

The Patriot and Herald.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

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

ADUDE.

This is a dude; his ears protrude in most expansive magnificence; his color is date surrou...

Glitter and Glare.

'Not even to make my last hour peaceful, Allan?' 'Father, it would darken my whole future.'

Left early an orphan by her artist father, she had been taken to this home of luxury by her father's friend...

you loved me then, do not tell me that I caused that love to die? 'Does love ever die?' she questioned...

A Planist's Waggish Gardener. Meissonier had a gardener who was a good botanist and a great wag. He knew the seeds of all sorts of plants...

The New York Tribune. ONLY 25 CENTS Until After The November ELECTION. LEADING PAPER IN THE PARTY.

Emory and Henry College. EMORY, VA. The forty-seventh annual session will begin on the 4th day of September, 1884.

A. G. PENDLETON ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Will practice in the courts of Smyth, Wythe, Grayson, Tazewell and Washington counties.

FOR PRESIDENT: HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: Hon. Lewis E. Harvey, of Amelia; Hon. Wm. H. Turner, of Norfolk City; Hon. S. Brown Walker, of Augusta; Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Richmond; Hon. G. M. Louthan, of Clarke; Hon. T. H. Bayly Brown, of Accomac; Hon. C. H. Causey, of Nansemond; Hon. R. T. Hubbard, of Richmond City; Hon. J. H. Van Arken, of Petersburg; Hon. F. R. Brown, of Henry county; Hon. E. W. Hubbard, of Buckingham; Hon. H. W. Holdway, of Scott.

PUT UP OR SHUT UP.

It is amusing to us to read the articles which daily appear in our Blaine exchange, intended to convince their readers that the Democratic National Convention placed the Democratic party on record as the enemy of the doctrine of the protection of the protection of American labor. This is to be the cry heard upon every stump in Southwest Virginia and wherever else there are miners or manufacturers who, it is assumed, can be induced by such talk. One of our Southwest Virginia exchanges says:

"The Richmond Dispatch says they have gotten the shell and we the kernel, meaning by the protective tariff Democrats. But the Dispatch is entirely mistaken when it compares itself with the kernel. The party has gotten a protective tariff platform. The position of Democracy as defined by the platform is either equivocal or a decided expression in favor of a tariff for revenue only—which means free trade."

"The Marion Patriot and Herald is responsible for the above paragraph. Mark how plain a tale shall put it down. We shall make no comments, but content ourselves with quoting the words of the Democratic platform, and asking the PATRIOT AND HERALD to let its readers see them. They are as follows:

"The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rates of wages prevailing in this country."

So the Dispatch is satisfied to receive the shell and roll it on its tongue as the "kernel." It does not change the kernel, and that the free-traders had the shell, but seeks either to evade or content itself with the shell, for, verily, it has nothing more. The paragraph it quotes from the platform was only a delusive shell thrown out by the Morrisonites to satisfy the unwary protective Democrats, while the Morrisonites—or free-traders—a little lower down in the platform kept the kernel for themselves by saying, "WE THEREFORE DENOUNCE THE ABUSES OF THE EXISTING TARIFF."

Don't this mean tariff for revenue only? Is the Dispatch stupid enough to think otherwise? If you declare first that you are an honest man, but that you will steal, or have stolen; under certain contingencies, who would believe you honest? And so you pretend to be in favor of a protective tariff and yet say you do not favor any taxation but that which shall be exclusively for public purposes.

Your platform Mr. Dispatch, declares for free trade or the equivalent. We refer you to Mr. Morrison, who was Chairman of the Committee that framed the platform, and who says it is not for protection. We refer you to Mr. Hurd, of Ohio; we refer you to Watterson, of the Courier-Journal; we refer you to Benjamin F. Butler, who discovered the poison concealed beneath its wings; we refer you to the record made by your Democratic House of Representatives last winter. These should be enough. Therefore, if you can't "Put up, Shut up." We dare you to prove by any well informed and intelligent man who participated in the National Democratic Convention that your platform is a protective tariff one. Shut up! Shut up!

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

The Marion Patriot and Herald asks: "Will you vote for Blaine, who is in favor of national aid for educating the poor children of Virginia, or will you vote for Cleveland, who is opposed to such aid?" We are surprised to find this unfounded statement in the Patriot and Herald. What does it mean? Who started it on its rounds? Is anybody foolish enough to believe that a man opposed to public schools could have been elected Governor of New York by nearly two hundred thousand majority? Does anybody believe that a self-made man like Governor Cleveland, who has worked his own way upward from poverty to an exalted political position...

could be an enemy of common schools? There is not a word of truth in the statement.

But the falsehood is rendered inexcusable by the fact that the platform of the Democratic party declares in favor of public schools. Its language is as follows: "We favor... the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship."

Grover Cleveland is a warm friend of the public schools. It is damaging, not to him but to those who make the charge, to say that he is opposed to them.—Richmond Dispatch.

What is the matter with the editor of the Dispatch? Is he wilfully or unconsciously blither. Did he mark the words "national aid"? We cannot believe the Dispatch is naturally stupid, and must therefore conclude that it is trying to dodge and shift, as usual. Our statement was a truth not an "inexcusable falsehood," as the facts will clearly prove. We meant by "national aid" the Blair Educational Bill, which was passed by a Republican Senate and killed by a Democratic House of Representatives. The Democrats would have denied the fact that the record of national parties is made by the representatives of the party in the National Congress. They will not admit that the policy of the Democratic party was outlined by the Democratic House last session, which would have passed a free trade bill but for the union of the Republicans and a small minority of the Democrats; and which with nearly solid Democratic ranks, failed or refused to pass the Blair Educational Bill which would have given Virginia more than five millions of dollars for free school purposes. Grover Cleveland, as the candidate of the Democratic party for President, will have to bear the responsibility of his party representatives who failed to pass so important a free school measure. The whole Democratic party will be held responsible for it, and will justly, as a party be held to a strict account for its quibbling excuses for not passing the Bill on account of constitutional objections.

Grover Cleveland's party is on record as opposed to national aid for educating the poor children of Virginia, and he, as the representative of his party, cannot dodge the issue. James G. Blaine's party is on record as "in favor of national aid for educating the poor children of Virginia," and he shall and will stand by the record of his party on this question, receiving at the hands of the people the full reward he deserves for such worthy record of his party.

Most of our space this week is taken up with Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance. We hope all of our people will read this letter.

The "Catholic vote."

The Catholic Mirror of this city, one of the leading Catholic journals of the country and the official organ of Archbishop of Baltimore, is bristling over with editorials against Cleveland in this week's issue. The paper commands considerable influence with the large Irish Catholic vote of Maryland. Its strong denunciation of Cleveland has created a sensation among the Democrats here. The following are extracts from the Mirror's editorials:

Grover Cleveland vetoed the bill reducing the fare on the street-cars of New York city. Was this done in the interests of the people? Mr. Cleveland did not have a chance to veto the "Freedom of Conscience bill," because it never came before him. But, it is said, he wrote letters declaring that he would veto it. Is that the sort of man Americans would like to see at the head of the Nation?

Following is a clincher: Exactly what is meant by the "Catholic vote," or the "Irish vote," or the "Irish Catholic vote," we confess ourselves unable to say. Those terms are used very glibly by the secular press, but the existence of such nosedipic people as those who would make up the said "vote" has never been revealed to us. There are Catholics who are Republicans, and Catholics who are Democrats, and Catholics who are thoroughly independent. All of them vote simply as American citizens, though we believe the last category mentioned will be larger this year than ever. Catholics will never let their creed interfere with their party in politics. For instance, they have shown on a thousand occasions that they would rather vote for a good Protestant than a bad Catholic. But when it comes to downright antagonism to their creed it is their duty to speak. The Democratic party would indeed make a fatal mistake if they nominated Grover Cleveland for President. Mr. Cleveland has shown himself so bitterly opposed to the simple rights of Catholics that no conscientious man could vote for him.

The members of the Maryland delegation have no doubt received copies of the Mirror containing the above editorials, which will have considerable effect on their action at Chicago. The Irishmen here will boycott Cleveland. Butler is their man, and if Ben. is not nominated the majority of them will vote for Blaine.

Mr. Blaine's Acceptance. A SPLENDID AND A STRONG PAPER. IT DEALS WITH THE TARIFF QUESTION, FOREIGN COMMERCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

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Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the country. The only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families—an extravagance which embodied the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish the great amount as will most effectively aid the industries of the Nation.

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Internal Commerce.

ITS EFFECT UPON THE MECHANIC AND LABORER.

A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the Protective Tariff. In this way they seek to array the important interest against the Republican party. It is a common error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly—but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country regardless of the nationality of the vessel that carries the cargo. It has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1850, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased—increased indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1850 to the present time the total amount of the United States (divided into exports and imports), reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$24,000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America, elsewhere nearly, had been more profitable.

Our Foreign Policy.

THE SOUTHERN STATES, SACRED BALLETS, MORMONS, ETC.

Augusta, Me., July, 15th 1854. The Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee, etc., etc. Gentlemen: In accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred upon me by the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest—questions whose settlement may effect the future of the Nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radical in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of Protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle of the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warded upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for Protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of Congress.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not in favor of a tariff for protection, but in favor of a tariff for revenue. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a policy which we believe to be unwise in conception and inevitably harmful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained the policy of Protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision, which practically destroys the policy. This is the issue, which will be defined, and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of Protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a demonstration.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF.

The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the Nation, and is entitled to every consideration. Any policy hostile to the farmer is equally hostile to the Nation. The tariff on imports in the United States must be adjusted. It is a common error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly—but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country regardless of the nationality of the vessel that carries the cargo. It has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1850, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased—increased indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1850 to the present time the total amount of the United States (divided into exports and imports), reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$24,000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America, elsewhere nearly, had been more profitable.

The farmers see that in 1850 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth—between eight and nine hundred million dollars each—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty-six hundred millions, while Illinois had advanced to thirty-two hundred millions. They see that the two States were just equal in population in 1850 and that in 1880 the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred millions. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1850 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that a total wealth is at least the double of what it was in 1850. In 1850, the aggregate of the property of the United States (excluding slaves) amounted to four hundred thousand millions of dollars (\$400,000,000,000). This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of the people within the area of the United States from the time the British colonist landed in 1707 to the year 1850. It represented the fruit of the toil of two hundred and fifty years.

After 1850 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a Protective Tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$44,000,000,000). This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1850 and 1880 increased sixty per cent., the aggregate property of the country increased three hundred and fourteen per cent.—showing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars (\$30,000,000,000) had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the Nation.

These results are regarded by the older Nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surround the world and the cost of a gigantic war and for an interval of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty million dollars per month surpasses the experience of all other Nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States, since the accession of the Republican party to power. The period between 1850 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. It has been a period of such progress in the moral and philanthropic, scientific and charitable institutions, schools, and in the almost equal extent to the whole...

enjoyed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our National character as a people.

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Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world—at peace upon a sound basis with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position, from participation of interest in those questions of nationality or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left free to pursue our own course, and are free from possible entanglements and quarrels of any kind. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States.

With the Nations of the Western Hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations and for our common prosperity and advancement we should invite them all to join with us in an agreement that, for the future, all international troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Grant's administration and should have been carried out. It is a common error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly—but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country regardless of the nationality of the vessel that carries the cargo. It has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1850, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased—increased indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1850 to the present time the total amount of the United States (divided into exports and imports), reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$24,000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America, elsewhere nearly, had been more profitable.

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In proportion to aggregate numbers, we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Europe. But the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The imports during the past year exceeded two hundred and twenty million dollars, while the exports were less than one hundred and twenty million dollars—showing a balance against us of more than one hundred millions of dollars. But the money does not go to Spanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin or its equivalent to pay European manufacturers for the goods which they export to Spanish America. We also pay money for this enormous amount annually to European factors—an amount which is a serious drain, in every financial depression, upon our resources of specie.

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public business and the appointing power should regard this as the prior and ulterior consideration.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the Republic. Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to make any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. For a century, under this guarantee, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, have worshipped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of offenses against the law. A religious sect, strongly entrenched in one of the Territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into other Territories, claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and monument of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be protected, the rights of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy, should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the practice of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive National sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a State to the Union, or by the recognition of its laws. The Constitution of the United States must be maintained as the source of individual cases where the rights of society begin.

OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have ever seriously considered the recognition of any other metal than gold and silver as a currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The one special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of the country, and the consequent taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established—a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of land-holders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of the small farmer, who, while he remains, rich should begeth forth held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those reeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the Nation than the same land when the ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the National domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to become so.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Among our National interests one languishes—the foreign carrying-trade. It was very seriously crippled in our civil war, and another blow was given to it in the general re-organization of the fleet, when the Government, with a single stroke on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our navigation. Yet the Government has hitherto refused to help. A small share of the encouragement given by the Government to railroads and to manufactures, and a small share of the capital and the great energy of our citizens to those enterprises, could have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation and inspires hope that this great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction should receive encouragement.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

This survey of our condition as a Nation reminds us that material prosperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the liberty of the people. A free ballot is the safeguard of Republican institutions, without which no National welfare is assured. In the election honest men are detected and the very majesty of true government.

Local News.

Court of Appeals is still in session at Wytheville.

A large number of drummers were in town on Monday.

Wednesday was the warmest days we have had this year.

We return thanks to Gen. Wm. Mahone for valuable public documents.

Court-day passed off very quietly. There was a good crowd in attendance.

Mrs. Callie Ward, formerly Killinger, is in town visiting relatives and friends.

This term of the grand jury, there were found twenty odd true bills, for various offences.

The Methodist Sunday School held their annual picnic about one mile east of town to-day.

Democratic Congressional Convention will meet in Marion on next Thursday the 31 inst.

There are now three lunatics in the jail. There is no room for these poor unfortunates at the Asylums.

Gardens around town are suffering considerably for rain. It has been about 10 days since we have had a rain fall.

Geo. F. Crush & Co., is having a new brick pavement laid in front of their store and hotel. This will add much to the looks of their property and the convenience of our citizens.

The Asylum committee met at Roanoke last week but failed to transact any business, a quorum not being present, the committee will meet at Glade Spring next week.

The Democrats held a meeting on last Monday and appointed delegates to the Congressional convention. A Campaign club was organized Monday night.

Bishop Whittle will hold services at Christ's church, on Thursday August 21st, at 11 o'clock A. M. Services may also be expected at this church Saturday evening, July 26th, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Mr. David Reedy met with a painful accident on last Saturday. He is sitting on the top rail of some saw-logs when the rail broke throwing him on the ground breaking one of his ribs. Mr. Reedy is about 75 years of age.

The water was drawn from the mill pond at Glenn's Mill on last Friday so that some repairs might be made to the dam. While the water was off the mill hands succeeded in capturing about 200 fine suckers. We return thanks for a nice lot of the fish.

You are invited to examine our large and attractive stock of Dress Goods, Linens, Silks, Lawns, Satins, Notions, Wall Paper, Matting, Carpets, Parasols, &c. To those who believe in getting the best and most goods for the least money, our stock presents a fine opportunity for an investment. We offer Groceries in bulk at Lynchburg prices. (Freight added.)

OFFICE Supt. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. July 21st, 1884.

County School Board will meet at my office in Marion on Saturday the 2nd day of August 1884. Every member is requested to attend.

A. G. PENDLETON, Co. Supt.

An Unfortunate Circumstance.

On last Thursday Alex. Patrick, who lives a short distance from Chatham Hill, in this county, was found a short distance from his home with his throat cut from ear to ear. Patrick was still alive when found and said that trouble had led him to commit the rash act. He died on Friday.

Masonic Notice.

Most Worshipful Henry W. Murray Grand Master of Masons in Virginia and Right Worshipful Wm. B. Isaacs Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Va., will visit, (officially) Marion Lodge No 31, on Monday night the 28th inst. All members in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

GEO. W. RICHARDSON, W. Master.

D. O. Miller, Sec.

Dr. Lytle's Elixir for Diarrhoea.

There is a growing feeling among all classes of people, not even excepting physicians, that the real cure for diarrhoea and bowel troubles was found when the combination under the name of Dr. Lytle's Elixir was made. We know of no remedy for these troubles more certain in its effects than this. No one need to suffer from diarrhoea, who will take the trouble to try Lytle's Elixir.

A Republican's View.

Mr. Editor.—Allow me through the columns of your paper to say a few words. It will soon be time for us to be bringing forward a candidate for Congress and we should select one that will carry our banner to victory. Without saying anything against any man who may be named we think, as do a great many with whom we have talked, that Capt. Robt. Crockett, better known as Cattle Bob, of Wythe county, is a man that would receive the hearty support of the Republican party of Smyth.

REPUBLICAN.

Wythe County Locals.

Miss Sue Sheffer, of your town, is visiting friend and relatives in Wytheville.

Jos. D. Blair, of Danville, and President of the Va. & Ky. R. R. is stopping at Mr. Stuart's. His wife and daughter are with him.

The Republican party is getting in good fighting condition for the coming campaign and will contest every inch of ground with the Bourbon foe.

Rev. S. A. Repass, D. D., a native of this County has received a call to the Lutheran church at Staunton. He took charge of the church last Sunday.

The Court of Appeals has a large amount of work before it than was expected. The Louthan case and the Farville Normal School case are expected to be decided this week.

The Normal school has been in session about a week and there are about 250 teachers present and about 200 more are expected. Great interest is manifested. Prof. DeGraft, of Washington, is conductor.

Mr. R. L. Hubbard, counsel for Hon. Jno. S. Wise has presented a petition to the Court of Appeals for a mandamus against the Clerk of the House of Delegates and Supt. of Public Printing to set aside the act of reappropriation of the State for representation in Congress, on the ground that it failed to receive a constitutional majority when it passed the Senate over the Governor's veto.

Ex-Soldiers of the Confederacy.

There is in existence no Regimental Roster of the Soldiers of the Confederacy—there is no printed record of their services. The deeds of these heroes are preserved only in the scars the veterans bear, the faithful hearts of widows, the tender memories of orphans.

In that war Virginia lost all but honor—Virginians gained nothing but a glorious record. In another generation, unless now rescued from oblivion, nothing will remain of that record but tradition. For this reason, the publishers of Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia, in preparing a special edition for your county, intend to make a part of it as complete a record as they can obtain of the soldiers who can obtain of the soldiers who served from the county in the War between the States.

Our local Historians are now in your county compiling such a record, and we ask for them the assistance of all who hold dear the honor of the county, of each man who fought for the Lost Cause; of each officer who led these men to battle, and shared the hardships they endured; of the surviving relatives of each soldier who fell fighting for the soil and rights of Virginia.

The value of this compilation will depend of its accuracy, and that can be secured only by the co-operation of those who participated in the drama of the war, and in whose memories its events are living facts. We ask each family to see that our historians are supplied with all data of the services of any member of the family, and should any such record be carefully compiled, properly classified, and printed in our county. Please retain this circular till our historian calls on you.

H. H. HARDESTY, Publisher, Richmond, Va.

For the Great West.

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

A. C. HILL, Emigration Agt. June 17-1884. Marion Va.

Piano Tuning.

Mr. Henry L. Farmer, from the Piano House of Ryland & Lee, Richmond will be in Marion about the middle of August, on his regular annual trip for the purpose of Tuning Pianos. Guarantees to Tune Pianos so that they cannot be played out of tune. People in the country please send orders care of Pendleton's Drug Store, Marion, Va.

AS NICE A STOCK of Spring goods, as WILL BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN TOWN, has just been received, and will be sold VERY CHEAP by J. B. RHEA.

The Campaign Opened.

HARRISONBURG, VA., July 21, 1884. Grandly and enthusiastically here in this magnificent Valley of the Shenandoah for the Republican party. This is what was once the stronghold of Democracy, Rockingham being the Keystone of the Old Tenth Legion.

Early this morning the roads were lined with the sturdy yeomanry flocking to town. The trains brought a thousand or more, so that, when the time arrived for speaking, between three or four thousand people were on hand to hear our distinguished speakers make the welkin sound with the ringing cry of Blaine and Logan—the Republican nominees for President and Vice President—for, bear in mind, the Republicans of Rockingham, Shenandoah and Augusta intend this meeting to ratify their party nominees.

The meeting organized with Dr. J. B. Webb, chairman, and

GENERAL MAHONE was first to speak. When he arose the greeting he met was wild and enthusiastic. The General made a masterly speech, speaking for nearly two hours, and dealing blows at the record of the Democratic party with telling effect. The vast crowd who heard him stood and listened as if spell-bound.

Lieutenant-Governor Lewis pronounced his speech the most masterly one of the day, and was greatly delighted with its tone and temper.

H. C. Parsons, Esq., of Rockbridge, followed General Mahone, and he seemed the right man in the right place. His influence with the Straightout Republicans is such that what fell from his lips made a good impression. Parsons was followed by Captain Frank Blair, Hon. John S. Wise, Robert J. Walker and Jacob Yost, all of whom made most excellent speeches and infused new life in the large crowd. The meeting was a grand success every way.

AFTER THE SPEAKING John K. Kerr, editor of the Rockingham Register, struck Robert J. Walker a blow with a cane, the blow falling upon Walker's head. The attack was cowardly one, as Walker had his back to Kerr, did not know him, and had no idea of an attack so sneaking and cowardly. Immediately L. S. Walker, a brother, struck Kerr, when the coward slipped away and hid among his friends. About this time a man named McCarty, an ex-convict, who works for Kerr, flourished a pistol and shrieked for everybody to stand away, but one of our citizens soon had McCarty by the throat, when he dropped the pistol.—Whig.

Generally and his Men

The following cable message has been received by the President: "LONDON, July 21. The Queen heartily congratulates the President and people of the United States on the rescue of Lieut. Greely and the gallant survivors of the Arctic expedition. She trusts that favorable reports have been received of the sufferers."

"THE QUEEN, Windsor Castle." PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S ANSWER. The President has replied as follows: "To the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Windsor Castle: The President for himself and the people of the United States, sincerely thanks the Queen for her most welcome congratulations upon the rescue of Lieut. Greely and the survivors of his party, and is happy to say that favorable reports are received as to their health."

The President takes this occasion to express anew his high appreciation and that of the people of the United States for the timely gift of the Alert, which generous act added spirit and encouragement to the expedition.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President of the United States."

To humor Bourbonism with an extra legislative session, because we fear, that if we do not, it may go to even worse excesses than last year would be an amusing course of reasoning as action, if it were not so humiliating. The only expiation possible for it, however, would be to openly avow the truth, and let Bourbonism bear its full share of the odium and responsibility for a system of violent and bloody bull-dozing past and prospective, which even intimidates and coerces our best most intelligent and bravest citizen.

Out with the truth—the shameful, damning truth!—Whig.

THE Republican campaign in Virginia and the South was opened most auspiciously and successfully on Monday at Harrisonburg. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the people from all the surrounding country, and not less than three thousand persons were present as agreed by all parties. Gen. Mahone "held the crowd" for two hours by a speech of great ability, clearness and force, and he was followed in stirring speeches by Messrs. H. C. Parsons, Frank S. Blair, John S. Wise, Robert J. Walker and Jacob Yost. Gen. Mahone was received with wild demonstrations of applause, and all the orators were cheered to the echo. Rockingham and the Valley are all right for Blaine and Logan and Protection; and the ball there set in motion on Monday will be kept rolling until November it shall roll up a victorious majority in the State for the Republican Electoral ticket.

Rally, men! Fortune favors the brave!—Whig.

NEW PUBLICATION.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.—The August number of this highly popular magazine has, as usual, several finely illustrated, interesting papers; serial and short stories, sketches, adventures, poems, etc., contributed by N. Rathven, Alphonse Daudet, Helen W. Pierson, Fitta W. Pierce, Evert A. Daykinck, M. Seymour, Alfred H. Guernsey, Charles Callaway, Oseanyan, etc., etc. "Where Cottages are Palaces" has some twenty illustrations of residences, etc., at Newport, R. I. "Lebanon and its Inhabitants," "The Rise of the House of Hohenzollern," "New York During the Revolution," "An Old Continent in the Atlantic," are among the illustrated leading articles. The serial, "A Dark Deed," and the several short stories, are deeply interesting, and with the sketches, poems and a choice miscellany, will be found most delightful reading. 128 quarto pages, over 100 embellishments and a handsome colored-plate frontispiece are in every number; price 25 cents, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid. Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT,

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Grocers, Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN

Baled Hay, Corn, Oats, Meal, Ship Stuff, Bran, Irish Potatoes, Dried Fruits, Fine Teas, Pure Old Rye Whiskies, expressly formulated medicinal purposes, Fine Table and Cooking Wines, Toilets, Rock and Ry, &c., &c.

No. 88 Main St., Lynchburg, Va. June 23, 1884.

Coffee—Rio Choice..... 12 to 13 1/2  
" Prime..... 11 to 12 1/2  
" Common and Fair..... 9 to 10 1/2  
" Laguayra..... 13 to 13 1/2  
" P. Berry Java..... 15 to 16  
" O. G. Java..... 18 to 22  
Coal Oil..... 94 to 96  
Cheese—Cream..... 12 1/2 to 13  
" Genl..... 10 to 12  
" Fine Apple per cask..... 1.00 to 1.20  
Cotton Yarns..... 90 to 93 1/2  
Cement per barrel..... 1.00 to 2.00  
Candles, Patent Paraffine..... 22 to 25  
" Adamantine..... 14 to 12  
Cider—New York per bu..... 7.50 to 8.00  
Cigars, per 100..... 4.00 to 4.50  
Cigarettes, per 1,000..... 4.00 to 5.00  
Fish—Medium, No 3 Mack 5.50 to 6.00  
" Eastern Herring, per bbl. 0 to 0.00  
" Cut New, N. C. Herrings..... 0 to 0.00  
Iron—Rolled..... 34 to 4  
" Hammered, per lb..... 2 1/2 to 3  
Lime, per barrel..... 90 to 1.25  
Leather, best G..... 23 to 23 1/2  
" poor G..... 18 to 21  
" Harness..... 25 to 30  
" Upper..... 35 to 45  
Nails, basis 10 penny..... 4.00 to 4.25  
Rice, per lb..... 64 to 7 1/2  
Salt, per sack..... 1.45 to 1.50

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Extra Heavy Syrup..... 19 to 22  
Common..... 17 to 18  
" No. 1..... 22 to 25  
" No. 2..... 20 to 22  
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APPEALS OF VIRGINIA, at Wytheville, on the 9th day of May, 1884.

Robert W. Hughes, Adm'r of Albert H. Dorr, Plaintiff.

Philip Rohr, John W. Barr assignee of Philip Rohr, C. L. Sowers and E. G. Giboney, Executors of Robt. Giboney, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to have a decree entered and reversed rendered on the 23rd of May 1883 by the Circuit Court of Washington county in a suit in which P. Rohr et al were plaintiffs and Robert W. Hughes, Adm'r. of Albert H. Dorr was defendant.

And affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant, C. L. Sowers is not a resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he appear here on the 10th day of July, 1884, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy test: WM. C. PENDLETON, Clerk.

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FARMER GIRL COOK STOVE.

First-class Heating Stoves, and House Furnishing Goods

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. Rev. R. K. MEADE, Principal; Mrs. R. K. MEADE, Acting Principal. Thirty-Second Annual Session begins Sept. 13, 1884, ends June 15, 1885. For further particulars address Principal.

VIRGINIA.—In the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, at Wytheville, on the 9th day of May, 1884.

Robert W. Hughes, Adm'r of Albert H. Dorr, Plaintiff.

Philip Rohr, John W. Barr assignee of Philip Rohr, C. L. Sowers and E. G. Giboney, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to have a decree entered and reversed rendered on the 23rd of May 1883 by the Circuit Court of Washington county in a suit in which P. Rohr et al were plaintiffs and Robert W. Hughes, Adm'r. of Albert H. Dorr was defendant.

And affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant, C. L. Sowers is not a resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he appear here on the 10th day of July, 1884, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy test: WM. C. PENDLETON, Clerk.

THE BEST REPUBLICAN PAPER SOUTH OF THE OHIO!

THE REPUBLICAN CHRONICLE, OF KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 22, 1884.

Table with columns: TIME, WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Lists train schedules between Norfolk and various stations.

CONNECTIONS.

Leave Norfolk 8.30 a. m. and 2.25 p. m. Arrive Richmond 12.35 and 6.00 p. m.

Leave Richmond via R. & P. R. 10.15 a. m. daily except Sunday, connecting with N. C. at Petersburg for all points on line of N. & W. R. R. Also leave Richmond via R. & P. R. at 11.20 a. m. daily, and 6.00 p. m. daily except Sunday, arrive at Norfolk at 3.50 p. m. and 9.40 p. m.

Leave Richmond daily except Sunday via B. & P. R. 9.20 a. m. 3.30 and 6.00 p. m. arriving at Lynchburg at 8.40 and 10.00 p. m. and 2.15 p. m. connecting with trains on Western Division.

No. 1 has Leighton Sleepers from Lynchburg to Memphis, and Fullman Sleeper from Norfolk to Memphis, Tenn. without change. No. 2 has Fullman Sleeper from Washington via Lynchburg and Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

Eastward Daily.

Table with columns: TIME, WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Lists train schedules between Norfolk and various stations.

CONNECTIONS.

At Roanoke both No. 2 and 4 connect with S. V. Railroad east Fullman Sleepers to New York without change via S. V. R. R. and Harrisonburg on both trails.

At LYNCHBURG No. 2 and 4 only connects with V. M. R. R. for Washington and the East. Train leaves Lynchburg 1.55 p. m. and 2.45 a. m. daily.

At LYNCHBURG, R. & A. R. R. Lynchburg at 11.30 a. m. 2.00 and 9.40 p. m. arriving at Richmond 10.00 a. m. 8.00 p. m. and 7.00 a. m.

A Rusty Plough.

"If you have a very rusty plough," says a writer in the Cincinnati Times, "pour about eight ounces of sulphuric acid, as purchased at the apothecary's into a quart of water; do this slowly and very carefully, for it will burn hands, clothing or almost anything else; also, use an earthen or crockery vessel rather than a tin or iron one. Apply this to the rusty surface two or three times, making each application as soon as the former one is dry. Then wash with clear water and repeat the process. Give some of the worst spots a rub with a bit of Bristol brick, wash again with water and wipe dry. Pat a little kerosene around the bolts and take the plough to pieces, securing each piece to get off the remaining rust spots, if necessary. This sounds like a formidable process, but the whole operation ought not to take over an hour. Oil all exposed surfaces with kerosene when you set the plough away, and when you do your spring ploughing a very few turns will finish off the balance of the rust."

Time to Cut Grass.

The report of the analytical chemist of the Department of Agriculture, summing up the results of analyses of nearly all the cultivated grasses, says: It is apparent, then, that in most cases the time of bloom or thereabouts is the fittest for cutting grasses in order to obtain the most nourishment and largest relatively profitable crops, and for the following reasons:—The amount of water has diminished, and the shrinkage will therefore be less. The weight of the crop will be largest in proportion to the nutritive value of its constituents. The amount of nitrogen present as albuminoids will be at its lowest point; fibre will not be so excessive as to prevent digestion, and the nutritive ratio will be more advantageous. If cut earlier the shrinkage is larger, although the fibre is less and albumen is a little larger. The palatability may be increased, but the total nutrients to the acre will not be so large, and the nutritive ratio will be more abnormal. The disadvantages of cutting are evident in the early destroying the vigour of the nutriment and the falling off of the albumen by conversion into amides. This is not made up by the larger crop ent.

RESTAURANT!

A WANT OF LONG STANDING SUPPLIED. For the benefit of the public I have opened an EATING HOUSE in the building formerly occupied by Iron & Co., in front of the Court-house. Meals furnished at all hours in the day. Charges reasonable. Sleeping accommodations also provided, and horses fed and cared for. W. R. RICHARDSON, my 22 6m MARION, VA.

75 SEVENTY-FIVE 75 SEWING MACHINES

I have in stock 75 Sewing Machines that have been rebuilt and made as good as new. They consist of the Weed, Singer, Howe, Wilson, Victor and other styles, all real good. I shall sell them at \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00 each, cash. I have so much confidence in them that I will agree to take back, at price sold, any one of them in exchange for a new machine, at any time within six months. So you can't get cheated in buying. Give me an order at once and get first choice. S. P. ANGELO, KNOXVILLE TENNESSEE, a-3rd-3m.

J. O. HARRIS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, MARION, VIRGINIA.

Having permanently located in this place I offer my services to the citizen of Smyth and surrounding counties. I have had 25 years experience in overhauling and repairing all patents of Watches and Clocks, and 9 years experience in repairing Sewing Machines. I feel satisfied that I can give satisfaction to all my patrons. Orders left at Pendleton's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. Nay 3, 3m

SAM'L F. MATTHIAS, PARIS MILLINERY EMPORIUM

Handsome assortment Parasols and Silk Umbrellas. We guarantee to please all. 110 ts LYNCHBURG, VA.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA!

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin on July 10th, 1884, and ends 17th September. Have proved of signal use,—1st, to students who design to pursue their studies at this or other law school; and 2d, to those who propose to read privately; and 3rd, to practitioners who have not the advantages of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com., and Stat. Law, my 22m

Money Saved is Money Made.

If you want a first-class STOVE! and at so Low a Price that it will astonish you, call on us and you can get it. We keep constantly on hand a Large and Well-selected stock, so that you can make your own selection. We also manufacture and have for sale—at Wholesale and Retail—a large and complete assortment of TIN WARE.

TIN WARE SURET and GALVENIZED IRON WARE Can furnish anything you want in this line. We make a specialty of TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING. Call on or write to us for prices before letting your work to any other parties. You will save money by so doing.

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BEUCHLER & SIMMONS, Proprietors of the EXCELSIOR BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY OPPOSITE SEXTON'S HALL, Main Street, WYTHEVILLE, VA. They keep constantly on hand FRESH BREAD, CAKES AND PIES, A full supply of FANCY GROCERIES, consisting of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, The very best brands of Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, And FINE CIGARS.

Special attention given to Party and Wedding Cakes, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed on all orders of that kind. mh 27y. 884. A. P. COLE MARION, VIRGINIA, Still sells the STANDARD THRESHERS of the VIBRATOR CLASS built by the Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio. SAW MILLS, SAW MILL ENGINES, SHOP ENGINES. From 1 to 6 Horse Power. CHAMPION Mowers, Reapers and Binders and Farm Machinery generally. feb 7 6m

HEUSER BROS., Dealers in BOOKS, JEWELRY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ARTIST'S MATERIAL, STATIONERY, PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, WATCHES REPAIRED.

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Come and See!

I would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of the town and county to my COMPLETE STOCK DRY GOODS Which will be sold at rack-bottom figures. No old last season stock. My goods are new and stylish, and you may rest assured of finding something to please.

My stock is very extensive and the prices cannot fail to suit. I am offering some rare bargains in OVERCOATS. Remember that I have the largest and best assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

Highest cash price paid for all produce and I will pay cash for anything that you have to sell. A. C. HILL, spt 27 ts Marion Va, New Foundry and Machine Shop. J. M. JONES & CO. PRACTICAL FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS MARION, VIRGINIA. Manufacture Plows and Plow Castings, Hollowware, Grist and Woolen Mill Machinery, Sash and Circular Saw Mills, Cane Mill, Turbine Water Wheels and all kinds of machinery. None but first-class work turned out and satisfaction guaranteed. Highest cash price paid for old castings. Works north of Seaver's Mill on Staley's Creek. June 22ts

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED MANUFACTURED BY Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md. R. M. HEPTINSTALL, MARION, VA. H. L. BRADLEY, DEALER IN WALL PAPER CEILING DECORATION, Cloth, Rustic and Paper Shades. The largest stock in East Tennessee. UNION St. Between MARKET AND GAY, (Bradley's Block). ap 3 6m KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Leather.

I have on hand a large stock of superior SOLE, UPPER & HARNESS Leather. Also, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, &c., at lowest market price. All my Leather is finished in a first-class manner, and is equal to any brought from the North. Will exchange leather or pay cash for hides, wet or dry. Country merchants supplied at wholesale city prices. JOHN N. HULL, MARION, VA. S. S. CAREFUL ARTICLES & BEAUTIFUL FLORAL ORGANO CIGARS, Size 5 x 2 1/2, and an Illustrated Book, to all who send two 10c stamps for postage and handling. Write to E. B. RICHARDSON, NEW YORK

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The largest and most complete stock in Lynchburg. Prices guaranteed as low as any house in the United States. Send your orders to H. SILVERTHORN, LYNCHBURG, VA. R. M. HEPTINSTALL, Dealer in

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Have on hand the largest stock of LAW, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS In the State. A full line Stationery deys blank Books. Country merchants aural requested to examine. PERSONAL TO MEN ONLY: THE VOLTIC BELT CO., Marshall Mich., will send Dr. Dye's celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Feb 9 12m

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GENT'S FURNISHING, JOS. COHN, LYNCHBURG'S ONLY ONE-PRICE GENTS' FURNISHER, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

824, 826 and 828 Main and 117 9th Sts. LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA. oct 18 79. PURE WHITELEAD. We have secured the agency for Lynchburg from one of the oldest and best manufacturers of White Lead in the U. S. and are prepared to furnish in any quantity at best rates. Retailers and contractors using large quantities will find it to their interest to consult us before making their Spring purchases. W. A. STROTHER & SON, LYNCHBURG, VA. mh 3y

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OUR LOSS THE Public Gain

From February 1st to March 15th we will offer our entire stock of MEN AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING AT 10 Per Cent. Discount! To make room for our Spring Stock. FRANK & CO., WYTHEVILLE, VA.

A CARD. TO THE READJUSTERS OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA. GENTLEMEN—You have given much of your time to Readjusting politics, the public debt and other important matters; we are Readjusting too. Ours only applies to the Furniture & Mattress BUSINESS. Look around your house and see if your Furniture don't need readjusting. Ask your wives if they don't need a PARLOR CHAMBER SUIT. Respectfully, DICKERSON & THOMPSON. "THE FURNITURE MEN" LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA. ap 22y

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A CARD. TO THE READJUSTERS OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA. GENTLEMEN—You have given much of your time to Readjusting politics, the public debt and other important matters; we are Readjusting too. Ours only applies to the Furniture & Mattress BUSINESS. Look around your house and see if your Furniture don't need readjusting. Ask your wives if they don't need a PARLOR CHAMBER SUIT. Respectfully, DICKERSON & THOMPSON. "THE FURNITURE MEN" LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA. ap 22y

Common Sense Milk Bucket.

5 percent in Quantity of Milk. 10 percent in Quality of Milk. 50 percent in Time. All saved in comfort for the Milker. This Bucket (as seen from the cut) affords a comfortable and convenient milk-stool, it also contains a fine wire gauze strainer situated in the neck of the funnel; so that the milk is strained clean and nice when done milking. No loss of milk by kicking cows. The bucket is so arranged as to be convenient, cheap and durable. All buy this household necessity on first sight. This bucket has been sold to a number of citizens of the county of Smyth, and all who a using it speak in the highest terms of its superiority over all other milk buckets. The right to sell in this county has been sold to Messrs E. J. Sexton and John W. Richardson. Correspondence solicited for the sale of territory. For terms address W. J. WALSH, Scottsboro, Alabama, or W. D. MITCHELL, Morristown, Tenn. July, 3,—84-tf.

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