

**What Contraction Has Done.**

National Republican.
The policy of contraction has not only affected the legitimate interests of the country as we have shown heretofore, but it has also affected the trading or speculative interests. A table of fifty-two of what are known as investment stocks, giving the price of the stocks on the 3d of January, 1887, opening day for the year, and on the 30th day of December, the closing days shows an actual depreciation in the value of these stocks of one hundred and twenty million dollars.

This is the amount that actual investors have suffered by the fall in the value of stocks, and only represents a small part of what Wall street speculators have lost in their manipulations of the market.

Two hundred and thirty million dollars has been shown, in the National Republican, as the difference between the farm value of wheat, corn, and oats the past year as compared with the same amount of these articles in the last year of Republican rule. This was an actual loss to the farmers of that amount of money. Now we add to this \$12,000,000 lost upon investments in one year in railroad securities.

This does not include the falling off, and therefore the loss in the values of various other products of the farm, nor does it include the losses experienced in the reduction of prices in many other articles of trade, the statistics of which are not yet attainable.

The people can see for themselves what the policy of contraction by this administration has brought upon them. And this policy was commenced and has been continued in the face of laws passed by Republicans which authorized the administration to pay out every surplus dollar now hoarded in the treasury. Had the administration obeyed the laws as they now stand on the statute books, and which have been plainly set forth in the columns of the National Republican, there would have been no contraction. But in the interest of the bankers and money lenders—of the Shylocks who are demanding their pound of flesh, who stand, like Shakespeare's incarnation, whetting their knives to cut the pound of flesh from nearest the heart of the people—this administration has gone on tightening its grasp on the money of the country, until the warning came from every section, and it was forced, as urged by the National Republican, to put fifty-eight million dollars in the banks, which relieved the pressure that threatened financial panic and utter ruin to the business interests of the country.

But after having given this temporary relief, the policy of contraction still continues, money is still being hoarded in the treasury in defiance of law, and the Democratic party of the Congress of the United States sits supinely and allows the threatening danger to increase.

If the administration had any doubt as to its power to pay out the money under existing laws, it had no doubt of its power to convene Congress and urge a change in these laws. It did not exercise that power and is therefore responsible for the immense—the tremendous losses that have followed non-action.

Even now, under the advice of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, the House of Representatives continues to refuse every measure that would give relief to the financial stringency, unless in doing so it can strike down American manufactures in the interest of British free trade.

The people of the country know the facts and know how to provide the remedy.

A sparrow was seen to commit suicide in Detroit recently. A flock of the birds were feeding on a car track, and when a car approached, all except one made haste to get out of the way. The one sparrow sat still on the rail. His feathers were rough and his tail dragged the ground. He was not feeding, and he did not seem to care whether school kept or not. He appeared to be ill and suffering. On came the car—closer and closer. He turned his head disconsately and looked at the approaching wheels, but did not move. In another second the body of the poor bird was dashed under the wheels and its life's blood on the rails.

His Kiss That Cost \$10.

A rosy-cheeked girl struggling desperately in the arms of a good-looking young man who hugged her with all his strength and showered kisses upon her cheeks, nose, and mouth as she bobbed her head from side to side to avoid his caresses, was the amusing scene to which a number of persons who attended the Firemen's Sons' ball were treated in the lobby at Irving Hall early yesterday morning. The young woman was so closely wrapped in cloaks and shawls that she could scarcely use her arms, but she made good use of her voice, calling "John! save me, John!" in a high key.

Just as she had partially succeeded in disengaging herself from the grasp of the man with the osculatory proclivities a big, strapping fellow came hurriedly out of the hall. Running up to the kisser he struck out from the shoulder, hitting him a heavy blow in the face. The affectionate young man reeled, made a frantic effort to grasp the baluster, and then fell backward down the flight of stairs.

He quickly rose and was making off, when the other dashed down stairs, grabbed him by the collar, and, displaying a policeman's shield, said: "You are my prisoner, sir." The big fellow was Policeman Koenig, of the Tremont station, and the little woman was his wife.

The other man said at the East-Twenty-second-station, to which Koenig conducted him, and that he was James Ettinger, aged twenty-seven years. After making a charge of disorderly conduct, upon which Ettinger was locked up, Koenig returned to the hall and took his wife and her sister, who accompanied them home. In the Yorkville court this morning Koenig said that while he was in the dining-room helping his sister-in-law to put on her wraps Ettinger made the assault upon his wife, who was waiting for him in the lobby.

"It was all a mistake," said Ettinger. "I mistook the lady for a cousin of mine whom I had not seen in a long time. The sight of her overcame me and I did not know what I was doing."

"Mistakes sometimes cost people dear," said Justice Murray; "this one will cost you \$10."

Ettinger paid the money.

Gallantly Rescued.

A New York telegram says: A double tenement house, known as the Martha flats, No. 477 west 54th st., was the scene of a terrific conflagration and a daring rescue by the fire-department this evening. Fourteen families who occupied the building were rendered homeless.

Patrick McMahon is the proprietor of the building and occupied the first and second floors. He was not at home when the fire broke out in his basement. It spread with fearful rapidity, burning the stairways leading to the upper floors. When the first contingent of the firemen arrived they found the first two stories of the tenement was ablaze. The tenants were panic stricken and rushed to the door of the building leaving all their possessions behind. All escaped to the adjoining roof save Mrs. Sarah Keater, who lived of the fifth floor. She tarried so long endeavoring to save some of her property that when she attempted to reach the roof, her means of escape were cut off. She ran to the window and called loudly for help and appeared as about to jump into the street.

Foreman Connors, of Engine No. 23, sent fireman John J. Price, of his command to the woman's assistance and shouted to her not to jump, as aid would soon reach her. Price went through the adjoining building and ascended to the roof. He attempted to descend through the scuttle to Mrs. Keater's assistance, but was unable to do so. He went along to the edge of the roof, immediately over the window at which the woman was standing and lowered a rope to her. The woman seized the rope and fastened it around her waist. The plucky fireman called to her to get out on the window sill. She obeyed him, and Price swung her clear of the building. She hung suspended in midair a moment, while the fireman got a good hold and a moment later she was hauled in safety to the roof. Price brought her safely to the street, where he was cheered by the onlookers.

A Coat Give Them Away.

A Memphis telegram says: For several years passenger trains in Texas, Missouri, Colorado, and elsewhere have been held up by bands of masked men, who robbed passengers, express companies, mails, etc., and in many instances killed or wounded persons who were brave enough to defend property in their possession. The railroad, State, and express authorities offered large rewards for the capture of the daring highwaymen, but without effect.

Early in December last a train on the St. Louis and Arkansas railroad, near Genoa, Ark., was signalled by red lights, and as the engineer came to a stop he was immediately confronted by revolvers in the hands of masked men, who compelled him to accompany them to the express car, which was forced open and soon despoiled of its most valuable contents, despite the resistance of the messenger in charge. The robbers fled to the woods, and soon after were pursued and overtaken by the sheriff and posse, but after a running fight, in which many revolvers were emptied, the thieves escaped.

As this was the first successful attempt in many years to depredate upon the Southern Express Company its officials, with the co-operation of President Fordace, of the railroad company, immediately placed the matter in charge of Pinkerton's agency, with directions to use every means to capture the gang. Detectives were sent to the scene, where was found a "sliker," or oil-cloth coat. The garment was made in St. Louis, and investigation there elicited the names of store-keepers in Arkansas and Texas who were purchasers of such goods. Each of the latter was visited in turn without result until a dealer in Waco, Texas, only recognized the coat, but accurately described the man to whom it had been sold.

This clue, coupled with other circumstances, led to the arrest in the interior of Texas of a man named Brock, who was brought to Texarkana and there fully identified by the engineer of the held-up train as the man who held a revolver to his head while going to the express-car. As denial was useless Pinkerton's men then induced Brock to admit not only his participation in the affair, but also to reveal some much-needed information.

As the result, two men were arrested on Sunday last by the chief of police of Montgomery, Ala. One escaped. The other is James Burrow. Reuben Burrow who escaped, did so by killing his pursuer. He is now hiding in a swamp. It now transpires that the prisoner, James Burrow has been the organizer as well as leader in all the train-robberies which have occurred for the past several years. James Burrow, heavily ironed, arrived here this morning from Montgomery, and left by connecting train for Texarkana in the custody of officers and General-Superintendent M. J. O'Brien, of the Southern Express Company.

A remarkable phenomenon has recently developed at the residence of Rev. Diefenbacher, of Greensburg, Pa. The entire house seems to be charged with electricity and affects the inmates to such an extent that by touching the chandelier-tips, keys in the doors, hinges on the piano, or other metals they will emit bright sparks and the shocks is distinctly felt. Electric lights are not used in the house, nor is it known that the electric-light company's wires touch the premises at the point.

Nicholas Vincent, who lives near Loudonville, O., has been a soldier in his time and carries several musket-balls in his body which he received in different battles. The left arm midway between the elbow and the shoulder is devoid of any bone whatever, and this enables him to lay the arm across the back of neck, turn the elbow around and wipe his face, and various other maneuvers. He also has a powerful grip in his left hand and soon made several persons get down on their knees who tried the power of it. He says he can lift 300 pounds with this arm.

For neuralgia try a flannel wrung out of hot water and sprinkled thickly with black pepper.

It is claimed by some housewives that a little kerosene added to boiled starch will impart a nice gloss.

Money in Elections.

Normal-Index.
The corrupt use of money in elections has become so common that it is scarcely regarded as a crime. Each party justifies its use by the action of the other. If the votes can be bought, why may they not buy them as well as the opposition? Such reasoning is fallacious. Two wrongs have never yet made a right.

The voice of people can no longer be regarded as the voice of God, when the man who has the most money and the least conscience usually wins. God wouldn't make such mistakes. A republican form of government means a pure ballot. When such is not the case it is not a Republic. Money, not the people, rules.

Neither party is innocent. Both are too well known. But the man who buys a vote is no worse than the man who sells his vote. Both are alike the enemies of free institutions and the American form of government. Let the man who buys and the man who sells his vote be punished.

The public conscience must be educated not to wink at the heinous crime. Money is necessary to carry on a campaign, but none of it is needed to influence votes. The dignity of American manhood should rebuke all attempts of bribery and corruption. He who would sell his vote should be disfranchised for he is not worthy of the great privilege that has been bestowed upon him.

The Tariff.

Washington Star.

The Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee have almost completed their tariff bill. They have reached a point now where they are in perfect agreement, and the bill in a general form is completed. There remains now little for them to do beyond the manual labor of getting the bill in form, and some "missionary work" to strengthen the bill. They are advancing in a way that is more satisfactory than they had hoped for. The "missionary work" to be done is simply the yielding of little points here and there, when they can thus gain strength for the bill without making any serious sacrifice. The bill as reported will put wool on the free list, will, by way of compromise, make a material reduction in the tax on tobacco and fruit brandies, and will make a reduction of 20 per cent. on sugar, salt, lumber and other such raw materials will go on the free list. There will be a general revision and adjustment of the tariff schedule, and the administrative features of the bill will be practically that formerly advanced by Mr. Hewitt.

At every step they have consulted expediency to a great extent and have so managed as to gain strength in many directions. They have perfect confidence that that they will be able to pass the bill almost as reported. An exception may be made as to the wool clause. After a fight they may compromise on this by putting coarse wools only on the free list, if they can gain some decided advantage by so doing. They appear, however, to think that they will not have to make any change in the bill in this respect.

Bobbs—I see the Greek is to be made optional at Harvard. Will your son made a change in his studies, or will he keep right on as heretofore.

Nobbs—O, 'twon't make any difference in his case. At least I judge so from what he said this morning.

Bobbs—And what was that?

Nobbs—Why, he said the whole curriculum was Greek to him.

The Largest Farm in the World.

In the extreme Southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 120 miles north and south and 25 miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. The general manager, J. B. Watkins, gives an interesting account of this gigantic plantation, which throw the great Dalrymple farm in Dakota into the shade completely. "The million and a half acres of our tract," Mr. Watkins said, "were purchased in 1883 from the State of Louisiana and from the United States Government. At that time it was a vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers of the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 30,000 head of half-wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing

stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The land I found to be adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, &c., is done by steam power. In fact, there is not a single draught horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 18,000 head. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs for thirty-six miles through our farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice house, a bank, ship-yard and a rice-mill."

A Protest.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Wythe county, Va., held, pursuant to notice, in the courthouse, in Wytheville, on the 21st day of Jan. 1888, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"Whereas, there are no industries or manufactures of any magnitude in Southwest Virginia, except those built upon the development of its rich mineral deposits and chiefly of its soft coal and iron ores; and, whereas it is publicly announced that a bill is now being prepared, with the approval of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, by which it is proposed to remove the duties on soft coal and coke and on iron and other ores, and to reduce the duties upon their manufactured products; and, whereas the removal or reduction of such duties will be fatal to the development of the vast mineral resources of Virginia and destructive to all industries dependent thereon; and, whereas the effect, if not the object, of the removal or reduction of such duties will be to maintain the internal-system:

Resolved, That we demand the immediate repeal of the internal-revenue system, a relic of the war and no longer necessary to meet the demands of the Government, because it is oppressive, fosters monopolies of the people.

We solemnly protest against the attempt now threatened to remove the duties on soft coal and coke and on iron and other ores and to reduce the duties on their manufactured products. We earnestly urge the Senators and Representatives of Virginia in the Congress of the United States to present to the Committee of Ways and Means this, our protest, against any such attempt; to show the disastrous results of the removal or reduction of such duties to the industries and all other interests of Virginia, and to obtain a hearing for us before the committee before any such bill so prepared or reported with the approval of a majority of its members, is presented.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions, properly attested, to the Senators and Representatives of Virginia in Congress, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of such number as he may deem proper to promote the purposes and objects of these resolutions, and to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means in their support, and that such committee have the power to co-operate with similar committees from other parts of the State having the same object in view.

Resolved, That the papers of the town and State be requested to publish these resolutions, and others be invited to co-operate with us.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen on the committee: Hon. W. H. Bolling, Capt. J. H. Wissler, Gen. James A. Walker, Capt. Jno. C. Raper, Messrs. J. H. McGavock, Jno. W. Robinson, Jas. Crockett, Samuel R. Crockett, and Austin Farrell. Maj. Graham was made chairman of the committee.

D. P. GRAHAM, Char.
Jno. T. HAMLETT, Sec.

"All I want," said the opera singer "is notes for notes; large notes for high notes."

It ain't what er man is dat makes happy is dis yere worl'. Its what he thinks he is.

Horne Tooke, being asked George III, whether he played at cards replied, "No, Your Majesty. The fact is, I cannot tell the difference between a king and a knave."

Cost of Canning.

In order that our citizens may, to some extent, learn something of the canning industry, we copy the following from the Lynchburg Virginian:

BOTZROURT Co. Va.—In reply to your correspondent, D. L. T., of Amherst, I am enabled, after some unavoidable delay, to furnish the following information as a guide to anyone who proposes to embark in the business of canning fruits and vegetables. The capacity of the fixtures herein described, is adapted, as your correspondent desires, to a small cannery. The boiler, with one kettle will prepare enough tomatoes, etc., to fill daily 3,500 cans or three times this number of peaches or apples. Every additional kettle would proportionately increase the capacity.

The cost of a boiler of twelve horse power is \$220; kettle, open, \$17 to \$25. This will do for tomatoes, apples, peaches and all kind of berries.

If corn or peas are to be canned a patent process kettle will be necessary. This will cost \$225. With this kettle you will get a set of crates.

Leaving out this we have the following additional items: Open kettles and crates extra, cost \$6 to \$8; exhaust box, \$17; crane to hoist the crates out of the kettle, \$13; fire-pots \$8 to \$10; air pumps, \$6; oil tank, \$8 to \$25; Debow capping tools, \$4 each. Two of these will be necessary for each man, but one capper "capper" is sufficient in a small cannery.

The price of cans, if they are purchased at the right time is, for two pound cans, \$1.75 per 100; for three pound cans \$2.40 to \$3.00 per 100.

The cases or boxes in which the cans are packed for shipment, and which hold two dozen cans, cost, for cases that hold two dozen two pound cans seven cents each; for cases to hold twenty-four three pound cans, nine cents each.

The price paid for shelling peas is five cents per gallon; for peeling tomatoes, one cent per bucket, i. e., the common wooden bucket; for peeling and seeding peaches, twelve cents per bushel; for peeling apples ten cents per bushel. These are the prices when the hands are boarded at the cannery. If they board themselves fifteen cents per day is allowed.

Er. C. Debow, the processor at the cannery of J. C. Moomaw & Co., Cloverdale, Botetourt county, Va., will furnish information to any who may write to him, and will sell his receipt for processing to those who may desire to purchase. He is the inventor of a "patent improved adjusting soldering tool," and can give information as to the purchase of cans and cases.

In the foregoing statement of expenses of starting a cannery nothing is said about a house to cover the machinery operators. This may be a very plain cheap shed, or a more costly building, or some old building may be adapted to the purpose. A house with an arena of floor equivalent to 25x40 would be sufficient. Leaving out the cost of the house and of the process kettle necessary, if corn and peas are canned, the sum of \$325 will, I am informed, cover the expenses of starting a cannery for tomatoes, peaches, apples and all kinds of berries.

EXPLANATORY.

In several communications on the canning business I have aimed at the strictest accuracy, because it was probable that these statements would be relied upon by persons desiring to engage in the business, and because "booms," so-called, which are not based upon facts, are doing infinite injury to our State. In order to avoid a false impression as to the tomatoes which may be produced upon a single acre, I stated in a former article that one peck to the plant, which according to the figures then given, would yield \$200 per acre, was a result that could only be reached under the most favorable circumstances, because it was obvious that a yield could seldom or never be obtained throughout an acre, much less throughout a field.

In order to satisfy myself on the point, I inquired of Mr. Wm. Eller, the experienced superintendent of the farm on which fruits and vegetables are raised at the cannery of J. C. Moomaw & Co., which was the largest crop he had ever obtained from a single acre? His reply was 650 bushels. At twenty cents per bushel, the price paid by the cannery, these would yield \$130. Mr. Eller, I find preters 3,500 to 4,000, plants to the

acre. The average heretofore stated of \$50 per acre is, I think, near the truth. Fields of tomatoes have been cultivated in Botetourt this year, and it is evident that very few acres of wheat or corn or anything else have brought so much money. More could have been sold at the canneries if more had been raised.

BLAZE RIDGE.

Are there Other Habitable World Good Words.

Here, again, we have only conjecture to guide us. With respect to the bodies constituting the solar system, which from their comparative proximity to the earth might be supposed to furnish a solution to this problem, careful observations have heretofore offered no indications what ever of the existence of life upon their surfaces. But life in some form or another may notwithstanding exist on those bodies. We must bear in mind that the planets are in all probability in various stages of development. It may be reasonably presumed that the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, in consequence of their enormous bulk, have cooled down more slowly than the earth and the other smaller planets of the solar system, and are therefore less advanced as abodes of animated existence than the latter are. But even in the case of the earth it must be admitted to have revolved millions of years round the sun merely as a fiery orb before life appeared on its surface, and even after it had cooled down and become the abode of animated existence it produced, during countless millions of years more life only in its lowest forms. The existence of man is but of yesterday. This is an instructive lesson. It teaches us that although man exists on the earth's surface it does not follow that beings of the same order of intelligence as man exists upon all the other planets or even upon any of them. Upon some of the planets life may not have yet come into existence; upon others life may exist, but in a less advanced stage than upon the earth; and the same remark is obviously applicable to the numberless bodies of the starry firmament. The state of the question then is this: We cannot pronounce positively upon the existence of life anywhere beyond the planet upon which we dwell. But reasoning from analogy, we may suppose that certain, if not all, of the other bodies of the planetary system, which in so many respects bear a strong affinity to our own planet, are in like manner the abodes of life in some form or another, and that similarly there are countless bodies, in the stellar regions, which may also be the abodes of life. This is a question, however, upon which the notable science of astronomy, so distinguished for the exactitude of its conclusion, does not venture to pronounce a positive opinion, seeing that there exists no sure basis of facts available for its consideration. In these circumstances it is left for each individual inquirer to form his own opinion independently of any support derived from scientific authority.

Partisan Intolerance.

Bedford Index, (Dem.)
Whatever may be the diversity of opinion as to the proper political standards to be maintained by the Democratic party in Virginia, one thing is glaringly conspicuous to the most obtuse comprehension. The party has got to be a trifle less intolerant of the candid expression of views differing from its own.

Upon this point a valued subscriber writes us in a private letter: "I have often seen the day that I would have left the State on account of the bigotry and intolerance here, if I could have sold my little property here for its value." Let it take warning from the signs of the times. Apathy is the first sage—that we have had—resistance is the next—from that may the Democratic party's discretion save it in time!

If it becomes the party of ostracism, proscription and banishment, it may look to have popular application of this poltry to itself.

"Bobby," said the visitor kindly, "have you any little brothers and sisters?" "No," said wee Bobby, "I'm all the children we've got."

A facetious old pedagogue being asked what business he followed said he was in the collar and cuff line.

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WILMER E. WILLIAMS, EDITOR.

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DEMOCRATIC LACK OF INTEGRITY.

The Democrats have many traits of character that are conspicuous and continuous, but among them will not be found political integrity. A certain amount of policy and expediency are necessary with all well conducted and successful political organizations;

On great national questions the Democracy in the campaign of 1884 were either evasive or entirely false. Their platform was so worded as to be capable of any and every construction.

It declarations on the Internal Revenue question were equally as uncertain and ambiguous; and Southern Democrats were found denouncing the system and pledging their party to its immediate repeal, while western and northern candidates in the same party expressed themselves for the continuance of the Internal Revenue and for tariff reform, looking to Free Trade.

Upon the educational question the Democracy was fully as unsatisfactory. In Virginia and elsewhere where the Blair bill was popular and demanded by the people the Democrats pledged that it should be passed by the next Congress, while in other sections the measure was denounced as unjust, unwise and unconstitutional.

Can such a game be played successfully in 1888? We think not. The people have found that where a party promises to do so much and to do everything that will not be willing to, or capable of doing anything when it is invested with power.

ed the Internal Revenue laws? Has it done anything with the tariff, except to threaten and advocate changes that would be destructive of the industrial interests of the country? The party is so devoid of political integrity that it should and will be driven from power.

WANTED-A NEW BASKET FOR DEMOCRATIC EGGS.

There are more aspirants for the Presidential nomination inside of the Democratic party than Mr. Cleveland, Gov. Hill, of New York is putting up a little game on the present incumbent at the Springfield House.

The Springfield Republican, indulges this ominous wall:

"No party, any more than an individual, can afford to have all its eggs in one basket. Suppose Grover Cleveland should die to-morrow, what then?"

The party is by no means solid for Mr. Cleveland, and even if he should get the nomination for a second term he will not have a full party support. The National Republican in commenting on the question says:

"In the present ragged condition of the Democratic party this conundrum is indeed portentous. Whether the Springfield organ is seriously alarmed or whether it puts out this solemn suggestion for the purpose of encouraging the vigorous clapper-clawing now in process among the united and harmonious Democracy it is difficult to determine. Can it be that even the 'reformers,' so-called, are so disaffected on account of the vigorous way in which the officeholders have been running the caucuses for Mr. Cleveland that they yearn for another candidate?"

In any view the question becomes a serious one. Should the bottom fall out of the Cleveland basket where the poor Democracy get another? And if they get another will it hold eggs? Will it be a fine grained basket that will hold all kinds, even to the tiny blue eggs of the English go-as-you-please free trade sparrow; or will it be coarse grained and only capable of retaining goose eggs? What a world of speculation is opened for the distressed Democracy in this query of the Springfield organ.

Now, as to the answers. Where is the basket that can take the place of the Cleveland basket and hold in loving association so great a variety of eggs. There is the Hill basket to begin with. It will hold a large quantity of Democratic goose eggs, perhaps more than any other, as its friends claim. But the little super-fine English sparrow eggs would fall right through the big holes in it and escape. Even the larger sized eggs of the moderate reform bantam fowl might creep through and be lost. The still larger incidental protection eggs of the Leghorn variety would be in danger. Then will come the serious question, whether the Democracy can survive solely on goose eggs.

No, indeed! A basket of finer make must be found. Suppose they try a James Russell Lowell or a George William Curtis basket. These baskets are silk-lined and warranted not to leak even the eggs of the humming bird, and as for the eggs of the English sparrow, they are as secure as if they were deposited on their native British soil. The eggs of the bantam reformers would also find a resting place. There the line would have to be drawn. The real Mugwump basket is limited in its capacity. It has no room for goose eggs.

It has been demonstrated that Democracy cannot exist solely on goose eggs, now the question arises. Can it thrive without them? Will it grow fat on the deposit of the English sparrow and the choice bantam fowl? Impossible! Canary seed and light wines will not do for a corporeal existence usually extracted from pumpkins and beer.

Where, then, can the Democracy turn for an egg basket so that it may have variety and the spice of life? There is the Voorhees basket and there is the Randall basket. But they are, like the Hill basket, made capacious for goose eggs, but not fine-grained enough for the nicer varieties. So the hunt for other baskets for Democratic eggs seems to be a vain one. The party must stick to its one and be content. No other except the Cleveland basket is so constructed as to contain in the full strength of their ancient effluvia all sorts of eggs, from those of the ostrich down through the products of the goose and the English sparrow to the bird of finest form and bluest blood. The Cleveland egg basket is a political phenomenon never to be duplicated.

To wash doubtful calicoes, put a teaspoonful of sugar of lead in a pailful of cold water, and soak the article one hour before washing.

Democracy's Deception Cry.

Patriot and Herald.

Now that President Cleveland has placed his party "between the devil and the deep sea" by his first message to the Fiftieth Congress, the Democracy will try to make his tree trade doctrines acceptable to the people by the old cry of "cheap bread and cheap clothing for the workingmen of the country."

The President in his message, endeavoring to make the protection policy of the Republican party unpopular with the wage-workers, tells the workingmen that the increased wages they receive as the result of protection are absorbed by the increased prices they have to pay for the necessities of life, and the manufactured articles needed by their families. With this kind of arguments the American workingmen are expected to be cajoled by the professional politician, and induced to aid in the destruction of the policy that has placed the mechanics and laborers of this country in a plane which is the envy of the working classes of all foreign countries as it should be the pride of our own. Where does the workingman fare as well as he does in the American Union? It may be true that he does not receive a fair share of the profits of his labor, but would free-trade give him a larger share? His condition is so much more agreeable than that of the workingmen of Europe that we find large numbers of foreigners coming to this country each year to enter into competition with him, while none of our workingmen are found going to England to seek employment. Here the workingman is enabled to care for his family and secure himself a home for his old age, while in England he has to fight hard for a support and often be assisted in the workshop or mine by his wife and children. The English laborer never owns a home of his own until he is laid in the ground, and then the narrow one he occupies is too frequently the gift of public charity.

"Cheap food and cheap clothing" accompanied by free-trade, mean cheap wages for the workingman and suffering for himself and family. If the workingmen of America are wise, they will not be deceived into giving their support to a doctrine which has ruined labor wherever it has been carried into practice. Better high food and clothing than starvation wages.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS. W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years standing. Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters cures all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only half dollar a bottle at any drug store.

No a spot need be left on the cane seated chairs if on a bright, sunny day each chair is thoroughly washed and the wood saturated and dried in the open air and sun.

A room with a low ceiling will seem higher if the window curtains hang to the floor. Lambrequins may be used to extend the curtains to the ceiling, thus carrying out the effect.

Goods at cost at C. F. Thomas.

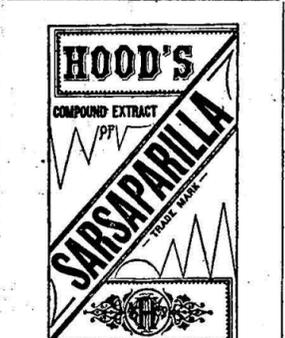
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Dealer in hardware, guns, cutlery, paints oils, agricultural implements, railroad miners, and engineers supplies, etc.

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The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

THE TIMES Published Every Thursday Ev. MARION, VA.

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Containing the latest State, County, Town, And General News.

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You will get all the news from Congress and the State Legislature.

You will get all the Local news from your county.

You will get all the news from your town.

You will get all the news during the Presidential canvass.

You will get all the news from the 9th Congressional district.

You will get all the news from Southwest Virginia.

VIRGINIA.-At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Smyth county, on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1888: A. G. Pendleton, Complainant, against: George W. Buchanan and C. F. McDonald Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. The object of this suit is to set aside an assignment made by C. F. McDonald to George W. Buchanan of a judgment of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia against Jerael Harman, A. F. Buchanan, and C. F. McDonald, dated 9th January, 1875, for \$1064.96, penalty of a f. f. c. bond, to be discharged by \$532.48, with interest from 4th January, 1879, and \$3.68 costs. And it appearing from affidavits filed that C. F. McDonald is a non-resident of the State of Virginia; On motion of complainant, by counsel, it is ordered, that said C. F. McDonald do appear here within one month after due publication of this notice and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy -T. E. JNO. R. SEXTON, D. C. F. S. Blair, p. q. LAND FOR SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that I will on Monday the 16th day of January, 1888, in front of the Courthouse of Smyth county proceed to sell a tract of land sold by Joseph W. Blankenbecker, to J. M. Wheeler and G. W. Blankenbecker being the same tract of land on which said Wheeler resides lying in Smyth county, on South Fork of Holston River, containing 38 acres be the same more or less. Cash sufficient to pay the costs of the law and the Chancery suit, and costs of sale including commissions will be required and for the residue bonds of the purchaser with good security, payable in 6, 12 and 18 months with interest from date. A. G. PENDLETON, Com. Virginia Smyth county to-wit: I hereby certify that bond has been given according to the provisions of a decree in the above named cause. Teste: J. H. Gollehon, D. C. The above sale is postponed until the 20th day of Feb. 1888. A. G. PENDLETON, Com.

House and Lot for Sale at Atkin's Tank. Notice is hereby given that I will as commissioner of the Circuit Court of Smyth county, on the 20th day of February 1888 in front of the court-house of Smyth county, sell house and lot at Atkin's occupied by Kegley, containing one and one-fourth acres, decreed to be sold by said court in the cause of Eli Smith vs Jane Atkins, et al. TERMS: Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of suit and costs of sale including commissions, and for balance, bonds of the purchaser will be required with good security payable in six, twelve and eighteen months with interest from date of sale. A. G. PENDLETON, Com. I hereby certify that A. G. Pendleton, Com. has given bond as required by decree in the above named cause. Teste: J. H. Gollehon, D. C. January 15th 1888-19-4v.

GOODEY'S MAGAZINE 1888. SAMPLE COPY FIFTEEN CENTS. \$2 A YEAR. Always in advance. Edited by Mrs J. C. Croly, (Jennie June.) A handsome En va every Subscribers.

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GOODEY'S, at the present time is admitted by press and people to be superior to any ladies' magazine in America, having the greatest variety of departments, ably edited.

GOODEY'S has arranged to give elegant Silver Plated Ware of superior makers as premiums, the value of which in some instances reaches over \$25 for one premium. Send 5c for Sample copy which will contain illustrated Premiums with full particulars and terms.

In club with this paper, GOODEY'S and the TIMES, Price \$2.50, cash in advance which should be sent to the office of this paper.

WM. KINNIER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. We Continue to DUPLICATE BILLS BOUGHT IN THE NORTHERN MARKET. Send us a Trial Order. CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

We have in stock pretty and cheap decorated French China Dinner Sets, Decorated German china dinner sets, decorated American china dinner sets, printed tea sets, Rogers' triple plated spoons and forks, warranted for 10 to 12 years, Rogers' ivory handled knives and forks cheaper goods, fancy lamps all prices, chamber sets all kinds. All the above goods sold very low, and will duplicate any bill bought in any section of the country. WM. KINNIER & CO. 1027 Main street, Lynchburg, Va.

MRS. H. MOSES, Receives a daily additions to her stock of MILLINERY, Fancy Feathers, Ladies' Wraps, Children's Cloaks, Misses' Jackets, Ladies' Undergarments, Hosiery, Corsets and Kid Gloves. LARGEST ASSORTMENT. Lowest Prices. Purchasers will find it to their interest before purchasing, to examine the stock and prices of Mrs. H. Moses, 721 Main St. LYNCHBURG, VA.

F. S. BLAIR, (Late Attorney-General of Va.) LAW OFFICE: WYTHEVILLE, VA. Where he will attend to all business confided to his care in the several courts, State and Federal of Virginia, and in the Supreme court of the United States. Office-Mauvrens's hardware store.

Newton & Gillett, LIVE STOCK & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the Sale of Cattle and Sheep, CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Bill stock in your name in our care. When drafts are drawn against shipments Bills of Lading for the stock drawn against should be attached to the draft.

Norfolk & Western Railroad. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JANUARY 15, 1888. Trains Leave Marion-Eastward No. 2. No. 4. No. 10. 9:53 P. M. 9:04 A. M. 11:35 A. M. WESTWARD: No. 1. No. 3. No. 11. 7:37 A. M. 10:55 P. M. 1:25 P. M.

DOHERTY & FORTUNE, 218 and 220 Twelfth St., cor. church. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DEALERS IN STOVES TINWARE. House Furnishing Goods Generally Agents for the New Lee Cook Stove.

"Virginia" made, the heaviest on the market. Tin, slate iron roofing, a specialty, at rock bottom prices. DOHERTY & FORTUNE, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Eli H. Fowler, TONSORIAL ARTIST. Next door to the Times Office. MARION, VA. Thomas Nast, the caricaturist, was unable to lecture in Bismarck, as it was impossible to heat the hall in which the lecture was to be given. It must be a pretty cold day when Nast can't draw a house.

A. M. DICKENSON, Attorney-at-Law, MARION, VA. Will practice with regularity in all the courts of Smyth, Washington and Grayson. The U. S. Dist. court at Abingdon. Office over Clerk's office.

H. M. FORD, JNO. P. FORD, Late Judge of 4th Circuit of Va. FORD & FORD, Lynchburg, Va. Attorneys-at-Law, No. 818 Main St., over People's, First room to the left.

Courts--All courts--Lynchburg, Pitts River, Franklin and Henry. PRESIDENTIAL YEAR. 1888! To keep posted on politics subscribe for NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

The greatest and cheapest family Journal in the U. S. An impartial epitome every week of the political movement of the day. Most accurate and most complete commercial cables. Fulllest telegraphic reports of all current events. SPECIAL FEATURES. Practical farming, woman's work, the advance of science, notable sermons. The world of literature and art, short stories. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. NEW YORK HERALD, N. Y. QTT.

A Great National Journal. THE NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS. The advocate of the best interests of the Home--The enemy of the saloon--The friend of American Labor--The favorite newspaper of people of refined tastes everywhere.

For many years the daily addition of the New York Mail and Express has been recognized as the best reading afternoon paper of the metropolis, while its weekly edition has been the favorite home paper in thousands of families in every state in the Union. It has attained its great popularity and influence by its enterprise in the collection of news, the purity of its tone, and the ability and courage of its advocacy of the right, on all questions of public interest.

For 1888 the Mail and Express will be a better paper than ever, and, as a clean, instructive Home Newspaper, it solicits comparison with any other in the country. It is one of the largest papers published anywhere, and spare neither labor nor expense to secure for its readers the very best in all departments of newspaper literature.

Our Politics. We believe the Republican party to be the true instrument of political progress of the American people; and holding that the honest enforcement of its principles is the best guarantee of the national welfare, we shall support them with all our might; but we shall always treat opposing parties with consideration and fair play.

Against the Saloons. The Mail and Express is the recognized leading journal of the country in the great Anti-saloon Republican movement. It believes that the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally anarchy, a school of crime, and, with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

In brief, all who wish to have in their homes a first-class newspaper of national scope, broad views, clean pages and courageous, yet kindly, utterances on all questions of general public interest, will not be disappointed in the Mail and Express, and we respectfully solicit their influence and support. Subscription Rates--Weekly, per year, \$1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Daily, per year, \$6.00; one month, 50 cents.

Premiums. Every subscriber to the Weekly who sends ten cents to pay for packing and postage receives as a present from the Mail and Express any two of our elegant Premium Portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Logan and Beecher, exact copies of the finest crayon likenesses, 12x17 inches in size, sent to his address free and postpaid.

For \$1.50 we send the Mail and Express one year and a copy of Munksey's great painting of Christ before Pilate, richly and artistically reproduced in 20 colors. The original of this great painting was recently sold for over \$100,000.

A large list of other popular and valuable premiums are offered to subscribers and agents on the most liberal terms. They cannot be described here but for circular.

Agents Wanted. We want a good agent in every town and village where there are no agents now at work. Send for our special circular to agents and see our liberal offers. Postmasters and their assistants, and all others who wish to increase their income, will find this an excellent opportunity.

Sample copies sent free to all applicants. Send no money and no order to subscribers and agents of your friends. Address simply THE MAIL AND EXPRESS, New York.

THE Century Magazine. WITH THE NOVEMBER, 1887 issue THE CENTURY commences its thirty-fifth volume with a regular circulation of almost 250,000. The war papers and the life of Lincoln increased its monthly circulation by 150,000. The latter history having recounted the events of Lincoln's early years, and given the necessary survey of the political condition of the country, reaches a new period, with which his secretaries were most intimately acquainted. UNDER THE CAPTION LINCOLN IN THE WAR, The writer now enters on the more important part of his narrative, viz: the War and President Lincoln's part therein.

SUPPLEMENTARY WAR PAPERS following the "battle series" by a distinguished general, will describe interesting features of army life, tunneling from Libby's prison, narratives of personal adventures, etc. General Sherman will write on "The Grand Strategy of the War." KENNAN ON SIBERIA. Except the life of Lincoln and the War Articles, no more important series has ever been undertaken by The Century than this of Mr. Kennan's. With the previous series of articles on his travels and study in Russia and Siberia the author undertook a journey of 15,000 miles for the special investigation here required. An introduction from the Russian Minister of the Interior admitted him to the principal mines and prisons, where he became acquainted with some three hundred State exiles, Liberals, Whigs, and others--and the series will be starly as well as accurate revelation of the exile system. The many illustrations by the artist and photographer, Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied the author, will add greatly to the value of the articles.

A. N. WYLLIE, BY EGGLISTON, with illustrations will run through the year. Shorter novels will follow by Cable and Stockton. Shorter fictions will appear every month. MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES, will comprise several illustrated articles on Ireland, by Charles De Kay; papers touching the 4th Sunday School Lessons, illustrated by E. L. Wilson; wild Western life, by Theodore Roosevelt, the English Cathedral, by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Pennell; Dr. Buckley's with valuable papers on Dreams, Spiritualism, and Clairvoyance; essays in criticism, literature, travel, and biography, poems, romances, etc.

By a special offer for the numbers for the past year (containing the Lincoln history) may be secured with the years subscription from November 1886, twenty-four issues in all, for \$6.00, or with the last year's numbers handsomely bound, \$7.50. Published by THE CENTURY CO., 38 East 17th Street, New York.

\$1 13 WEEKS. The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of One Dollar, Liberal discount allowed to postmasters agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to RICHARD K. FOX, Franklin Square, New York City.

THEY ARE BOUND TO GO.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Other Goods too Numerous to Mention:

At and below cost, which I am determined to close out before moving into corner house, known as Pendleton Drug Store. Now is the time to buy Goods cheaper than has ever been heard of in Marion.. Call early if you would select from a full stock. Do not delay till Goods are picked over. C. F. THOMAS.

NEWSY LETTERS.

NEWS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY.

NEWS OF THE SEVERAL NEIGHBORHOODS BRIEFLY RELATED BY OUR CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Rye Valley.

Special Correspondent to the TIMES. SUGAR GROVE, Jan. 30.—Mr. N. Nelson has just returned from a tour through East Tennessee and through N. C.

Robt. McGinnis passed on with a drove of horses last week.

The best thing we have seen in the saddle line, is the one 'Squire Sam'l Wilkinson recently purchased for \$20.

The Lynchburg Virginian gets off a good thing in the following language: "The fact that the teacher's pay depends upon his or her success in 'keeping up the average' offers a premium on truancy, and furnishes the average small boy with a lever which he does not hesitate to use in the congenial pastime of hindering or destroying the efficiency of the school with which his lot is temporarily cast."

It is right amusing that Mr. O. A. W. who was a few miles from home on the night of the lunar eclipse, took fright and run himself nearly to death to get home, loudly screaming for help, and declaring the world had come to an end. Oscar, hereafter do your sparring in the day time.

If one of us should be suddenly transported to Mer de Glace, we would not experience more trouble in getting some kind Monk to convey a letter through the mountains of the Alps enroute for the Western Hemisphere, than one experiences here in trying to reach Marion just after a hard freeze. Surely the ice will thaw out when Summer comes!

Possibly one of our widowers intends to haul ore for Mr. Fox, as he has engaged a "Driver."

Prof. D. C. Shifault has closed out his school at Wart Hill. A very loud howl to the measles! There are now 30 cases of them here, and they may seriously effect the attendance at the Institute.

Mr. Maiden met his appointment at the Baptist church yesterday. He enforces his arguments with practical illustrations.

A young man got shot at the store the other day.—Evidently he meant to kill a turkey!

Leggins are worn a great deal here. The roads have been so solid and icy all fall and winter that they were naturally called into use!

A thief the cause of the murder. Last week Mr. R. N. Ward entered his poultry yard and beheaded all the fowls he could discover. What will the "circuit rider" do now?

Agreeable with an order of the court, the county surveyor, with 'Squire D. N. Griffiths and Dr. E. M. James as viewers, completed their survey of the proposed road from Pugh's sawmill across the mountain to the Staley creek road. We learn they found a splendid grade and a shorter route than that laid down by Greever some time ago. We feel no hesitancy in saying that this road is a public necessity. A great deal of hauling is done by citizens of this section, and when they are forced to go the Slomp creek route, they travel from 8 to 12 miles out of the way in the round trip. Besides, it would accommodate three-fourths of the people of the Valley, and create a commercial trade with Marion that cannot exist without it. This is a mineral section awaiting an early investment of capital, and the products of the mines and farmers must necessarily be removed to some railroad point, and they will naturally be transported along the line of least resistance, other things being equal. Then, in the failure to make this road, Rural Retreat will be the most available point. Other sections of the county have been favored in this line and we hope that the rights and needs of the people of Rye Valley will receive merited consideration.

We will close with a quotation from the Culpeper Exponent: "The value of all real estate would be so enhanced by good roads that the increased expense in making them would really not be felt much, or, if it was, the pain would be forgotten in the pleasure."

The Nelson Bros. have returned, having disposed of the horses they took South.

Adwolf.

Special Correspondent to the TIMES.

ADWOLF, Feb. 1st, 1888.—Several issues of your lively and entertaining paper have come to hand, since I have complied with your request. I feel a sort of delicacy, in sending up items from this "burgh," after being so delinquent in the past, and hardly think they merit your approbation. But I trust you will treat me as benevolent as you did our worthy friend "Ab." It seems that you were kinder to him than that fair (L. M.) girl to whom he sent his delayed twelve page epistle; shortly afterwards receiving the same, with the addition of these three words: "Returned, with thanks."

Mr. P. E. Wolfe, who went South with horses a few weeks ago, has returned. He reports that sales are quite dull.

R. A. Anderson, left Tuesday for Emory, where he goes to complete his collegiate course. Last weeks issue of your paper gave a program of the closing exercises of Ebenezer Public Free School, which was my pleasure to attend. The church was filled to overflowing at an early hour, with the patrons and friends of the school. The exercises were opened with prayer by Mr. Charles Falka. The program was carried out well and very entertainingly and I must say the pupils acquitted themselves most admirably in their declamations, recitations and dialogues.

With the excellent discipline of the teacher, everything passed off very pleasantly and with much decorum and dignity.

Prizes were won by the following: Georgie Rosenbaum, for excellence in spelling; Lyn Copenhaver, in spelling (higher class); Mattie Killinger, in recitations; G. F. Copenhaver, in declamation.

There has been lately much talk of building a school house at this place, there was an effort made a few years ago to build a house, but it failed, but I think with another increased effort the work might be accomplished. This is surely an enterprise which should receive the hearty support of all the neighborhood and surrounding country, who have the future prosperity of their children at heart. I can conceive of nothing that would be of more interest to the people and I know, not a word can be said against this commendable work except short-sighted parsimony, which refuses the expenditure of a few dollars at present, although assured of a large return and profit in the future. Let us all co-operate in this as it is a practical, sensible enterprise and not the vaporings of theory.

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FELIX.

From the Bottom.

Special correspondent to the TIMES.

ST. CLAIR'S, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Andrew Bishop has been very ill for some time, and we learn that she is but little better. Mr. G. B. Blankenbecker's wife has also been quite unwell, but is now on the mend.

Mr. James Eads, of Holstein Mills, died on last Thursday night the 26th inst. Mr. Eads had been suffering with erysipelas for a number of years. We understand that Drs. Apperson and Young took a bone from his arm several inches in length, but it failed to effect a cure. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss. We extend our sympathies to the family and relatives of the deceased.

Colds and measles have become very general in this community, and they have not failed to do their work in an earnest way.

Mr. Spoor has rented the farm of Mr. Hugh Cole, and it is rumored that Mr. Cole is going to move to Marion.

What has become of our friend "Bumcombe Co?" Is it possible that he has gone off in a trance, over the fascinating smiles of some girl? Certainly the good people of Love's Mill neighborhood would not tolerate such a that, if there is no other sanative (?) give him the girl rather than let him spend his days in seclusion, with a disturbed mind and a broken heart. Be philanthropic. We had predicted some polished letters from him, as he started out with such an easy pen. But alas! his profound silence makes us feel as though something of a very attractive nature, had thrown its fascinating charms around him, and dragged him so far off into loves sweet dreams, that it would be impossible to outline his situation.

A WONDERFUL DREAM.

'Tis rumored that Mr. Dinkins had

quite a strange dream the night that he stayed with Mr. Wilmore. "He dreamed of being in torment, and conversing with the devil, and there being a large tree there, he asked the devil if he could tear up that tree." His reply was that he could, and taking hold of the tree tore it to pieces, and also performed many other great acts. BIG IKE.

Tank Neighborhood.

PLEASANT HILL, Jan. 31.—The farmers in the neighborhood are preparing to put out a large crop of cabbage the coming season.

Nearly all of the public school have closed. The schools in this part of the county were taught by the following parties: Lampy's, Miss Susan Newman; Lindamood's Miss Blanch Vandergift; Hutton's Mr. Eller; Pleasant Hill, Mr. McDonald. All closed on last Thursday.

But little work is now being done on the farms.

Bales Bro., saw mill is now idle. Sawyer sick and weather too bad to run the mill.

Mrs. Wm. E. Sprinkle continues very feeble.

A severe case of diphtheria is reported at Mr. O. E. Leonard.

Mr. W. H. Sprinkle is enjoying good fires this bad weather. He has had a large amount of sugar tree wood cut on his place.

Mr. George Leedy moved from here to town last Monday.

A very interesting twelve days meeting was brought to a close last Thursday, at the Baptist church east of Atkin's Tank.

An aged lady by the name of Brazen died on the 25th at the home of her son, near the overhead bridge. Her remains were interred in the Scott grave yard. SELAB.

SUGAR GROVE, Jan. 31.—Twelve blizzards in quick succession struck the manganese mines on the iron mountain, formerly worked by Fox. It is said that the odor, in and around the mines rendered intolerable on account of the blizzards and these out puts.

The Lobdell car wheel company are mining extensively on the Porter place. They have struck the finest quality of iron ore at various points. They have an extensive wood chipping on the Scott farm last week 60 men are said to have contracts.

Floyd Porter returned from the South Sunday morning. He made a successful trip, notwithstanding the hard times.

Measles are plentiful here.

You have doubtless heard of the death of poor old Jo. Peace to his ashes. WACO.

The Blood.

Is the source of health; therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is peculiarly designed to act upon the blood, and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It has a specific action, also, upon the secretions and excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system scrofula, humors, impure particles, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin. It effectually aids weak, impaired, and debilitated organs. A trial will convince you that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

The following market report is corrected every Thursday morning by C. F. THOMAS, Marietta, Va. The quotations may be relied on as correct: C. F. Thomas, wholesale and retail dealer in general merchandise, and cash buyers of all kinds of produce.

Readers of the TIMES will keep posted by examining the report below, and cash buyers will save money by calling on him.

Butter in demand and sells readily at quotations, old butter not wanted. Eggs wanted at 12 cents and in demand. Butter—Choice..... 16 @ 20
Chickens dressed..... 08 @ 08
Turkeys dressed..... 08 @ 10
Eggs..... 10 @ 12 1/2
Feathers—prime geese..... 35 @ 40
Ginseng..... 150 @ 200
Flax Seed..... 70 @ 80
Tallow..... 18 @ 20
Wool—washed..... 25 @ 30
" unwashed..... 20 @ 25
Dried Apples..... 04 @ 05
Corn..... 50 @ 50
Meal..... 50 @ 50
Wheat..... 70 @ 80
Dried Peaches—peeled..... 4 @ 5
" unpeeled..... 4 @ 5
Irish Potatoes..... 50 @ 75
Apples—green bus..... 75 @ 75
Bacon sides..... @ 12 1/2
Hams..... 18
Western C. R. sides..... 10 12 1/2
Beans—white..... 100 @ 125
" colored..... 75 @ 100
Lard—country..... 10 @ 12 1/2
Oats bus..... 25 @ 25
Onions..... 65 @ 75
Pork 100 lbs..... 600 A
Rye bus..... 80 A
Popcorn is good for nausea dan cranberry for malaria.

Asylum Items.

Reported for the TIMES.

A patient died last Friday morning. Several patients have been received.

Seventy-five loads of ice will fill the ice house.

A sandy-haired young man comes on the hill often. Mustard will draw, you know.

Rev. Griener preached at the chapel Sunday evening at the usual hour.

No dance was given here last Friday night and many went away disappointed.

Several persons have professed religion during the series of meetings in the Opera House.

We were mistaken last week in our dairyman. We should have said a Mr. John Painter from Wythe co.

Mrs. Myers left Wednesday night for her home in Wytheville where she will remain having resigned her position.

There is talk of buying enough land in front of the main building for a street leading to the depot. This, if done, will be quite an improvement to both, the town and asylum.

We still remain, "GENIUS LOCI No. 2."

Many, Many Thanks.

The TIMES people return many, many thanks to Mr. Abner Fowlkes, of Texarkana, Texas, for a box of fine cigars. Ab. is a tip-top fellow and a good judge of the weed. May he live long to enjoy the puff (of a good cigar).

New Enterprise.

Mr. J. L. Thornton has ordered all the machinery necessary for a broom factory and expects to begin the manufacture of brooms at an early date. We are always glad to call attention to new enterprises. They tend to build up our town and give employment to the unemployed. Mr. Thornton has our best wishes for his success.

"We Point With Pride"

To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass, where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power.

Delinquents Tax-Notice.

On the first day of the county court, March 19th 1888, at the court house door, Marion, Va., I will offer for public sale all real estate belonging to delinquent tax-payers for the year 1886. A description of which real estate can be seen in the county court Clerks office.

JNO. W. RICHARDSON, County Treasurer.

Feb. 2, 1888.—4v.

Green wood is easier chopped than day wood. But the foreland man will chop the green wood while it is green and have it seasoned afterward. Stove wood seasons rapidly when it is in a dry, airy place. Though the wood must be burned as cut, it is more economical to choose the dry wood. The extra labor required for its cutting will be more than well paid for by the greater heat from its combustion, not to speak of the time lost in getting green wood to burn.

JERSEY CITY CATTLE MARKET.

Special to the TIMES.

New York, Monday, Jan. 23.

Butcher's stock of nearly all descriptions had a fair demand to-day, with a firmer feeling, and a slight improvement in selling values.

BEEVES—Quotations on the live weight per 100 lbs: Extra steers, 5 85 @ 5 85; good to prime steers, 4 70 @ 5 25; medium to fair steers, 4 00 @ 4 85; common and ordinary steers, 3 75 @ 3 15; poor native steers, 3 60 @ 3 90; Texas and Colorado steers, @; Bulls and dry cows, 1 90 @ 3 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Quotations on live weight, per 100 lbs.: Good to prime sheep, 5 60 @ 5 90; medium to fair do, 4 00 @ 4 40; common and ordinary sheep, 3 00 @ 4 00; poor sheep, 3 00 @ 3 20; extra lambs, 7 15 @ 7 30; good to prime lambs, 6 80 @ 7 00; common to fair do 5 75 @ 5 70.

MINOR OCCURRENCES.

The News of the Week Briefly Told.

Coal is in demand. To-day is ground-hog day. Good reading. The TIMES.

Bring the printer in some wood. Mumps are taking the town in.

Mr. W. E. Williams has moved his family to town.

Wytheville has a charter for a street railway.

Quite a number of people were in town Wednesday.

Our town will be well supplied with ice this summer.

Kite flying is becoming fashionable among the boys.

Our old friend Mr. E. D. Faris was in to see us Tuesday.

Mr. Richard Hester is confined to his room with mumps.

Mr. Pat. Russell has moved into his property on Staley's creek.

Job work neatly executed at this office and at Northern prices.

Many of our people are suffering with severe colds and coughs.

The ice gatherers are happy since they have their ice-houses filled.

We are glad to see that Mrs. W. D. Wilmore is again able to be out.

The Spirit of the Valley says the TIMES is one of its best exchanges.

A meeting of mineral men at Pulaski declares against free iron ores.

Mr. Geo. R. Rider went to Wytheville this morning on a business trip.

If you have any thing to sell, rent, loan or give away advertise in the TIMES.

Several nice strings of honey-heads have been caught in Staley's creek this season.

Mr. A. C. Hill is having a new fence put around his property on Depot street.

A No. 1. cook stove apply to G. S. Smith, Exchange Hotel.

Capt. Jno. P. Sheffey went to Tazewell county last Saturday on business.

Mr. Jno. Lindsey is now occupying the property on Broadway owned by Mr. C. W. White.

Get your neighbors to subscribe for the TIMES. Tell them what kind of a paper we are issuing.

The U. S. Senate, has confirmed the nomination of C. T. Litchfield to be postmaster at Abingdon.

A wagon load of apples were sold here Monday by a Graysonite. Apples are demanding fair prices.

A new sewer ditch has been dug in front of the residences of Messrs. S. D. Jones and S. C. Painter.

Mr. Chas. Lincoln is drumming for the firm of Look & Lincoln. Mr. C. has sent in several large orders.

Mr. Conner is building an addition to his dwelling on Main street which will add greatly to its appearance.

An east bound coal train on the New River road was derailed last Tuesday morning. Fifteen cars were demolished.

Mr. C. E. Iron, who has been in Wytheville for some time is in the city. Chas. reports business dull in that town.

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the blood purified. Sold by all druggists.

The eclipse of the moon was watched by a number of Marionites Saturday night. Some few had smoked glasses.

Mr. Charley Jones, C. E., son of our former townsman, Maj. Wm. A. Jones, was in town on last Sunday visiting relatives and friends.

The work shops at the State penitentiary were burned on last Tuesday morning. Loss about \$200,000. The State will sustain a loss of about \$20,000.

Mr. C. F. Thomas is having the store-room recently occupied by J. S. Pendleton refitted and will move his stock of goods about the 15th of this month.

Look & Lincoln shipped a large lot of spokes and hubs to Lynchburg last week. Lynchburg should, by all means, buy their wagon and carriage material here.

Bob Bane, of Scott county, while engaged in shooting hogs with a Winchester rifle, a few days ago accidentally shot county Superintendent Smyth in the breast.

Interstate Law.

CITIZENS OF LOGAN COUNTY ASK THE GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA TO INTERFERE.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 26.—Citizens of Logan county, the scene of border war, held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon and sent representatives to the Governor of this State asking for one hundred rifles and ammunition.

The men of the county have organized under the lead of the sheriff, and are divided into companies of twenty-five each. Every cross-road leading into Kentucky is guarded, as an attack from the McCoy's is expected at any time. A number of other points will be guarded as soon as the Governor furnishes the arms.

Governor Wilson is in correspondence with the Governor of Kentucky, and if the latter does not quell the troubles on the Kentucky side, action will be taken to protect the West Virginians by Governor Wilson.

The reports sent out from Catlettsburg, Ky., are declared to be nearly all false, and the Kentuckians are said, upon the evidence of State and county officers, to have been the aggressors in every action.

The last trouble was not between the Hatfields and McCoy's, but between the sheriff of Logan county and his posse, and the McCoy's are said to have facts that substantiate these statements.

ARMED KENTUCKIANS CAMPING OUT—RIFLEMEN VOLUNTEERING.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 28.—Representatives of the people Logan county, the scene of the Hatfield-McCoy troubles, last night presented to Governor Wilson a petition and resolution asking for assistance.

The Kanawha Riflemen, a local militia company, have tendered their services, and ask to be sent to the scene of war. To-day it was learned here that official information from the Governor of Kentucky to Governor Wilson is that the Kentuckians will be checked by State authority. Upon this understanding Gov. Wilson refuses to send any troops at present.

The latest information from the border is that the Kentucky people have been largely recruited and number over one hundred, and are camped along the river. It is said they are backed up in their efforts to invade Logan county and capture the Hatfields by the county officers of Pike county, and supplied with ammunition and provisions from the county seat. The citizens are very much disturbed, and business along the border is practically suspended. One of the largest lumber dealers has abandoned the business, and these gentlemen predict financial ruin to the country if these outrages are not abated.

Information was received in town last night that Mr. Wm. Buchanan brother of Mr. B. F. Buchanan, of the Democrat, had accidentally shot himself. We learn that he was stooping down at spring to get water when his pistol dropped from an inner pocket striking a rock and exploding one of the cartridges. The ball took effect in the bowels and the wound is considered dangerous. Mr. Frank Buchanan and Dr. Dickerson left Marion for Rich Valley, where the young man resides this morning about one o'clock.

A Plucky Editor. KNOXVILLE, TENN., Jan. 29.—The Journal yesterday contained a bitter attack on the city council for electing Dr. T. A. West, a physician who never graduated from any college, city physician. This morning as City Editor Rule, of the Journal, was about to enter church with his wife, he was accosted by John and William West, sons of the doctor, and one Goodman. The city editor refused to disclose the author of the article and a quarrel ensued. John West assaulted Rule, who thereupon drew his pistol and fired, shooting West through the body. Then William West placed his pistol at Rule's head and fired, inflicting a scalp wound. Goodman, who tried to stop the fight, was also shot. A number of men rushed out of the church and stopped the fight. John West is dying. William West has been arrested. Rule's wife, who entered the church before the quarrel, knew nothing of it until her husband walked into church.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. S. Pendleton Druggist.

Attention.

We would most respectfully ask those we have indulged to come forward and pay us something. We are in need of money and hope this notice will be heeded. We are still in the market with seasonable and desirable goods, and if you want goods at reasonable prices we would be pleased to furnish you. For cash down or good produce, we will give you bargains. Call and see when you come to town. S. C. PAINTER, Jan 26-ts. Opp. Court House.

Instead of washing lamp chimneys

hold them for a few moments in the steam from the tea kettle, and, if much smoked, wipe them out with a newspaper; repeat the steaming, and finish them with a cloth. If only slightly dimmed one application of steam is sufficient.

Blood stains can be removed from an article that you do not care to wash by applying a thick paste made of starch and cold water. Place in the sun and rub off in a couple of hours. If the stain is not entirely removed repeat the process, and soon it disappears.

One of the largest britannia firms in New England recommends the following to clean silver: One-half pound of sal soda added to eight quarts of water; when at a boiling heat dip the pieces of silver, and immediately wash in soap-suds, and wipe dry with a piece of cotton flannel.

