



FOR PRESIDENT:

**Hon. J. B. WEAVER,**  
OF IOWA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

**B. J. CHAMBERS,**  
OF TEXAS.

**HOW SHALL GREENBACKS  
BE REDEEMED?**

A friend of ours asked the above question. We answer, just as the National bonds were to be redeemed. They are made of paper as well as the Greenback; therefore, the faith of the Nation is pledged for the redemption of both. The whole of the revenues from every source, the tariff, the public lands, in short, whatever goes into the coffers of the Government is pledged for her debts. But why should the Greenbacks be redeemed? No man of common sense would want them substituted by gold or silver for business transactions, except for change, because of their convenience. If miserable misers want money to sink in stocking-legs or old tin cans, to hide from himself and circulation, so as not to do him or anybody else good, he can take his share in gold and silver, sink it and then repose in safety, unless Congress should do as it has done, demonetize its treasure and give him the benefit of its shrinkage.

Remember, that greenbacks, like gold and silver, are to be a legal tender, and therefore, like gold and silver, will pay any debt, any contract made heretofore, now or hereafter, because it is the equal in value of either of the metals, made so by the same power and authority that makes gold and silver a legal tender, to wit: the Congress of the United States, backed by the Constitution of the country. See opinions of JEFFERSON, CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, GALLATIN, JACKSON, and other men who were the statesmen of the country of the age in which they lived, and whose opinions are worth more in a minute than all the guessing of the fourth-rate statesmen in the land would be worth in a thousand years.

We publish in this week's issue a communication from Russell county, signed "Democrat." There is no affinity whatever between us and either of the hard money parties. We are for Weaver and Chambers for President and Vice-President, and a Greenback candidate for Congress. No fusion in ours.

**THE POLITICAL MUDDLE OF  
THE NINTH CONGRES-  
SIONAL DISTRICT.**

A review of the 9th Congressional District is sufficient to stagger the most-profound politician. First we behold two wings of the Democratic party, each claiming to be the exponents of the simon-pure Democratic principles of the old JEFFERSONIAN and JACKSONIAN schools, yet as wide apart as the antipodes of the earth, and more bitter towards each other than double distilled confound bitterness boiled down to a syrup. We see on the one hand BILLY MAHONEY with RIDDLEBARGER as his chief fogleman blowing his Dutch horn to the tune of Paddy O'Rafferty, and stirring up the combined corruptions they so successfully practiced when they hugged heads so lovingly together.

On the other hand, we have Gen. WALKER, hurling back the shafts, that he claims falls so harmless at the feet of the old Democratic party, against his antagonists, and accusing the leaders of the Readjusting wing of being the sole authors and operators of all the irregularities and corruptions that have disgraced the Conservative party since its organization. Surely "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues!"

We have two Democratic electoral tickets in the field; one Greenback and the other Republican. Then comes SAMUEL NEWBERRY, a Funder in 1869, a Readjuster in 1878, and if any man can tell who, or what, or where he is in 1880, they can solve the 15 puzzle at one pop. He seems to good Lord to one man he meets and good Devil to the next. Declares himself an independent candidate, but to make his election sure, would like to be adopted by all four of the regular parties, and then if the Independents stick to him, there might be a possible chance of his election.

Undoubtedly the Readjusters and the Funders will each bring out a candidate, and perhaps the Radicals also. With this pretty kettle of fish, what will the voters of the 9th Congressional District do?

Fellow citizens, there is but one way out; but one straight path to pursue; we have one candidate not yet mentioned; capable, firm and honest—the Greenback candidate Gov. F. McMULLIN—who will lead you through this wilderness of difficulties, close up the avenues of corruption and give us a currency that will revive business, recuperate our wasted fortunes, encourage our desponding energies, revivify our dilapidated enterprises, and inaugurate a prosperity in the country

and among the people never before witnessed since the organization of our free Republican form of Government. If you wish for this prosperity, fellow citizens, cast your votes for the Greenback candidate Gov. F. McMULLIN.

**Late News.**

**GALVESTON, August 28.**—In a telegram from Fort Bliss, General Buell reports that the Indian loss in the fights at Lonoga, Dedos, Polonias and Rattlesnake Canon to be not less than thirty killed and wounded.

**LAWRENCE, Aug. 28.**—A fire occurred this morning at the Pacific Mills, in the flock washing room, a small one-story building, having neither doors or windows, the entrance to the building being through the sky-light. Michael Lanegran and Patrick Moriarity were in the building at the time of the fire, and being unable to get out, were burned to death.

**HARRISBURG, August 28.**—At the assembling of the Court this morning, the District Attorney asked for and obtained the consent of the court to have a nolle prosequi entered in the case of D. C. Clarke and Dr. D. K. Shoemaker, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature in the matter of the Riot Claims Bill. The request was asked on the ground of insufficient evidence to convict.

**PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.**—A special despatch from Scranton says: The superintendents of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, the Delaware and Hudson Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company have been notified to put the mines in this section on full time after the 6th of September. The announcement has caused unbounded rejoicing among the miners, as they have been working but three days a week for the past seven months.

**FLUSHING, L. I., Aug 27.**—During Wednesday's storm a cyclone one mile wide swept over Little Neck, Great Neck and Creedmoor. Hundreds of acres of corn were entirely destroyed and many buildings were damaged. Henry Cox's farm at Little Neck was devastated, and Dan Lawrence's house at Bayside was struck by lightning and considerably damaged.

**CHICAGO, August 25.**—The body of a young woman about 20 years of age, as yet unidentified, was found in the hallway in a house on West Madison street this morning. Just before the discovery of the body, officer Davis saw Dr. Charles C. Earle wiping up something from the floor in front of his room with a towel. The doctor then disappeared into his room and locked the door. The theory of the coroner is that the woman died through malpractice; that she died early last evening and that the doctor then dressed her and placed her in the hallway to avert suspicion. Dr. Earle had only recently been released from Joliet prison, where he served two years for a similar crime. He and his son have been arrested.

**MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 22.**—From passengers who arrived this morning the following particulars have been gained of the riot which occurred yesterday at Coffeeville, Miss.: A special election is to be held next Tuesday to fill a vacancy in the sheriff's office, over which there was a contest at the last general election. The Democrats and Greenbackers have each a ticket in the field. Both parties held a ratification meeting at Coffeeville on Saturday. Each raised a pole. The Democrats had a brass band from Grenada and after the pole-raising marched through the streets. While passing a corner a difficulty occurred between a negro named Spearman, who was in the Democratic procession, and A. V. Pearson, Greenback candidate for sheriff, which resulted in Pearson's shoot-Spearman, killing him instantly.— This was the signal for a general melee, and a volley of shots was opened on Pearson, who received three wounds, from the effects of which he died last night. Two of Pearson's friends, Kelly and Reddick, were wounded. For a time a perfect pandemonium reigned, the excitement running so high that the Walthall Grays, a military company of Grenada, Miss., were telegraphed for, but the order was subsequently countermanded. Last night quiet had been restored.

**C. C. Tompkins, Grant's Cousin, a Prisoner.**

**PITTSBURGH, August 27.**—R. B. Hayes and party, consisting of Gen. Sherman, Gen. McCook, Mr. Howells, Mrs. Hayes and children, Miss Rachel Sherman, and Miss Herron, arrived here this morning on their way West. In the forward car of the same train was a United States Marshal from Colorado who had as a prisoner C. C. Tompkins, cousin of Gen. Grant, and formerly United States Marshal for Colorado when it was a Territory. He is the same Tompkins who at one time was largely interested in the District of Columbia pavement contract. In 1877 he disappeared from Denver, and came East to dispose of a mining claim. Failing to dispose of his claim, he forgot to return home, and it was discovered that he was short in his accounts about \$18,000. For awhile he was an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Two weeks ago Deputy United States Marshal Sim W. Cantril of Denver came East in search of Tompkins, who was going under the alias of Lerchberg. He trailed his man down into the mountain recesses of Virginia, and in a little place called Dublin bagged him. He has been in Washington two days, and was to-day on his way to Denver with his prisoner. Tompkins, who was one of the most prominent politicians in Colorado during the Grant administration, said that he wished his arrest kept quiet, as he thought he could fix things without trouble. Marshal Cantril, who successfully trapped Tompkins, is a bright looking man with an eye that measures you all over in an instant, and a nose of such prominence as to betoken that he scents his game from afar.

Local Items.

THE Republican Convention that assembled at Newburn, on Saturday, the 28th of August, adjourned to meet in Wytheville on the 29th day of September, 1880.

DIED, in Marion, at T. H. Thurmon & Co.'s store, July 1, 1880, THE CREDIT SYSTEM. Its death may be mourned by some, but to all honest men who wish to buy cheap goods, its loss is their great gain.

THE session of Marion High School for 1880-81 will begin on Wednesday September 8th. Prof. Cassel has associated with him as assistant, Mr. Geo. W. Richardson, of Marion.

SAMUEL YOUNG, Colored, who shot Charles Seals some time ago, in Marion and fled, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff C. F. Bonham on Sunday night last at Bristol and is now in Smyth county jail to answer an indictment found against him at the last Grand Jury term.

PETER W. HUGHES, a member of Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, of Cleveland, died at Utica, N. Y., on the morning of Aug. 27th. He was visiting his mother at that place and his illness was due to the effects of the heat at the Chicago triennial.

WE are pained to announce the death of Wm. P. Dungan, Sr., Esq., of Carter county, Tenn., on the 26th day of August, 1880. He was formerly a citizen of this county, and for the past few years resided in Tennessee. We tender our sympathies to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

MR. HENDERSON DEBORD, who lives near Marion, brought to our office, on Wednesday of last week, three Irish potatoes the aggregate weight of which was five pounds. The largest one weighed one pound and fifteen ounces; the next, one pound and eleven ounces and the smallest, one pound and six ounces. If any of our friends can beat them taters just bring them in.

THE camp meeting, held by the members of the colored Methodist church of Marion, was largely attended on Sunday by both white and colored people. The sermons on that day by Rev. Mr. Rider and the Presiding Elder were pronounced by every one who heard them to be excellent. Our colored friends, we are pleased to say, had a very pleasant time.

OUR townsman, Mr. G. G. Goodell made a Garfield and Arthur speech at Newburn, on last Saturday, to a large attentive audience.

WE have received Nos. 1 and 2 of the Liberty Bell, a large eight-page, 40 column Greenback paper, published in New York city, Samuel Leavitt, Editor. We wish the Bell a successful career and hope it may live long to help fight the battles of our party, and finally ring the death knell of the bondholding, refunding, Shylock parties of the country.

THE examination of Dr. George Ben Johnson on a charge of being about to engage in a duel with Capt. John S. Wise took place in Richmond, on last Saturday in the Police Court and resulted in Dr. Johnson being placed under bond in \$5,000 to keep the peace for 12 months. Capt. Wise has not yet been arrested, but one of his counsel said that Wise would surrender himself on Monday.

ROBINSON'S CIRCUS exhibited to a large crowd here yesterday. It is variously commented on, but we think it fair to say that the exhibition was a good one. There were several new features and all the performers were experts. The Menagerie was quite good. The lions were unusually fine, and the crocodile quite up to expectation. The demeanor of the circus men was far above the average, though there was an exception in the case of two of them, who, in some sort of a row came together, one of them striking the other on the head with a club, resulting in the death of the latter at a late hour last night.—Bristol News.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday night the ladies and gentlemen of the Methodist Church, assisted by others, gave a dramatic entertainment in the Court House to a large and appreciative audience. The exercises were opened by music on the harmonica and piano, followed by a song; after which, that world-renowned serio-comic drama, "Handy Andy," was introduced, and the continuous applause of those present showed that they enjoyed it. The next and last on the programme, was the laughable farce entitled "John Smith," which was well acted, and was received by the audience with deafening applause. The entertainment was well gotten up, in every respect, and those engaged in the plays deserve much credit for the skill they displayed in the performance of their parts.

CLARK PORTER, a respectable and well to do farmer on the southern border of White Top mountain probably killed last Saturday week a man named Johnson living on the adjoining farm. The parties had been engaged in a settlement and differed over 15 cents. Porter used a pocket knife and wounded Johnson in the thigh, in the back, side, shoulder and breast. Dr. Wagg was called and pronounced the case probably fatal. Porter was a man whom the late Wilburn Waters, Hermit of the White Top often lived with. Mr. Wm. Black, of this county, was a witness to the condition of the wounded man and has no hopes of his recovery. Porter has fled.—Bristol News.

Editors Marion Journal:

I have just returned from the counties of Scott and Lee. The corn crop is better than I ever saw it before in those counties. I send you fifteen subscribers to your paper, which is attracting great attention, and is highly appreciated by the people in that section of the District.

I am pleased to say that the Mahone double-headed ticket will not sweep the Readjusters in Scott and Lee counties, by a long shot.

F. McMULLIN.

IN MEMORIAM.

EMILY JANE MCGHEE, daughter of C. C. and Mary A. Staley, was born in Wythe county, September 14th, 1843; was married to Wm. D. McGhee April 24th, 1873, and died at her home in Smyth county on the 13th of July, 1880, in the 37th year of her age.

When in her 14th year she made a profession of religion, and united with Kimberlin (Lutheran) Church, of which she remained an exemplary member until she was called to the Church triumphant. She professed a mild and gentle disposition, and was regarded with affection by all who knew her. At home, in the duties she owed to her husband and family; in society, in the duties which mutual dependence laid upon her as a neighbor and friend, and in all the relations of life, she was faithful. Indeed, faithfulness was one of the prominent characteristics of her life, and those who knew her could truthfully say, "She hath done what she could." And this fidelity in the discharge of duty, this steadfastness in love, prepared her in heart and life for that solemn hour which she knew was near at hand. Death was deprived of its sting, for united to a consciousness of having earnestly tried to do with life and its opportunities what God intended, was abiding faith in Christ. She knew in whom she had believed, and felt assured that He would keep all she had committed to Him, and not disappoint her in the end. Her parents and friends, though sorrowing, have the assurance that she has passed away to the better Land; and her husband the comforting thought that after awhile he can meet her again in the far away home of the soul, where separations are known no more.

"Dearest Emma, thou hast left us;  
How thy loss we deeply feel;  
But 'tis God who hath bereft us;  
He can all our sorrows heal."  
August, 1880. J. C. B.

DIED—Near Saltville, Virginia, on Monday, August 23d, JOE GRUNDY, son of Augustus O. and Nancy J. Sanders, aged two years.

The boy baby was the pride of the household, but the God that Gave him took him, and severed the tender cord that bound him to the hearts of parents and friends.

The sleep of the little innocent will be as peaceful as he was pure. May God's will be done.  
JOE.  
August 28th, 1880.

A BLACK MAN, calling himself Snowball, an escaped convict from the Virginia penitentiary, was arrested in Bristol on Monday last. The officer who arrested him was compelled to shoot him though not fatally.

WE copy the following from the Bristol News:

On the 11th inst. in New Garden, Russell county, while working the road Henry Ball, a young man was killed by Henry Miller, his successful rival in a love affair. Miller had succeeded in marrying the young lady who had rejected Ball. It seems the matter was rather triumphantly alluded to by Miller, who had a year previously kicked Ball, when the latter said he could whip him, that the former could not kick him now. Miller is said to have struck Ball in the head with the handle of a road scraper he was using, knocking him down and then striking him twice in the side with it. Ball got up and with some assistance walked nearly a mile to his grand-mother's. Miller fled, but was pursued and next day captured. He is now in jail. Ball commenced vomiting blood pretty soon and died in eight hours. Miller is said to have been a peaceable, good citizen, while it is said Ball was rather a fighting character.

LOOK! READ!! REFLECT!!!

T. H. THURMON & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a splendid stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which they will sell low for

CASH!

Having adopted from July 1st a strict CASH system, they are now enabled to sell

Goods Lower Than Ever Before.

We wish to call particular attention to our very large and cheap stock of

Boots & Shoes

which we will sell lower than ever before known, notwithstanding the very high prices of Leather.

We have also just received a complete stock of Fall and Winter

CLOTHING

which we will dispose of at the very lowest prices. Only call, examine and see for yourselves.

The highest market prices paid for Produce in exchange for Goods

Be sure to call and see our stock. No trouble to show Goods. All are invited to call and examine.

MARION, VA., Aug. 31, 1880.

Editors Marion Journal:

It seems that in my note of the 9th inst., I was misunderstood by some persons, who seem to think that I have gone back on Readjustment. Allow me to make, through the columns of your valuable paper, the following explanation: I stated in that note that "I am a Readjuster and a Greenbacker," but do not feel disposed to support the Hancock and English ticket, or any other party that will not pay its just debts when they are due, and when at the same time they have the money with which to do so, as is the case with the two old parties now in existence. Now, Messrs. Editors, I don't see how any person can think from that note that I had gone back on Readjustment or Greenbacks, when I distinctly stated that I was both. The truth is, I have gone back on nothing that I ever went forward on, for I have never been a modern Democrat since I learned what the term meant. I claim that the Democrats have departed from the ancient faith as laid down by Jefferson, who said, "Let the government issue the currency direct to the people; pay off the bonds and thus avoid the establishment of a perpetual debt." Andrew Jackson favored the same policy, and actually paid off the bonded debt during his administration, and his Secretary tells us, "that the bondholder considered it a hardship to be paid off." The bondholder wants the gold interest which is payable every six months. This money is paid by the tolling millions of this nation, for labor is the source of all wealth. We are taxed \$100,000,000 annually to pay the interest on them bonds, and the bondholder of to-day is just like the bondholder of Jackson's day; he would consider it a hardship to be paid off, for the simple reason that his gold-interest-bearing, untaxed bond brings him more income than he could make by investing his money in any productive enterprise. Neither the Democratic or Republican party intend to pay off the National bonds; they both intend to fund. The funding system is the direct road to a perpetual debt. England has funded and refunded, and each time the interest has been made a little smaller and the debt a great deal larger. Modern Democracy means funderism. Funderism means an untaxed, bonded, perpetual debt. A perpetual debt means a privileged, untaxed aristocracy on the one hand, on the other an over-taxed producing people, with squalid poverty, in the near future. Two centuries ago England was comparatively out of

debt. Now she has a debt of four billions, while her day laborers receive twenty-five cents per day and pay twenty-four cents per pound for beef, and \$24.00 per acre rent for land. This is the legitimate fruits of her bonded debt and funding system. Our Government has adopted the English system of finance. And as like produces like, at the present rate, since we have made a debt of two billions of dollars in twenty years, we would have in two centuries a debt of twenty billions, with the interest at about \$800,000,000 annually. What a burden that would be. We now pay on an average \$2.00 per head for every man, woman and child in the United States. Virginia pays from eight to ten millions of this National revenue besides her State and county taxes. No wonder that she is poor. It is a well known fact that there is at this time in the United States Treasury a vast amount of silver coin, which together with the surplus revenues, amounting to from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, would be amply sufficient to pay off all the bonds that fall due this year and next. This money is idle, doing no good to either people or government, and yet the Democrats and Republicans have a sort of joint bill before Congress to refund these bonds and put off the payment for forty years. Why not pay them off? They have the money. General Garfield introduced his bill to pay in forty years, and Mr. Wood (Democrat) made his payable in fifty years. So they have made, I understand, a compromise and propose to pay in forty years. "Behold how pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity." There is absolutely nothing between these two old parties that is of real interest to the people. They are in the same boat. They have agreed as to how much they will rob the people of by funding, and the only question to be decided is, who shall do the robbing. These same old parties have even gone so far as to make it legally impossible for to ever pay the bonds, by passing a law which forbids the payment of a single dollar of the National debt until there is \$500,000,000 in the United States Treasury. "Oh! liberty, what crimes are committed in thy holy name?" Why this infamous law? Why \$500,000,000 in specie in the Treasury before payment is commenced? The money power who own and run Congress in its own interest, know very well that that there never will be \$500,000,000 in the United States Treasury, and that the debt will be perpetual. They do not want the debt paid; nay, they do

not intend it shall be paid. They want the interest that is paid by the people. For this state of affairs the two old parties are directly responsible.

There is no doubt in my mind that they intend to saddle upon the industries of the country a perpetual, untaxed, bonded debt, thereby creating a privileged aristocracy, which is in direct opposition to the spirit of a free government.

At the Richmond Convention the Readjusters determined to place Hancock and English at the head of their ticket. These candidates are leading one of the old parties that chose to fund rather than pay off the government bonds with the government money now on hand and idle in the Treasury. In the face of such potent facts I can not support them, and therefore I resigned the chairmanship of Smyth County. By so doing, let no one think that I am any the less a Readjuster or Greenbacker. I am both, and no man need hope for my support who does not favor both. And when the Greenback policy is understood by the masses of the people as taught by General Weaver, that matchless champion of the people's rights, and his co-laborers, funding bills and National banks will speedily disappear.

Respectfully,

G. W. HUBBLE.

MARION, VA., Aug. 27, 1880.

Editors Marion Journal:

I wish to inquire of the Christians of Marion what their duty to God is, if not to assist in driving intemperance from the land. We have a Temperance organization in our midst, consisting of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, and strange to say, only one minister of the Gospel belongs to the Order. What do you think of that? In my opinion it is the duty of every one who professes to serve God, to render every aid and encouragement in his or her power, to further the cause of Temperance. I do not think that any one can fully perform a Christian's duty, with such an Order in his town, and not take an active part in it. There ought to be more Christians in the Lodge to give their influence toward repressing drunkenness in our town.

On Friday night the 20th of August, four young ladies and one gentleman joined the Order, and five more names were proposed for membership, which shows that it is doing good work.

I trust that all who read this, will give the matter their earnest consideration, and decide to unite in the war against King Alcohol.

F. H. C.

A Mysterious Cutting Case.

Wm. H. Langwell, a laborer living at 14 East Hoffman street, made a murderous and it is believed a fatal assault on his wife about ten o'clock on the morning of August 24th, stabbing her in the left side of the back with a large pocket knife and inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. Shortly after the occurrence Langwell left the house. Dr. Martinet was summoned and seeing the wound was of a very serious nature, after rendering surgical assistance, notified the police and an alarm was sent to the various station-houses for his apprehension. Shortly after 12 o'clock officer Hymes, of the Middle district, met the accused on Gay street, near Madison, and took him to the Middle station, from where he was sent to the Northeastern. At the time of the arrest he was under the influence of liquor and did not seem to realize the enormity of his offence. He said that he was cutting up some tobacco to put in his pipe and his wife began scuffling with him and "probably the cutting was done then, as he had the open knife in his hand at the time."

Owing to the fact that the injured woman seems disposed to shield her husband from all blame in the matter, it is difficult to ascertain the facts, as she has told several stories of the affair. She first informed the police that her oldest daughter, aged about fourteen years, was "jawing" at her father, when he ran at her with an open knife, and Mrs. Langwell, according to her own statements, got between them and received the blow which she said was intended for the girl. Later on the same day she was informed by her physician that she could not live, and she then stated to Justice Morse that she and her husband were alone in a back room of the house when her husband said something about the table being set and then started to go out the door. It was then, Mrs. Langwell says, that she thinks she was cut, although she did not know it at the time. Shortly afterward, however, she felt faint and weak and sat down on a lounge and discovered that she had been stabbed. Langwell coming back into the room she charged him with cutting her, but he said he had not and would not do it for anything." Mrs. Langwell says she does not believe the cutting was intentional. At a late hour last night she was considered to be rapidly sinking.

Two prisoners escaped from the jail at Dalton, Tenn, by a cunning but cruel plan. While the jailer was feeding them one asked for some salt, and as the jailer inserted his hand between the bars with the article required it was rudely seized and he was jerked up against the bars, when a handful of lime was thrown into his face, blinding him completely for the time being. Holding him down he was relieved of the keys, the cell opened and the prisoners escaped. The jailer is suffering severely with his eyes and it is feared that he will lose them.

THE National View has, since its advent, persistently claimed the National Greenback Labor party as the people's party, and has steadily counselled the party to promulgate such principles and such organization as will commend it to the people, and to carry on its campaigns in a manner, not simply to gain votes now, but to build a political record sound and pure, to which the people can come when other parties fail them, and which, when they do come, as come they surely will, will offer a broad, national, industrial platform, upon which men from all political factions can unite for the general good and prosperity of the whole country.

When thinking men read and consider the platforms of Democratic, Republican and National parties now before the country as declarations of principles to base judgment upon and not to vote upon, we assert without fear of refutation that the resolutions which passed the National Greenback convention at Chicago will be indorsed by more than two-thirds of the voting men of the whole country.

The platforms of all the parties are imperfect, and all aim to represent the interests of each respective party; but divested of imperfections and party preferences, that of the National party is the broadest, purest and most thoroughly national. It is a simple declaration of principles which will go into history and stamp the party which promulgated it.

Standing upon that platform the National party can live through success or defeat. Its principles are of and for the people. A temporary defeat is only the result of false teaching of false doctrines, blindly followed by men who have party leaders to do their thinking, and who vote as their leaders dictate, rather than exercise their own manhood in an independent, manly manner. Such defeat will only be temporary.

A success will be the triumph of the people over party rule and leadership, and uprising and asserting of honest manhood.

Based upon such principles the party can afford to be defeated now, for defeat will stamp more indelibly these principles in the hearts of the people, and secure more certainly ultimate success to the party which adheres unflinchingly to them. Better suffer a hundred defeats than yield one iota of those principles for the sake of temporary success.

No man or woman can afford to temporize character and individual honor to gain temporary notoriety. So no party can afford to compromise principles to gain temporary success. Particularly and unqualifiedly the National party cannot afford to dally or compromise with either of the old political parties.

It has set out to proclaim to all the people certain national principles, the violation of which, by both the Democratic and Republican parties, has brought the country to the present deplorable condition of financial pestilence and industrial famine under which the people are groaning and writhing.

If the party proclaim unflinchingly these principles, determined

to stand or fall by them, its future power and usefulness are certain. If it for once compromises them by alliance with either of the old parties it stultifies itself, and deserves the certain condemnation and ultimate annihilation which will be its inevitable doom.

If the party carries but one single State in the coming Presidential election, honestly, it will be a great triumph. It can elect an increased number of Congressmen; men who will represent the principles of the party pure and simply, and that will be an additional triumph; but better a thousand times fail to carry a single State than to coalesce with a party by sinking one single element of party purity and thereby win the empty honor of an electoral vote, with the humiliating consciousness that the party has bartered its honesty and independence for votes.

If, as in the State of Maine, one of the old parties in its weakness sees fit to indorse and vote for the nominees of the National party, well and good, provided such indorsement is without conditions or promises of returning favors.

Even there it would be far better, more honorable, and more successful in the end to repudiate the indorsement and votes of the weaker party, if there is to be a division of the honors and fruits of a successful election. Better a "forlorn hope" than a false victory.

In the whole history of our country, never was there a time when a greater responsibility rested upon the young men of the land to-day. Not only in Maine, but in every State of the Union, there are large numbers of this class who will this fall throw their first votes. How urgent it is that they vote understandingly. "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." Soon the laws of this nation will rest in the hands of our present young men, and upon them will fall the responsibility of the people's welfare. We would most kindly refer them to the issues that divide the three parties now so earnestly contending for mastery. Let your investigation be carried on without any of that old prejudice which some of your fathers perhaps so freely exercise, but be honest, candid and diligent, having a mind of your own, and the courage to stand by your convictions. Every man, young or old, can easily find the means of giving these questions a thorough searching, and every man should avail himself of the privilege. We do not ask you to vote the Greenback ticket; but we do ask you to use your own brains in choosing the issues of this campaign, remembering that the chief corner stone of free government rests upon the principle of making laws that shall aim to do the greatest number, regardless of privileged classes or political interests. If you set out with this principle as your guiding star, we shall not tremble for the safety of the country when its future passes under your control.—Chase's Enquirer.

New York has put out a Greenback ticket for all officers elected this fall.

### Only Two Parties.

There are but two political parties in the United States.

1. The Greenback-Labor party, representing the industrial classes, and true democracy.

2. The capitalistic, non-producing, and non-taxed class, the bankers, stock-jobbers, usurers, bondholders and railroad monopolies, are represented by a divided party, a party of two factions, each striving for the spoils of the ins; one faction calling itself Republican, and the other Democratic.

The only issue between these two factions is the personal merits and demerits of their respective leaders.

On all principles and measures of public policy they are as harmonious as cooing doves. Each will defend the other against the attacks of Greenbackers, and each will help the other out of tight places at the polls.

### Labor.

Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The great interest of this country, the producing cause of all its prosperity, LABOR! LABOR! The government was made to protect and encourage this industry, and give it security. To this very end, with this precise object in view, power was given to Congress over the currency, and over the money system of the country.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of our people.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE Cleveland Leader thus sums up Gen. Hancock's qualifications for the Presidency: On the subject of the currency he is a magnificent looking fellow; on the subject of the tariff he is a splendid soldier; on the subject of free trade he wears a brilliant uniform; on the subject of the river and harbor improvements he makes a grand appearance on horseback; on State rights he appears well in his epaulets and brass buttons; on civil service reform he has a fine military bearing; on the so-called reform in the administration of the government he is a modern Murat; on the subject of our foreign relations he wears a splendid mustache; on the school question he is a handsome looking man; on all other questions of public policy he has a martial bearing.

If General Hancock hadn't been a traitor all through the war, and shot rebels and won union victories in behalf of the confederacy; and if General Garfield hadn't stolen the Pacific railroad, robbed all the cities of their pavements, and deserted the union army for safer quarters in civil life, what would now be the issues between the Democratic and Republican parties?

In Massachusetts there are 100,000 men practically disfranchised, because they are poor. This is Republican rule in the North.

In Mississippi and Alabama there are 100,000 men disfranchised because they are blacks or belong to the "poor white trash." This is Democratic rule in the South.

The Greenback-Labor party swears by the God of Truth and Justice that it will never strike its colors till those 100,000 poor men of Massachusetts, and those 100,000 blacks and "poor white trash" of Mississippi and Alabama, are allowed to vote—and have their votes counted, too.

To-day the bonds demand "coin," and the government has the option between gold and silver. Let the bonds be met. The coin contract was a hard nut for the industrious farmer, but he will stand by it. He wants "them bonds" paid, and he sees no repudiation in lifting the restriction from the silver mill. Open the valves, gentlemen, and give the bondholder a bellyful.

Because here and there some scheming politician, who has heretofore identified himself with the Greenback party for mere personal gain or political aggrandizement, has deserted the flag and returned to his old party, Greenbackers should not be discouraged but rather encouraged for it is an evidence that the good ship is rid of a lot of superfluous truck that we are better off without.

The Sectional parties are opposed to an inflation of greenbacks, but they have provided for an inflation of bank notes which is limited only by the amount of the bonded debt of the country. They are opposed to an issue of silver, but they favor an expansion of bonds. They doubt the constitutionality of greenbacks, but they have never questioned the constitutionality of bank notes.

Our refunding friends fail to tell us how the debt is to be paid at the time specified in their funding bills, and admit that they do not know. Their whole defence hinges upon the assertion that the government cannot meet the bonds soon falling due and upon their professed desire to reduce the rate of interest.

Sherman has only to pay out silver for bonds and force the associated banks to take silver on the same footing as gold. That will solve the silver problem, just as sure as the "sun shines and the grass grows," and there is no other solution.—Chase's Enquirer.

What a fool Dr. Tanner is to go into inflation again. As John Sherman would say, "He must travel the terrible road of contraction to hard-pan all over again before he can walk the golden streets of the new Jerusalem."

When political parties become so superannated as to depend entirely upon their past record for popular support, is it not time they were placed on the retired list?

LEBANON, VA., Aug. 20, 1880.

*Editors Marion Journal:*

Our old friend, Gov. McMullin, visited us at our last Circuit Court, and addressed our people upon the political issues of the day. Owing to heavy rains we had not as many people out as usual, yet we had a good turn out, and the Governor was more attentively listened to than usual, and I have no doubt made friends. I did not hear the whole of Governor's speech; I heard enough to understand him on the currency question, and to understand him upon his doctrine of retrenchment and reform, which was well received by our people and which I heard applauded on the streets as the true doctrine, of which no doubt it is. Upon that subject I hear of no division; all are with McMullin, and if the doctrine he preaches was well practiced, it would save our country an immense sum and leave our servants well paid and our Treasury better supplied with means to meet and discharge our liabilities, without the imposition of such onerous taxes. Upon the currency question he also has many adherents, yet upon that subject there is division; he too wants good money; he wants to substitute greenbacks for national currency, the abolition of National banks, and the issue of greenbacks by the Government, as the source of supply from which to derive our paper money, instead of through corporations based upon United States bonds which costs the people millions of dollars of interest, while the banks are guarded and protected by law in exacting an interest on their currency which amounts to usury and oppression. Upon this question the Governor may be right, and many people are no doubt with him. It is the hard money plank in the Democratic platform, as they call it, that causes our Democratic Greenback friends to stand aloof from the hearty support of the National Democratic ticket. In this I think the Governor and his friends wrong. The Democratic party holds it the duty of the people to maintain the credit and faith of the nation; so do the Greenback Democrats; and while the Democratic party would maintain the credit of the nation, it reserves the right to control and regulate the currency in the interest of the great masses of our people, and do not pledge themselves to maintain the National banks or any other system that may be detrimental to the interests of labor and commerce; but on the contrary, stands as a barrier in the way of Giant Corporations, and as a restraint upon those powers which

seek by its money to enslave others. This I understand to be the position the Democracy occupies, and is the only formidable party in the Union that offers any resistance to these oppressive powers; whereupon, I think the Governor, who is known to be a life-long Democrat, and his friends, should run up the Hancock and English flag and rally under the great National Democratic banner in the camp of their friends.

The Governor in his speech was easy understood. In speaking of Mahone and Garfield he called things by their proper names. In my judgment, placed them where their conduct justified them in being placed. Said harder things about Garfield than I would want to write, but in my judgment, did not give him more than he deserved, and showed very clearly that the conduct of Mahone deserves the contempt of the true people. All these things point out to my mind very clearly that the Governor and his Greenback friends are true Democrats; and inasmuch as there is no hope of success in this contest for your party, and in other States, as I understand, has united with the Democracy, I would appeal to you to raise the Hancock flag and join the army of your friends, which is the only hope of success. There is no difference between you and the Democracy only on the currency question, and not much there; no difference only such as can and ought to be settled within the Democratic camp. And now let us not divide when victory is within our reach; let us drive the enemy from power, and then let us by wise legislation and wholesome laws regulate the currency within ourselves.

This is a grave crisis in the political history of the State. She has heretofore presented a solid Democratic front. Is it the case to-day? No, sir. Some who claim to be Democrats are seemingly in alliance with the Republicans of this State, and are fighting the only formidable Democratic ticket in the field for President, and are, in my judgment, seeking to secure the influence and vote of the enemies of Democracy in their elections for Congress, rather than the defeat of the Republicans in the Presidential election, because it is through the Republicans the Mahone party expect to go into office, if they go at all; hence it is they fight the Democracy instead of the Republicans. Let us not be misled by Mahone and his thirsty office-seekers, who, I have no doubt, are working up a convention to place themselves in nomination with the hopes of getting into power through their allies,

the negroes and Radicals. How then can we expect them to rally under the true flag? If they do, their hope for office at once dies out; consequently we need not look for them only after the manner of approval of the Radical managers; it is futile to expect them otherwise. There is but one organized party in the State against Radicalism which is at all to be feared by them, and that is the Conservative Democratic party which sent delegates to the Democratic Convention that nominated Hancock and put the Electoral ticket of May 19th in the field, and let us rally under it in an effective way. We can vote for Hancock conscientiously almost above and before all men, for Hancock has been tried by fire, and his patriotic devotion to constitutional liberty is maintained. He fought through the war upon patriotic principles, and during all that period did he forget he was a citizen? He showed himself law abiding and obedient. Brave in war, kind in peace, he knew when the war began and when it ended. With his election comes an era of good feeling that has not been felt since the war closed. With the triumph of Hancock, the constitutional liberty-loving people, both North and South, will have succeeded; the Government will have gained its strength, the Country its prestige. Let us unite, and a glorious victory awaits us.

A DEMOCRAT.

#### *Almost Devoured by Rats.*

At Kansas City, Mo., the other day, a man named McGowan was nearly killed by rats. It is said McGowan was intoxicated. He went into a saloon at that place several times during the evening and at last, when ordered away, went into an old deserted ice-house to sleep off his stupor. The place was infested with rats, and about three o'clock in the morning McGowan was awakened by the sharp bites of the hungry animals, who were swarming over and about him like so many hungry wolves. He fought them off and ran into the street calling for assistance, with blood streaming from dozens of wounds in his neck hands. One side of the man's face was a horrible sight, and back of his ear the animals had almost eaten through a large artery. As quickly as possible a doctor was in attendance and the chances are that he will recover, although his condition is precarious.

John Everhard, an old and respected citizen of Hanover, Pa., was run over and killed on the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad near Bethlehem the other day.

Miss Lillie Mateer, of Lancaster, Pa., was walking with a young gentleman, when a spark from his cigar set fire to her dress, and she was fatally burned.

#### *Mexican Rebels Hard Pressed.*

Special advices have been received at Tucson which state that Reyes, with his band, left Sonora on Thursday, August 12th, and while marching toward Tubutama he was attacked by federal troops. It is asserted that 18 of Reyes' followers were killed and the rest routed. Last Saturday the same party had a fight with federal troops at Alta and were routed and pursued into Arizona; they also had a fight at Alsass Flat and four rebels were killed. They were pursued to Wilbur's ranch, two miles from Arivacca, where they took refuge. The government troops surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of the rebels, but the employees on the ranch refused to give them up. The government troops returned to the border for instructions, saying they would return. In the meantime word had been sent to Arivacca and Deputy Sheriff Elliott, with 30 citizens, went to Wilbur's and took the rebels, 11 in number, prisoners. Reyes was seen, accompanied by five men, coming from Tucson. U. S. Marshal Evans, with a posse of citizens, is now out to aid the Mexican authorities. It is believed that the whole band will be captured.

LATER.

Sheriff Butner, with a posse, left Tucson, Arizona, Tuesday night to intercept and arrest the Mexican brigand Reyes, who with his band were reported to be in the vicinity. Butner met them about eight miles from the town, and a fight ensued. The Mexicans fled, leaving several dead and wounded. The sheriff followed, but soon lost their trail in the darkness. A company of U. S. troops is now in pursuit of them.

Revenue officers destroyed last Monday night, about twenty-five miles from Greenville, S. C., an illicit distillery, containing an eighty-gallon still, cap and worm and 1,500 gallons mash and beer. While engaged in the work the officers were fired at from ambush, but no one was hurt.

Last Monday night officer B. F. Vaughan was shot by Buck Rockwell, a notorious confidence man, at Arlington, Ky. Rockwell had been arrested by Vaughan for disorderly conduct and on the way to the jail drew a revolver and shot Vaughan in the breast and then made his escape.

James Hall, of Cecil county, Md., raised from one grain of wheat forty-eight heads, averaging forty grains to the head, which is one thousand nine hundred and twenty grains of wheat on one stalk.

John Law died at Madison, Ind., on Aug. 25, from the effects of a shot-wound inflicted by Mr. Stucker, who found him in criminal intimacy with Mrs. Stucker.

A boy named John Elliott, 15 years of age, while playing base ball at St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, was struck in the neck by the ball and instantly killed.

**Ordering John Adams Below.**

One of the most successful of the commanders of the American navy during the revolution, was Commodore Samuel Tucker, of Marblehead. His biographer, with pardonable pride in his hero, claims that he "took more prizes, fought more sea-fights and gained more victories, than, with a few exceptions, any naval hero of the age."

The simple manners that then prevailed in Marblehead are illustrated by an anecdote of the way Mr. Tucker's commission as captain was presented to him.

He was chopping wood, one day, in his yard, with his sleeves rolled up, and a tarpaulin hat slouching over his face. Suddenly an officer rode up to the gate, halted, looking as if he had made a mistake.

"I say, fellow," he shouted somewhat roughly to the wood-chopper. "I wish you would tell me if the honorable Samuel Tucker lives about here!"

"Honorable! honorable!" answered Tucker, there is not any man of that name in Marblehead. He must be one of the family of Tuckers in Salem. I am the only Samuel Tucker there is here."

Something about the young man suggested to the officer that the commission which he bore, appointing Samuel a captain in the American navy, belonged to the wood-chopper. He handed it to him, and returned to Cambridge.

Captain Tucker always obeyed orders to the letter. He was ordered to the Boston, which ship was assigned to carry John Adams as envoy to France. One day, the Boston falling in with an armed English merchantman, engaged her. Mr. Adams, seizing a musket, took his place among the marines, and when Capt. Tucker ordered him to go below, continued at his post.

"Mr. Adams," said the resolute captain, laying hold of the minister and forcing him away. "I am commanded by the Continental Congress to deliver you safe in France, and you must go down below, sir!" Mr. Adams obeyed and left the deck.

**Some Men's Wives.**

Three men of wealth meeting, not long since, in New York, the conversation turned upon their wives. Instead of finding fault with women in general, and their wives in particular, each one obeyed the wise man's advice, and "gave 'honor' unto his wife."

"I tell you what it is," said one of the men, "they may say what they please about the uselessness of modern women, but my wife has done her share in securing our success in life. Everybody knows that her family was aristocratic, and exclusive, and all that, and when I married her she had never done a day's work in her life; but when W. & Co. failed, and I had to commence at the foot of the hill again, she discharged the servants, and chose out a neat little cottage, and did her own housekeeping until I was better off again."

"And my wife," said a second, "was an only daughter, caressed,

and petted to death; and everybody said, 'Well, if he will marry a doll like that, he'll make the greatest mistake of his life;' but when I came home the first year of our marriage, sick with the fever, she nursed me back to health, and I never knew her to murmur because I thought we couldn't afford any better style or more luxuries."

"Well, gentlemen," chimed in a third, "I married a smart, healthy, pretty girl, but she was a regular blue-stocking. She adored Tennyson, doted on Byron, read Emerson, and named the first baby Ralph Waldo and the second Maud; but I tell you what 'tis," and the speaker's eyes grew suspiciously moist, "when we laid little Maud in her last bed at Auburn, my poor wife had no remembrances of neglect or stinted motherly care, and the little dresses that still lie in the locked drawer were all made by her own hands."

**Ages of Celebrated Men.**

Hippocrates, the greatest physician the world has ever seen, died at the age of 109, in the island of Cos, his native country. Galen, the most illustrious of his successors, reached the age of 104. The three sages of Greece, Solon, Thales and Pittacus, lived for a century. The gay Democritus outlived them by two years. Zeno wanted only two years of a century when he died. Diogenes ten years more; Plato died at the age of 94, when the eagle of Jupiter is said to have borne his soul to heaven. Xenophon, the illustrious warrior and historian, lived nearly 90 years.—Gorgias entered his 108 year, and Asclepiades, the physician, lived a century and a half. Juvenal lived 100 years; Pacuvius and Varro, but one year less. Fontonelle expired in his 99th year, Buffon in his 81st, Voltaire in his 84th. In the present century, Prince Talleyrand, Goethe, Rogers and Niemcewicz are remarkable instances. The Cardinal du Belloy lived nearly a century, and Marshal Moncey terminated a glorious career at 85.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

WE are authorized to announce Hon. FAYETTE McMULLIN, of Smyth County, a candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia, subject to no clique or packed convention.

**"Them Steers."**

The ENQUIRER, a seven-column folio weekly paper, chock full of Greenback news and thunder, one dollar per year, or twenty-five cents for three months.

**UNCLE SOLON'S TRACTS.**

eight-page sheets, full of chaw, one dollar per hundred, or six dollars per thousand. Send to SOLON CHASE, Chase's Mills, Maine.

**Marion Journal Job Office.**

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,  
SHERIFFS' BLANKS,  
COUNTY CLERKS' BLANKS,  
CIRCULARS, &c.,

Furnished at short notice, and at prices lower than they can be had at any other Job Office in Southwest Virginia.

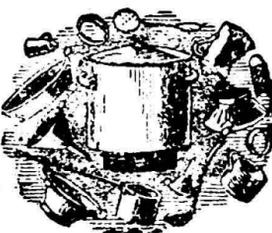
A clerical swindler has been imposing upon the Episcopal people of the Cumberland Valley during the last month, having filled the pulpits of several churches of that denomination and obtained money under false pretenses. He wears the Oxford badge and gave his name as Rev. Montague Stewart Baker. The swindler is described as a man of about thirty-five years of age, florid complexion, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, close cut hair, bluish-gray eyes, with a low forehead.

The Alabama Greenbackers claim to have polled over 60,000 votes at the late election. Pretty good for a "dead party."

**MY FRIENDS OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA,**



**HERE WE COME!**



**LOOK SHARP AND SWALLOW QUICK!**

Having returned to my old stand, east of Bridge, on Main street, for the purpose of doing a

**JOBGING BUSINESS**

In Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, &c.,

I would most respectfully ask the patronage of my old customers.

**Roofing and Guttering,**

AND REFITTING OLD STOVES

A SPECIALTY. Your obedient serv't, R. C. VAUGHAN.

apr27-ly

**J. H. FRANCIS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.**

Returns thanks to all his customers for their encouragement in his line of business, and asks a continuance of the same.

All work will be done after the very latest styles.

Particular pains taken in

Cutting Garments for Ladies to MAKE UP.

**GOOD FITS**

Guaranteed to all work made in his Shop. Prices reasonable.

Produce will be taken in exchange for work.

"ENCOURAGE YOUR HOME MECHANICS." apr27-ly

Letter and Bill Heads, Business and Visiting Cards Neatly printed at the JOURNAL Office.

**GREENBACKS, Gold & Silver Coin**

—CAN BE—  
**SAVED**

By Buying Goods of  
**A. C. HILL, Agent,**  
**Marion, Va.**

Listen, while I give you a few of my  
**Leading Prices**

**Staple Dry Goods:**

The very best BROWN SUGAR, At 10 cents, two and a half cents less than you can buy elsewhere in town.

The very best GRANULATED SUGAR, 12 1-2 cents—twenty-five per cent less than you can buy it anywhere in Marion.

I will sell you ENGLISH SODA At 6 cents.

115-deg. COAL OIL At 25 cents per gallon, and it is the very best.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS, We sell as low as the lowest.

SPICE, PEPPER, NUTMEGS, And a host of other articles, have been reduced to suit the hard times.

CALICOS, All styles, at seven and a half cents per yard.

BEST RIO COFFEE At eighteen cents per pound.

RICE At ten cents.

And we have a large lot of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

**THOUSAND**

other things that I will sell you if you will come and give me a trial.

Come and learn for yourselves that a

**—MINT—**

has been established in your midst.

**CASH OF GOODS**

Paid for all

**PRODUCE.**

I am still at the Depot.

**A. C. HILL, Agent.**

June 28, 1880. 17

**Livery and Sale STABLES,**



Marion, Virginia.

**Hubble & Co.,**  
Proprietors.

Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Wagons of all descriptions for hire.

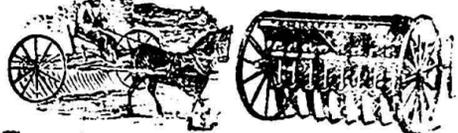
The public will take notice, that we have just completed an entire new and commodious Stable, for the accommodation of our patrons, a few yards south of Main street, just above the Bridge crossing Staley's Creek.

Carriages Furnished for Funeral and Wedding Parties.

Special attention will be paid to the Purchase and Sale of Stock.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement we have received in the past, we respectfully ask a continuance in the future.  
**HUBBLE & CO.**  
Marion, Va., May 4, 1880.  
may4-tf

The only Southern Rake and Drill Factory in the Country.



These cuts represent our 20 Steel-Tooth Horse Rakes with Iron Hubs (or Locust Hubs boiled in oil) in use—and our Positive Force-Feed (Grain, Seed, and Fertilizing Drill (which can be changed to sow any quantity while Drill is in motion), with Pin or Spring Hoes—8,277 in use and giving satisfaction. All manufacturers say theirs are the best. All we ask is, send for *Descriptive Circular and Price-List*, which contains letters from persons using them. All are warranted.  
**HAGERSTOWN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MFG. CO.**  
Hagerstown, Maryland.

A. P. COLE, AGENT

For Smyth Co., Va.

May 25-8m

SAM'L GREEN. CHAS. HUNTER.

**Green & Hunter,**  
Blacksmiths,

Main Street, Marion, Va.  
(On the old Gollither Lot.)

We are prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing, such as Ironing Buggies, Wagons, Shoeing Horses and Mules, making Garden and Cornfield Hoes, sharpening Picks, &c., and everything else in the Blacksmithing line. Our prices are moderate, and we guarantee satisfaction in every instance. Give us a trial. We will always be found at our Shop, ready to strike at a moment's notice.  
may11-tf

**H. M. GRANT, M. D., D. D. S.,**

Formerly Professor in Baltimore Dental College, Late Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Pherapeutics in the New Orleans Dental College, Former President Southern (now National) Dental Association, and late President Virginia Dental Association, Abingdon, Va. Will be in Marion on the third Monday and Tuesday of every month. Office at Exchange Hotel.  
apr27-1y

**FRESH WATERMELONS!**

The subscriber respectfully announces to his many friends and customers, that he has made an arrangement by which he will furnish FRESH WATERMELONS.

EVERY THURSDAY

DURING THE SEASON.

He has also a choice lot of assorted CONFECTIONERIES,

A general assortment of NOTIONS,

A new article of Liquid Bluing for laundry purposes.

A fine assortment of DRUGS, CIGARS, SMOKING TOBACCO, CHEWING TOBACCO, of the best brands.

He keeps constantly on hand Newark Cider, and many other articles not here enumerated.

He will always be found at his post in the TONSORIAL DEPARTMENT. He respectfully returns his thanks to his friends for past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same.  
**J. J. FOWLER.**  
Marion, Va., August 10, 1880.

**T. J. WILMORE'S**  
FURNITURE ROOMS,  
MAIN STREET,

(Opposite Sheffey's Drug Store,)

MARION, VIRGINIA.

I have on hand or will make to order, at short notice, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tables, Washstands, Lounges, Coffins, &c., &c.

I also keep on hand beautiful Burial Caskets, Shrouds, &c., which I will sell at one-third the price that they can be bought at any other establishment.

**LUMBER AND PRODUCE**  
Taken in exchange for Furniture. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction, both in quality of work and price.  
may11-tf

To a Generous Public.

The subscriber tenders her unfeigned thanks for the patronage she has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. In addition to a well selected assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES, I have in store, and am receiving daily additions, a beautiful Stock of

**Ladies and Misses Hats.**  
Give me a call, and you will be sure to purchase. The beauty, quality and low price is bound to attract.  
**SARAH E. KILE.**  
Marion, June 16, 1880. 3m

**THE CURTIS ACTIVE WASHER!**

**S. D. Sprinkle,**  
PROPRIETOR,  
MARION, VIRGINIA.

This Washer is superior to any that has ever been offered for sale in this country. It will wash cleaner and faster than can be done in any other manner. Bed-quilts, blankets, and heavy articles washed clean in a few minutes. The finest fabric can be washed with this Washer without injuring them in the least.

CERTIFICATES.

MR. S. D. SPRINKLE: Dear Sir—I have studied to some extent the principles involved in clothes washing, and I am confident, from my observation and experience, that the Curtis Active Washer meets the conditions in its combination and adjustment better than any machine with which I am acquainted. It washes thoroughly from a thin pocket-handkerchief to a yarn counterpane. The labor required is comparatively light; and last, but not least, there is no wear and tear in the clothes.

R. B. BOATWRIGHT.  
Marion, March, 1880. We, the undersigned, most cheerfully endorse the above. We have given the Curtis Active Washer a fair trial, and cheerfully recommend it to all who desire to save labor and wear and tear of clothes. It performs its work with dispatch and neatness.

MRS. MARY J. McMULLEN,  
MRS. ELIZABETH FRANCIS,  
MRS. J. F. SULLIVAN,  
MRS. E. M. STALLARD,  
F. McMULLEN.

I have received the Curtis Active Washer, and pronounce it a good washer. It is well put up, of good material, and will perform the work as described in the above certificates, without any injury to the finest fabric,  
W. C. SEAVER.  
VALLEY VIEW, VA., August 5, 1880.

To Whom it May Concern: I hereby certify that I have been using the "Curtis Active Washer," bought of S. D. Sprinkle, three months ago, and can say without hesitation that it has proven to be the best washer I ever used, having in the past used several different kinds. It washes all fabrics well, and is easy of operation. I would not take five times the cost of my Washer were I assured that I could not get another like it, and cheerfully recommend it to my neighbors in need of a first-class Washer.  
MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON.  
may4-tf

JNO. ROSS, W. R. RICHARDSON,  
**Ross and Richardson,**  
LIVERY and FEED STABLES,  
MARION, VIRGINIA.

Having opened a Livery and Feed Stable in the old "Continental Hotel Stables," we are prepared to furnish conveyance to persons desiring to visit the surrounding country.

A Hack will meet all Trains of the A. M. and O. Railroad. Our charges will be moderate. Horses will be well taken care of when put under our charge. Mercantile Agents can be supplied with conveyances to carry themselves and baggage to any part of the country. Give us a trial and we will guarantee satisfaction.  
apr27-1y

**D. F. Carrier,**  
PRACTICAL HOUSE-BUILDER,  
MARION, VIRGINIA.

Under-takes work of all grades and quality, both rough and fine, and fashionable. Guarantees satisfaction on Self-supporting Roofs and Continued Stairways, and all other work in the Carpenter line entrusted to him, and all orders promptly attended to, either by mail or otherwise.  
May 6, 1880. may11-tf

**NEW ARRANGEMENT!**

The undersigned having purchased the Stock of G. S. Smith, and made

LARGE ADDITIONS

is prepared to furnish

Stoves, Tinware,  
Roofing, Guttering,  
Glass, Nails,  
Paints, Oils, &c.,

at as low prices as can be possibly furnished.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

Mr. G. F. BOWERS, a very polite and accommodating gentleman, will be found always present at the Store, and be pleased to wait on customers.

G. G. GOODELL,  
At the old stand of G. S. Smith, one door west of J. B. Rhea's store.  
Marion, Va., August 18th, 1880. -tf

M. B. MAURY. R. M. PRUNER.  
**MAURY and PRUNER,**

Main Street,  
MARION, VIRGINIA,  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of FURNITURE

AND COFFINS, PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

**Cheap! Cheap!**  
Call and examine their Furniture and prices. Good marketable produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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