and the Funder's

To THE correspondent of the Journal who signs his name "Patrick," we will say that we judge a man by his acts more than by his words. WEAVER fuses with the Republicans whenever there is a chance and urges the Greenbackers not to fuse in Maine with the Democrats. Is that not enough to convince any sane man where the sympathies of WEAVER are! What right has "Patrick" to say that EDWARDY is an irresponsible party? Does he take the word of the Journal for it? We will also say to this correspondent that the WEAVER resolutions to pay off the National Bonds as they fell due with whatever funds were in the treasury, were voted for by 1 Republican, 12 Greenbackers and 72 Democrats. Thus looks like the Democrats were in favor of continually funding instead of paying. The biggest speech made for the resolutions was by Gen. EWING, the soft money Democrat from Ohio.

RE-ADJUSTMENT victorious will give the State control of her revenues. FUNDERISM triumphant will turn the State over to Brokers and Money-Rings.

MAINE ALL RIGHT.

General PLAISTED, the Greenback Governor is elected beyond a doubt, which makes the State sure for WEAVER and CHAMBERS in November.—Marion Journal.

GEN. Plaisted has written to Mr. BARNUM, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, that he (PLAISTED) will immediately enter upon a canvass of Indiana and Ohio for HANCOCK and ENGLISH. It is strange that the Greenback Governor is going to canvass for the Democratic ticket, if his State is going for WEAVER—aint it?

We have tried to avoid any discussion with the Journal, and say now that we don't intend to have one with it, though it has for some time been trying to draw us into a controversy. This we will say, that the Journal must have known that it was publishing what was absolutely false when it said that the PATRIOT AND HERALD was supporting the financial policy of the Republican party.

Vote against Trigg and the 19th of May ticket. RE-ADJUSTMENT victorious will secure a FREE BALLOT. FUNDERISM triumphant will perpetrate restricted, qualified suffrage.

FOR FULKERSON AND THE JULY TICKET. Capt. Samuel H. Newberry has published a long and able letter in the Bland South and West, announcing his withdrawal as a candidate for Congress, and in which he announces his purpose to vote for the Readjuster electoral ticket and Col. Fulkerson. He urges his friends to do the same. This will have a telling effect in favor of our cause. We will publish the letter in full in our next issue.

PERHAPS it would be well enough for some of our Greenback friends to be reminded of the fact that the editor in chief of the Marion Journal was a Radical office holder, that is postmaster, and that its local editor is now a Radical leader in this town, and attends the league meetings.

Vote for Fulkerson and the 7th of July ticket. COL. FULKERSON did not vote for the Constitutional amendment requiring the pre-payment of the poll tax as requisite to voting. He voted under caucus rule to submit the amendment to the people. When it came before the people he spoke against it, wrote against it, and on the day of the election worked at the precinct where he lives against it, getting one hundred and sixty majority against it.

COL. FULKERSON was not a candidate for the House of Delegates in 1877. He ran for the Senate in 1877 as the candidate of the people, and was elected by the people. He never said that "he did not want any negro or Radical to vote for him." The editor of the Journal was a warm supporter of him then, and he would hardly have been, if Col. FULKERSON had made any such remark.

Vote against Trigg and Funderism.

MAINE GREENBACKERS.

FUSION WITH THE DEMOCRACY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST, AGREED ON.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 21.—The Greenback State Committee met here this morning and elected S. A. Berry chairman.

The Convention to nominate electors met this afternoon, with 465 delegates present. Mr. Berry called the Convention to order, and Charles A. White, was elected chairman. In his speech he denounced Garfield and urged the dividing of the ticket.

After a spirited debate upon the question whether the Greenbackers of Maine should fuse with the Democrats in the presidential contest, the resolution to fuse was carried in spite of considerable opposition. The following is the text of the resolution: Resolved—That the election of Gen. Harris M. Plaisted to the office of Governor by a vote unprecedented in the History of the State, and the re-election of our representatives in Congress, is unquestionably an endorsement of our principles by the State of Maine. We feel assured that when party prejudice shall no longer control our Republican brethren we shall show an overwhelming majority in favor of national principles, which will be responded to by every State in the Union. That the action of the State Committee in recommending an arrangement with the Democratic party for the State and presidential election was expedient, and the National Greenback party of Maine, in Convention assembled, hereby endorse that action, and agrees to support at the presidential election Solon Chase and Samuel Watts for electors at large and John J. Turner, Benjamin Bunker, Charles R. Whilden, William A. Conwell and John H. Donworth as candidates for district electors, as recommended by the Committee.

ACTION OF THE ANTI-FUSIONISTS. PORTLAND, September 21.—After the adjournment of the regular Greenback Convention this afternoon seventy-three anti-fusion delegates met at Trolley Hall and nominated a straight electoral ticket and adopted the following: "For the enlightenment and encouragement of our Greenback brethren in other States, we, the straight Greenbackers of Maine, in convention assembled, do declare that there is a Greenback party in Maine pledged to the interest of the whole people; that the late fusion, and confusion in this State was due wholly to the exigencies of State issues, and that in national matters we vote with our brethren elsewhere in the Union for Weaver and Chambers."

The above action of the two factions of Greenbackers in Maine tells a tale. The first Convention with 465 delegates were Greenbackers of honest convictions and purposes. They wished to defeat the Republican party that had brought into being the financial policy that had almost destroyed the industrial interests of the country. For this purpose they fused with the Democrats in the State election, and elected a Greenback Governor, though they were advised and ordered not to fuse by WEAVER. Being honest in their purposes they now wish to gain fuse with the Democrats and carry the State in the presidential election. But an Anti-Fusion faction springs up under the inspiration of WEAVER, who really is trying to give the State to GARFIELD. He seems to be running in the interests of GARFIELD. Don't it look that way to you?

Vote for Fulkerson, who is in favor of a free ballot, and against Trigg who is in favor of the poll tax qualification.

NO COMPROMISE!

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE NOT WANTED.

As had been predicted and expected the meeting of the Executive Committees of the Funder and Readjuster parties, on the 15th inst., to effect some compromise, by which only one HANCOCK and ENGLISH ticket would be run in this State, resulted in failure. It was generally believed that the proposition of Mr. KOINER, chairman of the Funder Committee, which led to the meeting could have originated from one of two causes only—certain prospects of defeat for the Funder electors, or a desire to secure a rejection of compromise by the Readjusters, that capital might be made from the same. The result of the correspondence between the Committees clearly indicates that either one of these surmises must be correct. The KOINER Committee first submitted a proposition to the Readjuster Committee:

That your committee shall name five who shall be accepted by our committee, and that our committee shall name five who shall be accepted by your committee, as electors, the eleventh candidate to be chosen either by the National Democratic Committee, as proposed by the Shenandoah meetings, or, if preferred by your committee, by lot from two nominees—one named by each of the State committees.

This proposition would indicate that the Funder leaders were satisfied that defeat awaited them, if the two tickets should remain in the field. Every body knows that the Funder are not such great Democrats and patriots as to offer to make a compromise with the Committee of a party that they had always denounced as dishonest and disgraced, and one from which they had pretended until lately to have no fears of defeat or even successful rivalry, if defeat had not loomed up before them. The organs of the Funding party at one time asserted that their ticket would beat the Readjuster ticket very easily—as well as the Republican ticket. They at first as-

serted that a large majority of the Democratic-Readjusters, would vote for the 19th of May ticket. Still later they began to have doubts as to the result, and then they began the cry of "there is great danger of GARFIELD carrying the State." Then came KOINER's suggestion for a conference of the Executive Committees of the two parties, followed by the above proposition of compromise.

The Readjuster State Executive Committee rejected the offer of the Funder Committee for the following reasons, and suggested that the question be submitted to the people:

ROOMS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, READJUSTER ORGANIZATION, RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 10, 1880. To A. Koiner Esq., Chairman &c.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the State Committee of the Readjuster organization, after careful consideration of the subjects involved in your communications of the 15th instant, to give their decision against the proposition therein submitted. The committee does not find in its chart of authority from the Convention to which it owes existence the right to withdraw the electoral ticket or any part thereof. It is true an elector might resign, but then and in that case the only rightful province of the committee would be to fill the vacancy so created by the appointment of another Readjuster elector for Hancock and English. And this committee cannot consent to any proposition which shall not evoke and consult the will of that majority of the people of Virginia which in the belief of this committee, is the Readjuster party. Nor has this committee any fear that the electoral vote of Virginia is in danger—that it is not already and in our judgment, beyond a peradventure, secured to Hancock and English.

This committee, however, in respectfully rejecting the proposition offered by your committee has not been actuated by any desire to perpetrate strife between the supporters of Hancock and English; and in deference to an apprehension felt by persons outside of the State—an apprehension not entertained, we repeat, by this committee—it has been resolved unanimously to submit the following plan for the consideration of your committee as the only method to which the Readjusters can give their consent.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c., WILLIAM MAHONE, Chairman.

P. S.—Our committee will be in session until 12 o'clock to-night.

PROPOSITION.

- 1. That on Saturday, October 10, 1880, polls shall be opened at sunrise and closed at sunset at every voting precinct in Virginia.
2. That two judges (who shall each have one clerk) shall preside at every precinct— one appointed by the city or county superintendent of each party, with privilege to them to select a third if they see fit—which judges shall take and subscribe an oath before a magistrate before entering upon the discharge of their duties, to be returned with their returns of election, faithfully to discharge the duties of their office as judges according to this schedule.
3. That every registered voter in the State of Virginia, who declares his purpose to support Hancock and English, shall be entitled to vote.
4. That two tickets shall be prepared—one headed:

READJUSTER HANCOCK AND ENGLISH TICKET.

and followed by the names of the Readjuster electors, pledged to and instructed for Hancock and English.

FUNDER HANCOCK AND ENGLISH TICKET, and followed by the names of the electors nominated by the Convention assembled at Richmond May 19, 1880.

That on Saturday, October 23, 1880, the State committees of the two parties shall assemble in joint meeting and canvass the returns, and that electoral ticket receiving the highest vote shall be declared the only Hancock and English ticket in Virginia, and the other ticket shall be absolutely withdrawn. And that thereafter the committee and the organization of the prevailing ticket shall conduct the canvass in Virginia for Hancock and English.

That the National Committee of the Democratic party shall bear the expense of the election above provided for, and the fund by it provided for the purpose shall be delivered—one half to the chairman of the State Committee of Readjusters, the other half to the chairman of the State Committee of Funders.

That the party whose electoral ticket prevails shall have the right to place the names of its candidates for Congress upon the presidential ticket in every district of the State, without prejudice to the other party, to urge the claims of its own congressional candidates in any manner it sees fit or proper.

The tickets to be used by both parties shall be uniform in size and color.

Now what could be fairer or more Democratic than this proposition of the Readjuster Committee? Who is so well qualified to decide the question as the people? Who besides the people have the right to decide? By what right or authority could KOINER and his Committee put up an electoral ticket to be supported by the people for HANCOCK and ENGLISH? Who invested them with the right or authority to take down the respective electoral tickets placed in the field by the 19th of May Conven-

tion, and the 7th of July Convention? These two Conventions represented certain parties in the State, and the parties were the people of the State. After these Conventions had placed electoral tickets in the field, the Conventions representing the people, no power but that of the people at the polls could take either of the tickets down. Perhaps Conventions representing the parties might have authority to do so, but Executive Committees could not by any legitimate exercise of their functions do so. The Readjuster Committee recognized the force of these facts and very properly desired to have the matter submitted to the people, the only legal arbitrators in the State. But, as usual the Funderers were afraid of the popular voice, and refused to accept the proposition made by the Readjusters, at least offered to do so with such amendments as could not by any possibility or reason be accepted by the Readjusters.

The reply of the KOINER Committee to the proposition of the Readjuster Committee, or the acceptance of that proposition with certain impracticable or unreasonable amendments would indicate as clearly that they were only making a show of a compromising spirit, thereby hoping to make capital with the people, as the first proposition of KOINER admits defeat for his party, unless it could be saved by a compromise, with the much abused Mozarters, 7th of Juliers, Rag-tag-and-bob-tail, Riff-raff party, whom the "Regulars," or Funderers, had proclaimed beyond the pale of the Democratic party. We propose to give the propositions of both Committees, so the people can see which was fairest, most just, and most truly Democratic. Here is the last proposition of the Funder Committee:

Gen. William Mahone, Chairman of State Committee Readjusters Organization. Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this instant, and to say that we accept the propositions therein contained, with certain modifications which we trust your committee will approve. We regret that your committee did not accept the plan of compromise which we submitted to you in deference to the desire of many of our people of all shades of opinion on local issues; but we share in the disposition which you declare, not to "perpetuate strife between the supporters of Hancock and English," and stand ready to meet you in any fair, honorable and just terms of reconciliation and concession which clearly and unequivocally maintain the principles enunciated and the nominees presented by the Cincinnati convention of the national Democracy.

The modifications which we suggest are set forth in amendments proposed to the plan which accompanied your letter, and we deem it proper to state the reasons which actuated us in proposing them.

1. We propose to amend the third section of the plan of conciliation submitted by your committee so as to require that none but legal voters who are national Democrats shall participate in the election proposed, and to this end offer the substitute for the section marked "Third section, Amended."

Gen. Hancock and Mr. English were nominated by a regular Democratic convention. The delegates who shared in their nomination were all Democrats.

No Democrat can stingingly object to concurring in the selection of those who are to be entrusted with casting the popular vote for Democratic nominees to their brother Democrats alone.

We by no means wish to exclude any person, of whatever political profession, from voting for Hancock and English; on the contrary, we welcome all who wish in good faith to support them. But party fealty; prudence and unvarying custom all require that the representatives of the party be chosen by members of the party; and it little imports to those outside of the party who may be delegated to express its will.

We deem it proper that none but Democrats should participate in the canvass of the party, for the reason that there are many outside of the Democracy who plot to overthrow it, and who would not hesitate to cast a vote in the primary for Gen. Hancock, and thereafter cast a vote in the real election for Gen. Garfield.

These men, and not a few of their followers, would receive in an opportunity to confuse the counsels and betray the confidence of Democrats by voting one way in the primary and the opposite way in the election; and we cannot, in the discharge of the trust reposed in us, admit them to share in our affairs.

Let all Democrats, without regard to local issues, unite in signing Democratic measures. Those who are ashamed or unwilling to bear the name, and assert the declared principles of Democracy, cannot be fairly and rightfully admitted to select the men to carry the standards of the Democratic cause.

Some of the members of the party which your committee represent have publicly declared that, in their opinion, a majority of Virginia Democrats are in sympathy with them. We cannot see that they are object to the test of a Democratic primary election, would only result, if they be correct, in vindicating their judgment.

We invoke that test. Let the Democratic constituency let the people who honestly and frankly declare themselves to be Democrats, and who verify words with deeds, select Democratic representatives; and we will cheerfully submit to their decision, and support their chosen electoral ticket, without regard to their views on the debt question or our views on other local State issues.

2. We propose to amend the fourth section of the plan proposed by your commit-

tee by submitting for the words "Funder Hancock and English ticket," as the heading of the ticket we support the words "Conservative-Democratic Electoral ticket nominated 10th of May, 1880." We have no objection to your committee heading or describing the electoral ticket by any words which you may think fitting to designate its character; but we cannot consent to name the electoral ticket which we support by any words not in strict conformity with the facts.

The truth is, that our electoral ticket never was, is not, ever professed to be, and never was designed to be, in any sense a Funder ticket. It is known of all men that the convention of the 19th of May was composed of Democrats of opposing views on the debt question; that it sent a delegation to the National Democratic Convention and nominated an electoral ticket likewise representing opposite opinions on that issue. And it would misrepresent the truth of history to denominate our electoral ticket a Funder ticket.

The distinguished representatives of the Democratic party of Virginia who went to the Cincinnati convention, and who were nominated as electors by our party, attest these declarations.

As consequential, the word "Funder" to be stricken out wherever it occurs in your plan, and the words "Conservative-Democratic" substituted therefor.

3. We propose an amendment to the fifth section requiring the votes at the primary election to be cast viva voce. This will diminish expense, avoid opportunities for fraud, and facilitate the consummation of the plan. Consequential amendments of the plan accompany this communication.

4. We propose to amend the ninth section by requiring expenses of the primary to be borne equally by our respective parties, as we do not perceive that we have the right to expect, or that it is appropriate for us to ask, that the National Democratic Committee should bear that charge.

We propose to strike out the tenth section in reference to the congressional tickets, and to leave that matter entirely with the people, without prejudice to either of our parties, to put upon the presidential ticket chosen at the primary election the names of such congressional candidates as they may see fit to support.

Seeking only the triumph of the national Democracy, we will cordially join with you in this effort to unite all of its adherents if it meet your approbation. The political destinies of fifty millions of people should not, in our judgment, be in anywise disturbed or imperilled by a difference of opinion upon a matter local to our State. We doubt not that the people of Virginia will, in their own way dispose of local questions; but we deplore their interjection into the national controversies which concern the whole country. To do this now would only "perpetuate the strife between the supporters of Hancock and English," which your letter declares you do not desire.

Now that all sections and all other States are conspicuous in conciliating the factions and laying behind them the strifes that have brought bitterness and sorrow upon all and are rallying with unprecedented enthusiasm around the Democratic nominees, who represent the cause of peace, we would be no little gratified for our beloved State to follow their example, and show to the country that she has the greatness to manage her own affairs without marring its harmony.

While we have every confidence that the ticket which we represent would be successful, we desire that the moral influence of Virginia's action may be everywhere felt; the battle is ended, and that all popular apprehensions may at once be eased by that union of all Democrats which will put her course beyond controversy or question.

A. KOINER, Chairman State Committee of the Conservative-Democratic party.

1. That on Saturday, October 10, 1880, polls shall be opened at sunrise, and closed at sunset at every voting precinct in Virginia.

2. That two judges, who shall each have one clerk, shall preside at every precinct—one appointed by the city or county superintendent of each party, with privilege to them to select a third if they see fit—which judges shall take and subscribe an oath before a magistrate before entering upon the discharge of their duties, to be returned with their returns of election, faithfully to discharge the duties of their office as judges according to this schedule.

Amendment 1, Section 3. Every registered voter in the State, qualified by law, who is a national Democrat, and who at the last presidential election voted with that party, or who has since the last presidential election become qualified to vote, and who will support the electoral ticket chosen at this primary election, shall be entitled to vote.

Amendment 2, Section 4. Two tickets shall be prepared—one headed "Readjuster Hancock and English ticket," and followed by the Readjuster electors, pledged to, and instructed for Hancock and English; the other headed "Conservative Democratic Hancock and English ticket," followed by the names of the electors chosen at the convention which assembled at Richmond, May 19th, 1880.

Amendment 3, Section 5. That each voter shall ballot viva voce for one of the tickets framed as above.

Section 6. That at the close of the polls the judges shall count and string the votes, which are to be recorded in duplicate poll-books, which said books shall be certified by the judges, and one copy delivered at once to the chairman of the county, or city of each party.

Section 7. The respective city or county chairman shall immediately certify the result in their cities and counties in duplicate to the Hon. William Mahone, chairman of State Committee of Readjusters, and Hon. Absalom Koiner, chairman of State Conservative Committee of Funders.

Section 8. That on Saturday, October 23, 1880, the State Committee of the two parties shall assemble in joint meeting in Richmond city and canvass the returns, and that electoral ticket receiving the highest vote shall be declared the only Hancock and English ticket in Virginia, and the other ticket shall be absolutely withdrawn; and that thereafter the committee and organization of the prevailing ticket shall conduct

the canvass in Virginia for Hancock and English.

Section 9. The expenses of the primary election shall be borne equally by the two parties.

Section 10. The tickets to be used by both parties shall be uniform in size and color.

Agreed to by the State Central Conservative-Democratic Committee. J. B. BELL, Secretary. September 16, 1880.

ROOMS STATE EX. COMMITTEE, READJUSTER ORGANIZATION, RICHMOND, Sept. 16, 1880, 12:30 P. M.

A. Koiner, Esq., Chairman &c. Sir,—The Readjuster Committee direct me to say that an answer will be made to your communication of this date to-morrow. For that purpose its session will be continued. Respectfully, &c., WILLIAM MAHONE, Chairman.

ROOMS STATE EX. COMMITTEE, READJUSTER ORGANIZATION, RICHMOND, September 17, 1880. To A. Koiner Chairman &c.

Sir,—Your communication of the 16th, conveying a rejection of our proposition of the same date, has been received. I am instructed to express to you the following reply: The body you represent cannot have overlooked the last sentence of our letter of yesterday, which characterized the plan therein contained as "the only method" to which the Readjusters could "give assent." They cannot consistently with our ideas of duty, submit to any arbitration less potent than that of the people of Virginia, whose rights and interests are involved in the questions at issue between us. We are hurt at your solicitation, in deference to an apprehension we did not and do not share, and we were met by a proposition which the people had already rejected. It is no secret that for weeks past the proposition you made had been handed about the State from county to county, and that signal failure had everywhere overtaken the attempt to give it popular indorsement.

Our committee came here determined to omit no proper service to the presidential candidates our convention had indorsed. We felt no need of diplomacy. We had no apprehension, of results. We waited and still desire to ally all apprehension; however well unfounded, elsewhere.

To the people of Virginia will we submit as arbitrators, and before no other forum than our cause be adjudicated, with the consent and approval of this committee. We have simply asked a submission of our State concerns to the people of our State. Which we proposed as usual in the Legislature we were met by the Executive veto.

Which we suggest the same to your party as a means of settling our rival claims in this matter of electors, we meet your refusal. The amendments which you offer to our proposition as conditions precedent to your acceptance, or more truly as the basis of rejection, embody the reasons your party vouches why the McCulloch bill should not be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. They are the same which were alleged against permitting the Readjusters' bill last winter to go before the people; when we might have had a solution of the question which would have removed it from the arena of politics. The easiest and best conclusive solution of the whole matter is to submit it to the people. This can be done in one day without cost, and Virginians can and will cheerfully devote that day to their State and country. The last analysis of Democracy is that a majority must rule. By this standard we wish and propose to measure and contrast your Democracy and ours.

Your rejection of our propositions of the 14th instant turns upon the 3rd section of those propositions (for the amendments suggested as to defray the expenses of the primaries, and as to designating the competing tickets otherwise than as Funder and Readjuster, do not involve any matter of principle, and might be more suitably granted); the section which was and is a political ultimatum. We cannot and will not yield to any demand that would place us in the position of abandoning faithful allies; and we cannot concede that any man's Democracy is to be conducted by his vote in 1876, by his own or other opinions or associations, or by the fact that he voted in that election he should not have paid a tax which, by the terms of the law, he may pay at any time previous to the very day of election. We do not forget that in the call of last year by your committee for the convention of all Democrats, the necessary message was sent to Virginia in four primary meetings asked without the imposition of any of the conditions you would now require of us as essential.

We propose to recognize in its projected primary every registered voter who, by participating therein, should show a purpose to support Hancock and English. We saw and see no reason why any other qualification should be demanded of the voter. Why should Democrats wish to place limits upon the membership of their party? Why should they not seek and welcome converts and recruits to the application of their suggestions to the politics of every State in the Union? To measure Hancock's strength by Tilden's vote, and to discard the proffered support to our candidates of men like Ferry in Pennsylvania or Butler in Massachusetts. And here let it be remembered that no "difficult" recognizing and admitting (let us say) the Butler vote in the latter State, though fresh from "principles of the" own, although their leader was not in 1876 a national Democrat, nor did he "vote with that party" in the last presidential election. To adopt your policy would be to consign Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina forever to the hands of the Funder party. If this policy had governed in Virginia in 1869 she would still be subject to the rule the reverse of Democracy.

It were folly, in your view, to place a narrow rule of proscription, even were it confined to every "include and exclude" of Democrats, as you would have it, and to rely on to attract party members. Our desire is to extract, not to repel, voters for Hancock and English. We have deemed it of supposed that political antipathy to a valid reason for rejecting his assistance to our cause, and in this view we are supported by the declarations of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee as to the policy and duty of seeking to obtain for the Hancock ticket elements of strength heretofore given to the Republican candidate. We have no objection to your sought to exclude from the primary any class of your voters. We cannot admit that it is right in you to ask, or to be otherwise than un-Democratic for us to consent, that one Readjuster should be participation in the primary to give token of his support of Hancock.

Nor do we know under the wording of your amendment who might or might not be proscribed from voting, nor what scope or significance might be given to the term amendment. Democratic members of our body have been declared by your official body to be beyond the pale of National Democracy; the language of your amendment may be intended to include and exclude us all. We have upon this committee which you have addressed and which is now ready to report, several Democratic candidates at the last Presidential election, but who are to-day earnest and active supporters of Hancock and English. Was it expected that they should be ostracized in the primary? You have upon your own electoral ticket gentlemen who within the past twelve months have been for Republican candidates; and last should be said that those cases occurred in local and not national contests, you have upon ticket at least one gentleman who within the year was more than willing to give his vote for the Republican ticket. The term your committee has used suggests a test; how and by whom should it be applied? If by ourselves, we could not allow any party regularly drawn from an unchallenged attendance upon the Cincinnati convention to cover language and acts which, coming from recognized organs of the Republican party, would be used only as a test, showing a preference for Garfield's success in Virginia rather than that our ticket should give the vote of this State to Hancock. Nor could we permit the Democracy of any Readjuster who adheres to the platform of the Cincinnati convention and supports the ticket we are claiming to have been only accepted as showing a preference for Garfield's success in Virginia rather than that our ticket should give the vote of this State to Hancock. Nor could we permit the Democracy of any Readjuster who adheres to the platform of the Cincinnati convention and supports the ticket we are claiming to have been only accepted as showing a preference for Garfield's success in Virginia rather than that our ticket should give the vote of this State to Hancock. Nor could we permit the Democracy of any Readjuster who adheres to the platform of the Cincinnati convention and supports the ticket we are claiming to have been only accepted as showing a preference for Garfield's success in Virginia rather than that our ticket should give the vote of this State to Hancock.

We think that every honest man, who will read the correspondence and propositions, will admit that the Funder Committee has shown an unfair and undemocratic spirit, while the Readjusters, by wishing to refer the question in dispute to the people of the State, have exhibited a fair and democratic spirit. No body but the people were qualified to decide the question. In November, it will be decided, and that in favor of the 7th of July ticket.

THE PATRIOT AND HERALD.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.
Entered according to the postal regulations at the Postoffice, Marion, Virginia, as second class matter, July 1, 1879.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT
The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them, without delay, 110 N. 7th St., Marshall, Mich., Nov. 20th, 1880.

FLAG RAISING II
COME OUT READJUSTERS!!!
BLAIR WILL SPEAK.
THE BAND WILL PLAY!
A GOOD TIME FOR ALL.
On Saturday at 2 o'clock a Readjustment flag will be raised in front of the Court-house. Capt. F. S. Blair and other gentlemen will speak. Come one! Come all!

Special inducements will be offered to cash customers, at J. B. RHEA'S.
Recital Reading.
We are requested to give notice that Miss Lute Clay Biggie will give a select reading in Marion on next Monday night. If we are to judge from the notices given Miss Biggie by the New Orleans Times, Cincinnati Commercial, Nashville American and Pittsburg Commercial she is a highly cultured elocutionist and delineator. Her programme will be varied, and terms of admission made known by posters. She will be greeted, we hope, by a fine audience. Such entertainments are of great benefit to our community, socially and intellectually, therefore our citizens should encourage them. Do not fail to attend.

Lynchburg Drummers in the Field.
A trio of drummers from the Hill City was in our town Tuesday. Mr. J. P. Saul was here representing Joseph Cohn, Wholesale Clothier, of Lynchburg. He had a very fine turnout—covered wagon and splendid pair of horses. He had also one of the finest lines of samples ever brought to this place. Several of our merchants bought bills of him, and we learn he has done a fine business in the Southwest.

Mr. H. M. Darnall, with Witt, Watkins & Co., wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes, of the same city, was also here. He represents a splendid and growing house. It is now selling more goods than any shoe house in the State; though it has only been doing business two years.

Mr. W. J. Franklin, representing Jacob H. Franklin & Co., Grocers and Commission Merchants, was also here looking after the trade in the interest of his house, which is a fine one, and does a good business in this section.

CLARK'S Pills cure Liver Complaint quicker and easier than any other medicine.
Notice.
MARION, VA., Sept. 25, 1880.
The following is apportionment of State School fund for the year ending 31st July 1881:

Dist.	Pop.	Am't.
1st.	1611 14 56	\$258.00
2nd.	1592	235.31
3rd.	896	132.90
4th. (Town)	349	51.80

Am't not apportioned in the hands of Treasurer, 5.08
Total, \$664.05
Above amounts are subject to Treasury commissions of 2 per cent for disbursing.

A beautiful line of Shawls, Nubias, Boulevard skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and children Hosiery, at J. B. RHEA'S.
List of Appointments
Robt. A. Richardson and Wm. C. Pendleton will address the citizens of Smyth County, at the following named places and dates:
Olympia, Monday, Oct. 4th.
Clatham Hill, Tuesday, Oct. 5th.
Broad Ford, Wednesday, Oct. 6th.
Sallsville, Thursday, Oct. 7th.
Gallehon's School House, Friday, Oct. 8th.
St. Charles Bottom, Saturday, Oct. 9th.
Sugar Grove, Monday, Oct. 11th.
Atkins, Thursday, Oct. 14th.
The speaking at all of these appointments will begin at 2 o'clock in the evening.

Dedication.
The new church (St. Olivet) near Friendship, Washington County, Va., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, Sunday the 10th day of October 1880. The public are invited to attend. Dedictory sermon by Rev. David Sullins, D. D.
A large assortment of clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c., at J. B. RHEA'S.
Prepare for Winter.
The best and cheapest stock of Overcoats in this part of the country can now be seen at C. H. Maury's Clothing and Notion Store.

Professional.
The attention of all our readers is directed to the law card of Frank T. Barr, of Abingdon, Virginia, who intends to practice regularly in the courts of Smyth county. Mr. Barr is a fine business man and well informed in his profession. He is a splendid collector, and we trust will do well in our county.
Found Dead.
Andrew Bowers, a white man about sixty years old, was found dead on Wednesday the 29th inst, in the woods near his house, which is on Dr. R. J. Preston's farm, about two miles east of Marion. Dr. J. F. Pendleton is making a post mortem at this writing.

Judge Arnold, on Monday, during his speech, asked all Readjusters who were going to vote for the 7th of July ticket to say: "Over half of the voters present answered in the affirmative. He then asked all Readjusters present who were going to vote the 19th of May ticket, to say aye. Only one answered in the affirmative. So it seems that the Readjusters of Roanoke are pretty solid for the Readjuster electoral ticket.—Salem Register.
A large stock of fresh goods, just received and will be sold cheap for cash, at J. B. RHEA'S.
Circuit Court.
Is still in session. A number of important, and complicated cases have been disposed of during the term. But there are a great many cases of importance that can not be tried for want of time, as the court will have to adjourn on Saturday.

Discussion at Beech Grove.
On last Saturday evening Mr. Geo. E. Penn went to Beech Grove school house, to speak in behalf of the 19th of May ticket, according to an appointment that had been made for him. Capt. Blair upon the invitation of some friends went to Beech Grove, and asked for a division of time. A division was accorded and Capt. Blair spoke for forty-five minutes most eloquently and forcibly in behalf of the 7th of July ticket. His words fell upon an approving and sympathizing audience when he told the farmers how they had been protected from an increased taxation, and how their public schools were again beginning to prosper under the influence of Readjuster government. Mr. Penn then followed in a speech of forty-five minutes. It was the same speech, in substance, that he made here when the Funders had their flag raising. He tried to make his hearers believe that Readjustment had nothing to do with this contest, that the Funders were the proper representatives of Democracy in Virginia, and that the State debt was comparatively a light burden. But his views did not correspond at all with his listeners, except with those of three or four. Capt. Blair then followed in a rejoinder of fifteen minutes, and raked Mr. Penn and his party fore and aft. He shot darts quick and destructive through the air holes in Penn's speech, and hammered most unmercifully on the weak points. Penn's rejoinder was spiritless and ineffective. Mr. Penn is a first-rate lawyer, but he is not a good stump speaker—especially on the side he has advocated in this election. If he had stuck to Billy Mahone and the Readjustment party he would do better perhaps.
The Readjusters captured the Beech Grove meeting, and Blair came away "wearing the bell," as one of the citizens present remarked.

Art Craze.
Prof. Hedges, of "Art Craze" fame has opened a studio at the Marion Hotel and will teach the art here for a short time. He has the best reputation as a teacher of portraiture of any artist in the South; over 100 drawings on exhibition. Every body invited to visit the studio and see for themselves.
We republish by request the correspondence between the Readjuster and Funder Committees on the compromise, and our comments on same.

Now, if that had been a Readjuster Hancock meeting with seven negroes among the Vice-Presidents, what a howl would have been raised by these same editors who are so much rejoiced at so lumpy a result in Pennsylvania. Mr. Bayard would have been rejoiced to witness this "fraternization," and our good Funders are equally gratified to witness the good feeling which existed between the white Pennsylvanians and their "faithful allies." All this looks mighty pretty anywhere except in Virginia; it is highly commendable and speaks well for the good of the country and the safety of our institutions if done anywhere, outside of the Old Dominion.
But just let the negroes become the "faithful allies" of the Readjusters, and the whole thing is at once changed, and that which is esteemed a virtue in Pennsylvanians is considered as a most heinous crime in Virginia.—Portsmouth Times.

**At the Hancock demonstration in Alleghany, Pennsylvania, on the 18th September, all the officers of the meeting, numbering more than one hundred, were Republicans who had lately declared for Hancock and English, and fifteen of the vice-presidents were colored. The orators of the occasion were Gen. B. F. Butler and Col. Jno. W. Forney.
We call attention to these facts not only to halt the promise which attends our cause in Pennsylvania, but also to remark that, under the ruling of the State Committee of that Virginia faction which arrogates to itself a monopoly of Democracy in this State, neither the president, nor the vice-presidents, nor the secretaries, nor the orators of the Alleghany demonstration would be received into the Democratic ranks or allowed to vote for Hancock on equal terms,—for none of them "voted for the Democratic nominees at the last Presidential election."—Whig.**

The public will be amused to note how exactly the Funder tactics of last year are being repeated. Now again we have the menacing calculations of J. Bell Bigger sent forth to stimulate the confidence of the faithful. Now again the correspondents flood the Funder organs with fabulous Funder victories. And now again the stalwart Gregory sallies forth from time to time upon an oratorical raid, and, returning, reports county after county to be in full condition for the Funders.
But the people recall the past. They remember how woefully Bigger's arithmetic panned out last year. They recollect how the Funder correspondent was branded by the irrefutable ballot-box. They cannot forget how Gregory's notes of promise were protested by the election returns last November. You must try something new, gentlemen; your old Quaker guns and Chinese thunder have lost all power to frighten or deceive.—Whig.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?
After the effort at compromise, which was made a few days ago, and which failed, the question is asked on every hand, what will be the final result?
It is not our purpose to enter upon the discussion of the question, as the time has passed for that; nor shall we examine the proposition as presented by the Funders, to see whether it was a fair and equitable one.
It may be, or it may not be, that the committee claiming to represent the so-called Democracy of Virginia was sincere and earnest in the desire for reconciliation and that the proposition was made in good faith. If it was, then a radical change has come over the minds of the members of that committee very recently, for it has not been a very long time since a resolution was unanimously passed by the same body, which denied both the right and the disposition to enter into a fusion with the Readjusters.
It may be that they saw the inevitable doom which awaited them in November next, or it may be that it was thought political capital might be made out of the proposition for peace and reconciliation. If this latter was the case, a great mistake was made, for the whole proceedings of the conference go to show that these so-called Democrats are not Democrats at all. If any unprejudiced, fair-minded individual will examine the propositions as made and the accompanying correspondence, it will be seen that the Funder Committee stand opposed to the very fundamental principles of Democracy.
They would stand in the way of

Congress.
Various comments have been made by the Funder press of the State in regard to what shall be the course to be pursued by the Readjusters in making a selection for Congress. We "hold the Fort," and do not propose to surrender until we are compelled to do so at the point of the political bayonet. We do not, and will not concede to them the right to tell us what to do, or how we shall go about it. They do not regard us as "Conservative Democrats," but have read us out of the so-called "Conservative Democratic" party, and refused to allow us the paltry privilege of participating in the deliberations of the so-called "State Central Committee of the 'Conservative Democratic' party. They have spurned every proposition that we have made, and now lay down the impudence to ask us to come forward and hoist the white flag, which would be nothing less than a conditional surrender. We cannot give our assistance to a majority of the yeomanry of Virginia, giving way to a defeated and routed minority, nor concede to them the right to command us in our way of selecting our standard bearer for Congress. If they are honest in their pretensions of fealty to the great National Democratic party, why will they not come forward and assist us the election of so pure, good, true, and faithful an advocate of Virginia's conservatism as that noble type of Virginia statesmanship whose name we place at our mast-head for Congress in the Ninth Congressional district—Col. Abram Fulkerson of Washington, a life long Democrat, a true conservative, a valiant soldier in the late war, a supporter of Hancock and English; for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and a man whose character has not, and cannot now be assailed by any one, is our standard bearer. What more can Funders ask? What more can any man, whose heart beats in unison with everything that pertains to the interests of the people of Virginia, desire, than to come to the rescue and elect Col. Fulkerson.—Giles County True Democrat.

One of the home missionaries on Paper Point, holding a meeting in a mixed neighborhood of whites and Indians, observed that the Indian women, carrying their babies according to their usual custom, were surprised to see that among the whites the men carried the babies. At next appointment the power of example was seen, as the Indian men came carrying the babies for the first time.

A missionary in Madras, India, writes that there has been a strange outbreak of superstitious fear. A rumor is in circulation to the effect that Christians and Mohammedans are lying in wait to kidnap Hindu children; the former for the purpose of sacrificing them to the Moloch of the sea, the latter to make Moslems of them. In consequence there has been a panic in the city, and children are kept carefully housed.

READJUSTERS TAKE NOTICE.
There will be a meeting of the Readjuster's party held in the Court House at Marion on October the 18th 1880 (that being court day.) The meeting will be addressed by distinguished speakers in behalf of the Readjuster Electoral ticket, and Readjustment principles. Let there be a full attendance of Readjusters.
Wm. L. Richardson,
Chairman Readjusters' Party Smyth County.

THE RESULT OF THE WHOLE THING.
The result of the whole thing will be that every man will now stand by his colors. There will be no fence men. The battle is between Hancock and Funderism and Hancock and Readjustment. The people are for Hancock, the people are for Readjustment, and the result will show that instead of twenty thousand, the people's ticket will triumph by forty thousand.
This whole thing may be a matter of regret, but it need produce no fear. The people are honest, patriotic and earnest; they know their rights, they are conscious of their power, they will dare maintain the one, and exorcise the other.—Portsmouth Times.

THE COLOR LINE.
Mr. Stovall and Dr. Wise asked substantially if this call did not break down the color line.
Col. Duke said that colored men proposing to co-operate with us would, of course, be permitted to participate. All who propose to support the Democratic nominees have the right to participate.
The call offered by Colonel Duke, as amended by insertion of date (19th May) and place (Richmond), was adopted.
Ayes, 12.
Noes, 3.—Messrs. Groner, Wise, and Stovall.

STILL MORE!
And here is the official call issued and signed The Rump for the convention of May 19th:
CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION.
A convention of the Conservative party of Virginia will be held in the city of Richmond on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1880, at 12 M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which is to meet in Cincinnati on June 32, 1880.
All Conservative, Democratic, or other citizens of Virginia, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who are willing to unite in the effort for a pure, economical, and constitutional government, and intend to support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention and to oppose the nominees of the Republican party, are entitled to participate in meetings to send delegates to the said Convention.
There shall be one delegate and one alternate to every one hundred Conservative voters and multiples of one hundred exceeding fifty—on the basis of the Tilden and Hendricks vote in Virginia in November, 1876, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the county and city organization may prescribe.
John T. Lovell, Chairman.
W. A. Burke,
J. H. H. Figgat,
John W. Wright,
R. H. Logan,
John R. Strother,
J. B. Richmond,
H. Sheppard,
C. T. Smith,
John L. Marrye,
R. T. W. Duke,
H. H. Hart,
J. Bell Bigger, Secretary.

It is said that the Rev. Mr. Moody the evangelist, is to begin a series of meetings in San Francisco early in October, and will continue there all on the coast through the winter.
It is stated that within three months fifty-six Christians have been led by Mohammedans within a few miles of Robert College in Constantinople.
The Rev. S. C. Chandler, a Baptist minister of Suffolk, Conn., having changed his views of Bible doctrine, requested a dismissal from a council, which accordingly formerly withdrew the hand of fellowship from him.

the expression of the will of the people. They would deny that any had a right to vote for Hancock who were not "National Democrats." They would restrict the right of suffrage. They would introduce a downward and upward doctrine that none should participate in the nomination of candidates, the adoption of a platform and the formation of an electoral ticket who had not first paid his taxes.
If these gentlemen composing the so-called Conservative Democratic Committee in Virginia are not in favor of a centralized State government, then we do not know what they are in favor of. They would take away all the rights which belong to the people. They would stand as obstructionists to the expressed will of the people, and would even deny the right of any to vote in a primary election who did not wear a white skin, or had not paid his taxes, or who was not a National Democrat. Where are there any National Democrats in Virginia? When were they born? When did they spring into existence? Surely there were none previous to the May Convention. If so, they were not members of the committee which called that convention. They then claimed to be Conservatives, and in their great liberality invited Conservatives, Readjusters and Democrats, and all who would come, to meet with them, without regard to past party affiliations. For what purpose? To send delegates to Cincinnati to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, to adopt a platform and to form an electoral ticket.
No restrictions were enjoined then. No fears were expressed that they might take part in that convention and then vote another way. Nothing was said about National Democrats. Nothing in regard to the payment of taxes to entitle them to seats in that body, to do exactly was proposed to be done by this conference. Oh no! they were very liberal then. Why? Simply because it was a trap which had been set to catch the unwary, and there were many who displayed not as much prudence and foresight as do the birds, for it is said "that it is vain to spread the net in sight of birds" if you wish to catch them.
Now, when these Funders, who have stood in the way of the expressed will of the people for so many years, come together for the purpose of reconciliation, and when propositions in strict accord with the established principles of Democracy and the views of Gen Hancock are made to them, they reject them and thereby show that they are not Democrats; that they are nothing but Funders; and care more for the local issues than they do for Democracy and Hancock.
We have always held that these issues were purposely thrust into the Presidential canvass.
Having failed every time they went before the people; having failed after the most thorough canvass ever made in this State or any other; having failed notwithstanding they had the influence of the press, the bar, the pulpit, and seeing that the people were determined not to be "whipped" into measures which did not meet their approval, it was determined to throw the issues into the Presidential canvass as the last resort to regain the power and influence which had been wrested from them by the people.
And now, when the certainty of defeat is presented to them, when they plainly see the "handwriting upon the wall" in fiery letters, which declares their overthrow and destruction, they cry out for a cessation of hostilities, raise the "white flag," ask for a truce, and present such a proposition which, if accepted, would acknowledge that the people of Virginia were about equally divided upon the Debt question.
This proposition was rejected, and another remanding the whole matter to the people of Virginia was substituted; this they rejected by imposing such conditions as would show that the last vestige of Democracy had been swept from our State, and that the roughest centralization of power had been vested in a Bonaparte Funder ring.

The record so far given has been taken from the Whig. We now add the record from the Dispatch of March 11, 1880.
Mr. Groner, of Norfolk, thought before proceeding further it would be well to determine how the delegates shall be appointed.
Dr. Wise said that at the last meeting of this committee, it was determined that no one should be appointed, canvasser who did not entertain certain views. He would like to know whether they were to be now recognized as victors of erring brethren.
WE ARE ALL CONSERVATIVES.
Colonel Duke said the convention proposed to be held was to elect delegates to the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and he did not recognize any portion of the Conservative party as "erring brethren." He offered the following:
CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.
A convention of the Conservative party at Virginia will be held in the city of — on — the — day of May, 1880, at 12 M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which is to meet in Cincinnati on June 22, 1880.

SALUBER CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRACY.
ON OTHER CITIZENS OF VIRGINIA, IRRESPECTIVE OF PAST POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS OR DIFFERENCES, who are willing to unite in an effort for a pure, economical and Constitutional government, and intend to support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and to oppose the nominees of the Republican party, are entitled to participate in meetings to send delegates to the State Conservative Convention.
There shall be one delegate and one alternate to every one hundred Conservative voters and multiples of one hundred exceeding fifty—on the basis of the Tilden and Hendricks vote in Virginia in November, 1876, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the county and city organization may prescribe.
THE COLOR LINE.
Mr. Stovall and Dr. Wise asked substantially if this call did not break down the color line.
Col. Duke said that colored men proposing to co-operate with us would, of course, be permitted to participate. All who propose to support the Democratic nominees have the right to participate.

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Whigged—that's the way that Judge Scott says Jacob Kleinhaus of Millford, spells "applejack."
The railroad up Yesvius has done such a flourishing business since its opening last spring that the value of the stock has increased fifty per cent.
Theresa Tun of Turin, a young girl of thirteen, bore off the first prize as a violinist at the Paris Conservatory last year. She has been offered \$40,000 for a five years' tour through the United States.
Italian laborers at home and abroad stick to their national diet of bread, macaroni, and fruit, with an occasional dish of meat. In Italy this diet is based on necessity and abroad on economy.
There is to be no compromise. We expected this, for Funders and Readjusters are not going to agree upon anything. Each party submitted a proposition. They both appear in another part of this paper. The Funder proposition was for each party to drop five of their electors and let the National Democratic Committee select the eleventh man. The Readjuster proposition was to submit the matter to the people, and let them decide which ticket should stay in the field. The Readjusters declined to accept the Funder proposition, and the Funders declined to accept the Readjusters proposition. The Funders ought to have given a majority of the ticket to the Readjusters, for they are in the majority in the State. But what could be fairer than to submit the two tickets to the people, the people who would pledge themselves to vote for Hancock and English? Nothing could be fairer than this! But the Funders now, as they have always been, are afraid of the people. They never would agree to submit any bill for the settlement of the State debt to the people. They know the people are against them, and they dare not go before them.
The Funders having, therefore, refused to let the people decide which is the strongest ticket, admitting thereby that the 7th of July ticket is the strongest ticket, we place that ticket at our mast-head as the only ticket that can secure the vote of Virginia Hancock and English, and we hope every true Readjuster in Roanoke will vote for it on the 2d day of November.—The Salem Register.

Professor J. J. Van Oosterzee, the famous Holland theologian, will contribute a paper to the Pan Proshyterian Alliance on "The Conflict Between Faith and Rationalism in Holland."
The colored Baptists of the United States will hold a delegated meeting at Montgomery, Ala., November 24, to secure a co-operation of effort toward the conversion of Africa. It is probable that a general missionary society will be formed for this purpose.
IN MEMORIAM.
Died, in Fremont, Neb., the 18th of Sept. 1880, Maria Lee, youngest child of T. J. and V. C. WALL, formerly of Marion.
Another tiny flower has been plucked from its stem; the chords of angelic family circle have been severed and a happy home made cheerless. Maria Lee was a bright, promising child, the idol and joy of fond, affectionate parents, a loving sister and brother. Just three short summers and a half she lived to cheer them. She was too pure for earth, so the angels came for her. The reapers descended and with a sickle they reaped the fair, sweet flower. Father, mother, sister and brothers don't grieve for thy precious little darling, she has gone safely home; think of her as a bright, shining angel, clad in a robe of purity and innocence flitting about the throne of God, raising her kindly voice in warbling her Maker's praise. Her little body, wrapped in all its matchless beauty and loveliness, sleeps in yonder Cemetery; but her spirit has been waited home, to the haven of rest, by the white winged Messenger, who was "waiting and watching" for her. Farewell, little sleeper! God grant that when next we all see each other's faces, they may be overshadowed by the shining, white plumes of our angel wings in that city of God, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."
We strike a lowly tomb,
While your waiting is with
That above the dome of
It is well with the dead;
And pray for reunion with her we have lost,
Who love knows no heartache the blessed are
rest.

M. H. C. MARCHANT, President of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Richmond SYRUP OF HONEYBUND and TAR. See what he says: "After using your ointment for several months past in my family for relief of coughs and colds, we have found it far superior to any thing we have tried. You are at liberty to give it my unqualified endorsement."
J. G. MARCHANT,
We are manufacturing large quantities of this popular medicine. It is put up in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles.
Sole Agents: WALKER & CRAIGHEAD,
Lynchburg, Virginia.
For sale by Druggists and Country Merchants everywhere. feb26

FRANK T. BARR, Attorney.
And Counselor at Law,
ABINGDON, VA.
Will practice in the Court of Smyth Co. Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to him. sep30

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THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

For a Burn.—Sweet oil and a weak solution of lime-water makes a very soothing application for a burn or scald.

Finely-Rubbed bichromate of potass mixed with twice its bulk of sulphuric acid, and an equal quantity of water, will clean the dirtiest brass very quickly.

Barley Water.—Two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, one pint of water; boil twenty minutes, and add sugar and lemon juice to taste.

To Clean Black Cashmere.—Wash in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in bluing water—very blue—and iron while damp. It will look equal to new.

Restoring Damaged Velvet.—To restore its original softness, it must be thoroughly damped on the wrong side and then held over a very hot iron, care being taken not to let it touch the latter.

Scalloped Tomatoes.—Take large tomatoes; first a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of tomatoes, then pepper, salt, a little sugar and butter, then the bread crumbs; over the last layer of crumbs spread beaten egg, and bake three-quarters of an hour.

Baked Tomatoes.—Take large tomatoes, cut the tops off and remove the seeds (taking as little of the tomatoes as possible), fill the cavities with bread crumbs, pepper, and salt, put in a baking dish, then stew the top with a little pure beef dripping or butter.

Beef Hash.—Two tumblers of hot water, a large spoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and the same of fine bread crumbs; then season highly with cayenne pepper, adding three tumblers of cold beef, minced. It should all be stirred well together and served as soon as hot.

Lamb Cutlets.—Take a neck of lamb, divide it into cutlets, trim them neatly, dip them in liquefied butter, sprinkle them with pepper and salt and broil them in a double gridiron in front of a brisk fire; dispose them in a circle on a dish round a pyramid of stewed peas.

Soft Gingerbread.—One and a half cupfuls of cream from the cream-pot one and a half cupfuls of Porto Rico molasses, with one teaspoonful of soda, two eggs, one heaping teaspoonful of ginger, flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in one large sheet.

Quick Cake.—Beat one cupful of powdered sugar and one tablespoonful of butter to a cream, add one well-beaten egg, two-thirds of a cupful of sweet milk, with half a teaspoon of soda, one and a half cupfuls of flour, with one teaspoonful of cream tartar. Flavor with lemon. Bake in a brick shaped loaf.

Hard Sugar Gingerbread.—One-half a cup of butter, the same of cream, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of sour milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to roll. Roll half inch thick. Cut in strips three inches wide and six long, with a jugging iron. Bake in a quick oven.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Common sulphur is the best remedy for vermin on fowls.

Chickens need exercise quite as much as children, and will not thrive without it.

Carolina tar applied on the cracks and joints of hen-houses is beneficial in a sanitary point of view.

There is a few old rusty nails more health giving properties than in some of the so-called poultry food.

Save the droppings from your hen roosts. No better manure can be had, if mixed with loam, manure or plaster.

Discard wooden floors in your hen-houses, as they absorb and retain a great deal of moisture from the droppings.

The expense of keeping a dozen hens is trifling. A large share of their living can be supplied from the table.

Plaster scattered over the floors of the fowl-houses is a powerful absorbent, preventing the smell which arises from the droppings.

Fowls are very fond of milk, and thrive well upon it. Sour milk will bring better returns in eggs than in any other way it can be fed.

Scalded meal made into a mush and cooked an hour or two, and fed warm with grated horseradish, stimulates the hens to "shell out."

A correspondent says he mixes hog's lard in the dough he gives his hens, and asserts that a piece as large as a bickey nut will if divided up and mixed with their soft feed, set a hen to laying immediately after she is broken up.

THE CHEAPEST.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

CHEAP A.C. HILL,

AGENT. NEAR THE DEPOT, Marion, Virginia.

We have the largest stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, DOMESTICS

ever offered to our customers at lower figures than ever before placed in this market.

Attention!!

Our stock of

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR,

in endless variety and at prices to suit everybody. Our Ready-made Clothing Department is large and the goods all in the

VERY LATEST STYLES.

HATS

Boots and Shoes,

STYLISH LOW QUARTERED GAITERS AND SHOES.

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

CONFECTIONERIES,

COTTON YARNS,

NOTIONS,

CIGARS,

TOBACCO,

FOR CASH or PRODUCE.

NO ONE NEED APPLY FOR CREDIT

A.C. HILL,

NEAR THE DEPOT, sept 16m

J. S. EVERS, with WATKINS, COTTRELL & CO., Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

HADWARE,

CUTLERY.

—AND—

SADDLERY GOODS,

ap 18 1307 Main St., RICHMOND, VA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, Opposite Capital Square Corner Twelfth and Bank Streets, Richmond, Virginia.

TERMS PER DAY, \$2.00.

This house is most centrally located, being within three squares of either of the Depots Tobacco exchange or Warehouses.

First-class Table and Rooms.

Formerly St. Charles & Capitol Hotels. jan 23ts

Established 1829.

W. D. BLAIR & CO.,

—WHOLESALE LIQUORS—

Proprietors of "B-Select" Whiskey, and Manufacturers of Fine Cigars.

—FINE TEAS AND WINES— a specialty,

ap 22 6m RICHMOND, VA.

HUTZLER BROTHERS,

925 BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DEALERS IN

FRINGES, SILKS, RIBBONS,

SATINS, LACES, BUTTONS, CRAPES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, HAMBURG EDGINGS, GAUZE UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, YARNS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.

Gold and Silver Plated Jewelry—warranted. The largest stock of Fashionable Millinery in the State and at the Lowest Prices. ap 22 6m

JNO. H. TYLER & CO., Successors to Messrs MITCHELL & TYLER,

1003 Main Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, PLATED WARE, Gold and Silver SPECTACLES.

Watches repaired in the best manner. Hair Jewelry made to order

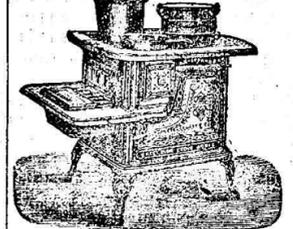
Special attention given to the manufacture of School and College Badges, &c. Prompt attention paid to orders by mail or otherwise. ap 13

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address: TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

STOVES AND TINWARE!

Having made valuable improvements in my stove house and increased my stock, I can now better prepared than ever to exhibit one of the handsomest and cheapest stoves and tinware to be found in the city.

THE ENTERPRISE COOK



Is growing in favor as it becomes known, doing the cooking satisfactorily and consuming less fuel than any stove in this market. Country merchants will find it to their interest to give me a trial on tinware. Good ware at low figures is bottled to win.

R. L. WALDRON, 113 Main Street, LYNCHBURG, VA.

ap 22 7y

Established in 1828, S. O. FISHER, [Successor to Cyrus Fisher.]

Manufacturer and dealer in BREECH-LOADING AND DOUBLE BARREL

GUNS,

PISTOLS, CUTLERY, CANES, KEYS,

Fishing Tackle,

And everything in the Sporting Line 176 Main St., opp. Novel House, LYNCHBURG, VA.

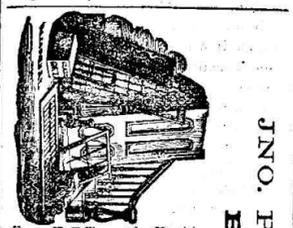
All kinds repairs promptly executed. o 16 y

J. J. AMBLER & CO., Wholesale and Retail BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

and Dealers in PIANOS AND ORGANS

Keep on hand a large stock of Wall Paper, Window Shades, Croquet Sets from \$1.00 up. Base Balls and Bats at all prices. Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Papers. Fancy Articles and goods in our line. We offer a good Piano for \$200.00 and up. The best and cheapest Parlor and Church Organs on the market, from \$45.00 up. Bargains in Second Hand Pianos. Orders Solicited and promptly filled.

J. J. AMBLER & CO., 148 Main Street LYNCHBURG, VA. ap 15



JNO. P. PETTYJOHN, BUILDER,

Upper Bush, Lynchburg, Va.

Manufacturer of all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, TRIMMINGS and dressed lumber of all kinds.

Estimates furnished at all times. We keep in stock the above goods, and guarantee our prices to be as low as any in the city. Orders and enquiries promptly attended to. J. P. PETTYJOHN, Builder, Upper Bush, Lynchburg, Va.

COLONNADE HOTEL, ARLINGTON, VA.

CHAS. HARRIS, PROP'R. FORMERLY OF SALTVILLE, VA.

Having leased the above-named Hotel, I respectfully invite my friends and the traveling public, to give me a call, and I promise to do all in my power to make their stay comfortable and pleasant. may 13-4f. CHA. HARRIS.

WILLIAM DAFFRON, Office and Wareroom, 1429 Main street.

Mattresses and Upholstering Rooms, 16, 18 and 20 north Fifteenth street. RICHMOND, VA.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING,

Largest Assortment! Lowest Prices! Superior Quality! For cash or on accommodating terms.

ALWAYS ON HAND One hundred Chamber sets, at prices from \$2 to \$200. Office, dining and kitchen furniture.

Parlor suits, in raw silk, hair, cloth, rep, terry, etc.

Matting direct from the Importers, from 18 to 45 cents—finest in the market. Window shades, children's carriages.

Cabinet-Maker's Supplies of every description, such as Perforated and Russian Leather Chair Seats. (Cane for job work), Glue, Drawers, Knobs (fancy), Locks, etc.

Also French and German LOOKING-GLASS PLATES. Will duplicate New York prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to. WILLIAM DAFFRON, 1429 Main street. ap 10-6m.

Established in 1827.

H. SILVERTHORN,

134 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA,

Dealer in

WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, AND EYE GLASSES.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing made a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to. ap 27-1y

New Goods!

NEW GOODS

AT THE GRANGE STORE.

ALEXANDER & CO.,

MARION, VIRGINIA

have just received a

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

which we propose to sell

LOW FOR CASH

or PRODUCE.

Thankful for past liberal patronage extended us we will endeavor to merit the same in the future.

We will sell GOOD GOODS at LOW PRICES.

We respectfully call the attention of the public generally to our NEW STOCK.

OUR

Millinery

DEPARTMENT

IS COMPLETE

and satisfaction is guaranteed. may 20ts

(BEST IN THE WORLD)

ABSOLUTELY AND

CHURCH & CO'S

SODA WATER

Impure St-Carb Soda is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COLEMAN WHITE CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SODA WATER. See the "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda is to dissolve a teaspoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring well all is thoroughly dissolved. The delicious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after setting some twenty minutes or so, by the milky appearance of the solution, and the quantity of floating frothy matter according to quality.

Be sure and get 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 your milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

LARGEST STOCK

OR

CLOTHING

Ever before in

SOUTHWEST VA.

FRANK

& CO'S

WYTHEVILLE, VIRGINIA.

A large assortment of Cassimere, Worsted, Cheviot, Flannel and Cloth Suits of the very latest styles. Prices lower than the lowest. Remember the price tells and everybody tells the price.

Gents' Furnishing Goods in endless variety. 100 doz Gents' Neckties, Collars and Cuffs. 100 doz of white and colored Shirts to select from, of all the latest styles and lowest prices.

The celebrated Pearl Shirt for sale only by us. Every Shirt is stamped "Pearl." Beware of imitation.

The Gum Riding Coat—something new made expressly for us.

HATS that defy competition in styles and prices.

FRANK & CO., MANUFACTURING CLOTHIER, McGavock's cor, opp Court-house, WYTHEVILLE, VA.

Factory, 162 W. Pratt St., BALTIMORE, MD.

SOLE COUNTRY MERCHANTS: Northern bills duplicated, freight saved. ap 22 7y

NEW GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS!!

At my store can be found a select and new stock of goods, embracing all kinds of

NOTIONS

MILLINERY

and

FANCY GOODS

for the

LADIES

GENTS

I have laid in a large stock of

CONFECTIONERIES

I have on hand assortment of

Gents' Furnishing goods and Fancy Goods for the Ladies which I will sell Very Cheap for Cash,

MRS. E. N. SPRINKLE, MARION VIRGINIA.

SILAS SHELburn, COMMISSION MERCHANT

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. SELLS ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE GRAIN BAGS FURNISHED TO ORDER. jly 15ts

RECEIVING DAILY BY

T. H. THURMON & CO.,

MARION, VA.,

A MAMMOTH STOCK

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

GROCERIES, LEATHER, TIN WARE.

IN FACT, ALMOST ANYTHING YOU MAY WANT.

We return thanks for past patronage and hope to merit a continuation of the same.

All persons indebted to us are requested to settle at once as we are now doing a cash business. sep 9tf

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING-1880.

JOSEPH COHN,

LYNCHBURG'S LEADING CLOTHIER

ALWAYS AHEAD!

Ready for inspection one of the

LARGEST, FINEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF—

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS and CHILDREN, ever exhibited in this market.

Merchant Tailoring Department,

WOOLENS displayed in this department, surpass all former exhibits, and at prices which will at once make them popular

NECK DRESS DEPARTMENT.

WILL EXCELL ALL PREVIOUS SEASONS, BOTH IN QUALITY OF MATERIAL AND VARIETY OF DESIGN.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT

A LINE OF DRESS SHIRTS, BOTH WHITE AND COLORED, LAUNDRIED AND UNLAUNDRIED.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS AND UNDERWEAR

This department will present a full line of choice and desirable goods, both in French English and Domestic Fabrics, also an unusual attractive stock of Plain and Fancy Underwear and Hosiery.

An inspection respectfully solicited and prices fully guaranteed. JOSEPH COHN, Lynchburg's LEADING MERCHANT TAILOR and Clothier, No. 118 Corner Store, Lynch Building, LYNCHBURG, VA. Oct 18-78.

1858 THE OLD ESTABLISHED 1880

MARION FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

We are prepared to furnish at short notice, all kinds of

SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY, TURBINE WATER WHEELS equal in power and economy of water to any made, and at a less price than Eastern Manufacturers. We are also making the best

CANE AND BARK MILLS, CORN CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS

HORSE POWERS, PREMIUM AND HILL SIDE PLOWS. We are paying particular attention to our HOLLOW WARE, making it lighter and more durable than any in the market.

We will furnish merchants with any of our goods at Baltimore and Knoxville prices. Marion, Va., June 4th, 1878.

Luther & Goodell.

JOSIAH RYLAND & CO.,

Dealers in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods

PIANO FORTES AND ORGANS

513 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

Offer to the Merchants, Principals of Schools and the public generally one of the largest and freshest stocks in their line South of Philadelphia at the lowest market prices. Orders carefully and promptly filled. Catalogue free. ap 22 7y

FURNITURE,

MATRESSES

JUST RECEIVED

Sixty-six Suits of

Chamber Furniture

—SEND YOUR ORDERS TO—

J. L. THOMPSON,

ap 22 7y THE FURNITURE MAN of LYNCHBURG, VA.

BUY NOW! BUY NOW!

We have too many Cloaks on hand, so will sell them at less than cost rather than carry them over till next season.

A large stock of Blankets to be sold at old prices, notwithstanding that there has been an advance of 25 per cent.

Carpets at old price—there has been an advance of from 25 to 40 per cent. in this article.

Black Silks, Satins, Striped and Brocaded Silks.

Buttons, Fringes, and all other Trimmings in great variety.

A large assortment of Ladies' Underwear in great variety.