



Sam Jones Denounces Dancing.

THE ROAD TO RUIN THROUGH THE BALL ROOM—THE DUDS HATE HIM.

Kansas City Times.

"Listen: When that girl began the giddy whirl of the dance in the ball-room that was the time to get scared. When you found your boy spending more money than he ought that was the time to get shocked. Sow cards and reap gamblers. I know I am called a transcendentalist and called a Puritan, but God save my family from cards and profanity, and whisky and dances, and let the world call me what it will. Sow parlor dances and reap ball-rooms; sow ball-rooms and reap round dances; sow round dances and reap duds and dudines; sow duds and dudines and reap half a thimbleful of calves-foot jelly. [Applause and laughter, renewed again and again.] I wish you wouldn't laugh any more to-night, for I never felt so solemn in my life. For God's sake hear me with a solemnity and earnestness worthy of the cause. But you say I say so many funny things. If you only knew how many I have to keep back you wouldn't blame me for the few which creep out.

"Hear me, boys, girls, young ladies of Kansas City! I used to dance. I've danced many a night with the girls of my town. Hear me. If I was a fair average dancing man, and I think I was then no pure girl can go out on the floor and dance another set. [A voice. "Hurrah!"] Young woman, if you could but follow the young man, after he has seen you home, to some barroom or club, and hear the discussion of your form and person and your virtue itself, you'd never lose your respect and go on a ball-room floor. [Sensation.] The duds get mad at me in some places, and talk about wanting to slap my jaws. [Laughter.] But I say to their credit, they know better than to slap. I'm not afraid to drop down into a hundred acres of duds and not a thing to fight with and all of them armed with six-shooters. [Laughter.]

"The tendency of the nineteenth century is to dupeism. You press a young buck out, put his hair in the middle, put on an eye-glass, give him pants which look as though his legs had been melted and poured into him, and put on the tooth-pick shoes, and every girl in the town admires him. [Prolonged murmurs.] God help you, girls. I'd rather see my daughter dead to-night than sitting in a parlor talking to a duds. [Applause.] The good Bishop of New York says the confessional shows that nineteen out of twenty girls meet their downfall in the ball-room.

"In all my observation I never knew a poor, ruined woman who did not go to ruin through the ball-room and the theater. A woman who has lost her character has lost all, but the boy is lionized by society. If there's one deeper, blacker hell than another it's for that man who crushes virtue and purity under his unhallowed feet. [Applause.] The only thing in the world which deserves a double-barreled shotgun and a load of buck-shot is such a man. * * *

"A round dance is an afternoon to damnation. I never want to see the arm of lecherous man around the waist of my wife or daughter. * * * I ape no man, I'll be myself, be true to myself, and true to truth. All I want to do is to stand on the barrel, knock the bung out, and let nature cut her capers. [Applause and laughter.] I'm not an idiot and a fool, but if I'm not an idiot and a fool you'd better think of these things."

One Cent.

It is almost impossible to attach any importance to one cent, but at the same time it is a very important coin at times, says an exchange. It will take a circular to California and it will make you madder than a hatter and a March hare combined when you go to pay your fare on a horse-car and find that you have but four cents and a ten-dollar bill. One cent is very small, but when it is added to the rate of interest you received on a stock, it possesses a stern, magnificent grandeur that carries you away like a strain of music. The penny, it seems, was made to put on church plates; and, although a man may say it amounts to nothing, he will strike matches and lift mats and crawl about in the straw on a horse-car to find the one he drops. It is so small a coin that you have to take off your glove to take hold of it in your pocket, and yet it is so large when the baby swallows it, the chances of the baby's living are sometimes not worth a cent. Although one cent is less than ten cents, yet one cent is a great deal larger than a dime. Many a man has gone thirsty all day with four cents in his pocket. For the want of that one cent the four were as useless as the eleven men on the jury who are held out against by one.

The Message on the Pacific Railways.

National Republican.

The President has forwarded to Congress the reports of the Pacific railroad commissioners, accompanied by a message expressing his own views on the subject. The commission, in its report, gives nothing new on the subject it was appointed to examine into. In fact, no one expected it to give any information that had not been before the public in authentic form for years.

As a matter of fact, the commission was appointed merely to manufacture, partisan capital, and Gov. Patton endeavored to discharge that duty, but the better sense or greater honesty of his associates would not permit them to join in his raid.

The report of the commission recommends that the Pacific railway debt and interest be capitalized, and that the roads be given fifty years in which to pay, with three per cent interest on the bonds. But the commission requires the corporations owning these roads to mortgage all their acquired lines for the payment of these debts.

The subsidized portion of the great system known as the "Union Pacific railway" consists of only 1,800 miles of road, and the debt with the interest calculated up to the date of the maturity of the bonds would be about \$75,000,000, to secure which the government has a second mortgage on the subsidize line.

But, in addition to these subsidized lines, the Union Pacific Railway Company owns or controls nearly 4,000 miles of railway against which the government has no claim whatever, and the commission proposes to exact a mortgage on the entire buildings of the company as a part of the new contract.

The Central Pacific has fewer miles of subsidized road and a greater number of miles of that free from any claim upon the part of the government, and the debt of this company would be about \$70,000,000. The same arrangement is demanded in this case.

The President very justly intimates in his message that it is doubtful whether the companies will accept this proposition, and this doubt is emphasized by the fact that the companies complain that the government is in debt to and has not kept faith with them.

The President insists that some action should be taken that will lead to a final settlement, but does not suggest what that action should be. The National Republican has already suggested methods of settlement, either of which commends itself to thoughtful business men who are seeking proper ends and not catering to mob public sentiment, but if neither of them is acceptable there is one method which will secure an adjustment that is final and effective.

Let all the questions at issue be referred to the courts. The government can make its claim, the companies can present their side of the case, and the rights and equities of all parties be judicially ascertained. It is hardly probable that questions involving such vast interests can be settled except by the courts, and it would facilitate the settlement to commence with them.

Gov. Patton's recommendation were contemptuously dismissed—as they deserved to be—by the President, and as they will be by Congress.

Lamar Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the United States Supreme Court Chamber, at noon to-day, the oath was administered to Mr. Lamar as an associate judge. Mr. Lamar accompanied the Chief Justice and other justices into the chamber, attired in civilian dress, and remained at the clerk's desk while his commission was presented and read. He then read in a clear, earnest tone the following oath: "I, L. Q. C. Lamar, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties incumbent on me as an associate justice of the Supreme Court in the United States, according to the best of my ability and understanding, agreeable to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, so help me God." Justice Lamar then donned a new black silk gown and proceeded to the extreme left of the Chief Justice, where a seat remained vacant for the junior justice. As he approached this, the Chief Justice and associate justices rose and bowed to their new associate, and he in turn bowed to the court and to the bar. Justice Lamar took his seat and routine business was taken up.

Among those present within the bar were Attorney-General Garland, Secretary Vilas, Senator Vance, George Ticknor Curtis, and others.

Fleas, one who has tried it asserts, may be driven away by scattering a four of sulphur liberally about.

Keep This in View.

National Republican.

The central organ of the administration, in common with its brethren of the Bourbon persuasion, is considerably wrought up by the anticipation of reduced political power in the solid south as a consequence of the suppressed colored vote. The situation has a serious aspect for Bourbonism, and the efforts of the organs to wiggle out of it are amusing.

The organ has a particularly lucid and learned opinion of the matter. Possibly its new justice of the Supreme Court furnished it for publication. This opinion is to this effect, namely, the fourteenth amendment provides that in case "a state" denies or abridges the suffrage, its representation in Congress and in the electoral college may be reduced to that extent; but the suppression of the ballot in the south is not caused by "the state" but by "lawless individuals;" therefore the provision does not apply, and nothing can be done to correct the evil. Were the organ's premises correct, its conclusion would be foolish. It would, in effect, be saying that a state is not responsible for the acts of its people, who might invade another state, or commit outrages upon the citizens of another state, with impunity. This kind of sophistry was relegated to the background by the same agency that demolished the heresy of "state rights" as superior to national authority.

But the organ's premises are as false as its conclusion is feeble. It says that while there is a provision for the "reduction of representation," in cases stated, "the denial or abridgment (of suffrage) must be the act of the state." In this it simply follows the lead of other organs without itself knowing anything about the constitution, which contains no reference to "the act of the state." This subject is dealt with in the second section of the fourteenth amendment, which is as follows:

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation which therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such states.

Language could not state a proposition stronger than this in contradiction of the Democratic misrepresentation. Suffrage being "denied" to any citizen, or "in any way abridged," shall involve a reduction of representation. In such states as South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi the representation in Congress and in the electoral college should be reduced about one half.

On important points in this controversy is settled by the admission of the organs themselves. In their zeal to prove something that the constitution does not contemplate they say in terms that the abridgment of the ballot has been accomplished, but by "lawless individuals," which is one of the "was" covered by the provision above quoted.

They admit that Mr. Cleveland and the majority in the House of Representatives hold their positions wrongfully and unconstitutionally. This is an outrage which a republic cannot long endure.

Philadelphia has a parrot that prays. Send him as a missionary among the countless profane and fallen of his race. *Marthe's Vineyard Herald*: I saw the man rifling your trousers," said the magistrate, to whom a citizen had complained of being bothered, "why didn't you grapple with him?" well, you see, your honor," said the citizen, "I was a afraid of waking up my wife, an' she's the darndest coward about burglars you ever see."—*The Epoch*.

Mohini M Chatterjee, the young Brahmin philosopher who came to this country last year, has returned to India.

Sharp Tricks of Jockeys.

The matter of correct weights of jockeys is receiving more attention at this meeting than in any previous racing season. The police are especially charged with seeing that jockeys come direct to the weighing-room after dismounting. Another fact is that detectives keep the track of the jockeys when they dismount, and see that they do not change or diseased any of their equipments. This system has resulted in several misdeeds, which led to fines being imposed or warnings given. One jockey swapped bridles after getting off his horse, the trainer handing him one of different weight from that in which he rode. Tompkins, caught slipping weight on his way to the scale-room, and got off with a \$25 fine. Another jockey tried to ride before he got down to riding weight. He weighed in with less equipments than he could possibly ride with, and in consequence tried to throw some of them away under the timers' stand. He got off very easy, but has not tried the game since. This matter of cheating the scales is an old one.

There is a trick that used to be practiced until the clerks of the scales found it out. The rider, who had more weight than he was allowed to carry, would place the edge of the saddle on the top bar of the scales and lean forward on the saddle. This would make him appear lighter than he really was. A still more skillful fraud consisted in the weighing in with a paper mache saddle. This was made the exact imitation of a racing saddle, and weighed almost nothing. Of course the jockey rode with a leather saddle, which he would discard for the imitation affair when it came to showing weights after the race. Here the bodily weight table comes in. It is safe to say that the jockeys here have less chance to make false weight than anywhere in the country.

The Only One.

"Did any of your family get out to pieces with a mowing machine this year?" he asked of a farmer on the market yesterday.

"No, sir."

"Any legs taken off by the reaper?"

"Not a leg."

"Any one fall off a haystack and run a pitchfork into him?"

"No, sir."

"Any one get wound up in the tumbling rod of a mowing machine?"

"No, sir."

"Any one killed by the explosion of a portable boiler?"

"No."

"None of the women burned to death by kerosene?"

"No."

"Well you ought to be thankful?"

"Yes I suppose so. The only accident we had in our neighborhood occurred to a chap who came out from the city to say a day or two with me. He fell asleep in the orchard and a calf chewed all the hair off his head!"

Congressman Scott Spend \$25,000 during the winter on social entertainments at his Washington home.

The patronage of the public respectably solicited. All the work done in a neat and satisfactory manner.

Norven Green estimate Jay Gould's fortune at 60,000,000. This is moderate.

A number of Americans propose to erect a statue of Gen. Washington in Paris.

Marshall P. Wilder has arranged a professional trip to China, Japan and India for 1888.

Explorer Greely does not believe that the north pole will ever be reached except by balloon.

Not one of the four presidents of the French republic since its origin in 1870 was born in Paris.

M. Gravy saw twelve cabinets with 129 ministers, serve under him while president of France.

Andrew D. white, of Cornell, says poker will soon be a necessary part of a classical education.

M Grevy slept soundly for eight hours the night after his resignation—for the first time in six weeks.

There is a restaurant waiter in Lincoln who deserves to be honored. A patron said to him yesterday: "Waiter, pass me those molasses," and he replied, "How many?"—*Lincoln (Neb.) Journal*.

Two New York electricians have invented a flying machine. As both of the inventors are still alive, of course they have not yet practically tested their contrivance.—*Norrisistown Ex.*

The Southwest.

ESTIVILLE, VA. Jan. 18.—The completion of the South Atlantic and Ohio railroad into this county has wrought a great change in the condition of the people. Scott and Wise counties are peculiarly rich in natural resources, such as could not be practically developed without the facilities of railway transportation. Their coal beds are said to be unsurpassed both in extent and quality. Rich iron-ore of almost every variety is abundant, while manganese and other minerals are found. The marble of Scott county embraces some of the finest varieties in the world, and it is understood work will be commenced in the spring quarrying it. The road will reach the coalfields, and blast furnaces for smelting the ores are things of the near future. Thus will open an era of prosperity and advancement for the insulated section.

One of the active industries already on foot and which is giving employment to hundreds of men and bring a great deal of money into the country is the lumber business. This section abounds in fine timber, which is rapidly being shipped in the log or as sawed lumber. Cars for lumber are in daily demand. Besides these many other manufacturing enterprises are contemplated by men of capital and energy. The machinery for a handle-factory at this place has already arrived, and operations will be commenced as soon as buildings for the purpose can be erected.

The advanced prices a home market has given to agriculture, and acres hitherto barren are being improved and brought under profitable cultivation.

Men who could not find employment, and whose families in consequence were almost destitute, now find steady employment at good wages. A happy result of this is that many children who hitherto were unable to attend school are now in regular attendance.

A feature of the South Atlantic and Ohio railroad, and one which perhaps has not a parallel, is that it passes through a natural tunnel—a tunnel hewn out of solid adamant by God's own handiwork. This is the celebrated Natural tunnel, or bridge, of Scott county, fifteen miles northwest of Estiville. The tunnel is about one fourth of a mile long, and curves somewhat in the form of the letter S. Here is some of the sublimest scenery of the world. At the southern entrance to the tunnel a perpendicular wall three hundred feet high rises on either side and curves in the form of the letter U. Quite near the tunnel is a cave; that has been explored to a great extent, containing a natural ball room, and many other features that entitle it to be ranked with the most celebrated caverns yet discovered. Many thrilling Indian legends are connected with this romantic place.

The South Atlantic and Ohio is pushing its construction on toward the Mecca of tourists and capitalists, Big Stone Gap—the future city of Southwest Virginia.

Thousands of dollars have been invested in the rich mineral lands of Scott and Wise counties by northern and eastern capitalists. Prominent among the purchasers are William D. Jones, of Philadelphia, and Barton Myers and James W. Gerow, of Norfolk.

Jake Kilrain not Nervous.

A London Special says: The following interview with Kilrain was published this morning.

"Were you nervous, Kilrain, on the night before the fight or on the morning?"

"Not a bit. I am not constitutionally a nervous man, or I dare say I might have been, I have known many a good man who would fight till he died to be as nervous as a kitten before he went into the ring. But with me—well, I know it is doggedness does it. It has to be done, and the sooner it is done the better."

"You fought 106 round with Smith. Did you feel at all pumped, and could you have gone on?"

"No; I never felt a bit tired, and I could have gone on as long as like."

"How long do you train before the fight?"

"A month on this occasion. I had my training quarters at Westgate-on-Sea. It is hard work and much self-denial."

"How do you train?"

"I get up at 7 in the morning and go for a sharp walk for an hour. Then at 8 I have breakfast, which generally consists of some sort of fish with a chop or a steak and eggs to follow, washed down with a small cup of tea. Then I go for a ten or fifteen mile spin of walking and running. I:30 I have my dinner, for

The Company's Story.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—President Corbin to-night issues a statement giving a complete history of the strike and the causes which led up to it.

It opens with a recital of the refusal of Port Richmond employes to move certain earloads of merchandise consigned to the Philadelphia Grain Company, because the latter did not employ union men. Thereupon an order was issued to have the cars moved, and if the men still refused they were to be discharged.—Five crews having refused to obey the order and were discharged whereupon the Knights of Labor ordered all employes on strike. They demanded the reinstatement of the discharged men, but were informed that the men never would be reinstated, and their places were filled with other men. The men's names were stricken from the pay rolls Dec. 24, they having refused to return to the works.

No complaint was ever made of unjust treatment or unreasonable payment, and, notwithstanding this 2,500 men left the service of the company and the same number of new men were engaged, who will be retained as long as the give faithful service.

The company declares it has no objection to men who belong to labor organization, and will not permit of ostracism because he either does or does not belong to such.

All that is expected is that he will render faithful service, and so doing he will be retained. The trouble on the railroad is ended never to be reopened.

He then referred to the miners' trouble beginning with the signing of the agreement granting an 8 per cent advancement from Sept. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1888, at which time it terminated. The agreement specified that if the other companies advanced wages the Reading company would adopt an advance equal to that of the other companies, but if no advance be granted by Jan. 1, then the men were to return to the rates paid up to Sept. 1.

The company lived up to its contract to Jan. 1, and on Dec. 20 the men requested from the company a statement of what it intended to do after Jan. 1. To this an answer was returned that the company had lived up to their part of the contract and now expected the men to do the same after Jan. 1, which would mean a return to the old rate inasmuch as the other companies had not made any advance. A promise was made, if the men lived up to their contract, to consider the question again and see if a more satisfactory arrangement could not be made.

The men, however, refused to work and struck for two reasons—for the reinstatement of the discharged railroad men and the renewal of the 8 per cent. advance. The railroad question cannot enter into the miner's troubles, as it is forever settled; but on the wages as any other, but cannot pay higher competitors, as that would practically drive them out of business. The \$2.50 basis is regarded as a liberal one for the miners.

For the twelve years commencing Jan. 1, 1876, and ending Jan. 1, 1888 this company has mined 51,000,000 tons of coal; paid for it to the miners \$57,110,000, and has received as the net proceeds for the coal so mined only \$44,840,000, making an actual loss in the mining of its coal of \$12,470,000 during that period. In other words, we have distributed throughout the country 51,000,000 tons of coal, the miners have received every dollar of net money we obtained for it, and we lost in the operation \$12,470,000 besides, and during all these twelve years the stockholders of the railroad company which transported this coal, who have paid up \$40,000,000 of money for their stock, have not received 1 cent by way of dividends, and they have just been called upon, with a portion of the junior securities, to pay in, by way of assessments, \$12,000,000 of fresh money to make good the losses of the companies.

In view of these facts President Corbin holds that this is not the time to pay more for labor than competing companies are doing.

READING, PA., Jan. 21.—A train of ninety cars of furnace coal arrived from the Wyoming regions to-night, and the coal will be transferred to the furnaces, which are in urgent need of it.

The occasional contributor into the sanctum wearily. Seated at the desk was a beetle-browed tramp printer. "Are you the mule editor?" softly inquired the visiting contributor. "No," answered the apparition, "poising a proof slip in his delicately discolored digits. "I am the calf editor. Do you to be edited?"—*Washington Critic*.

When a man becomes firmly convinced that he is a genius it is then that the fringe slowly begins to form on the bottom of his trousers leg.—*Scranton Truth*.

The man who imagines that his existence is necessary to the movement of the world is generally buried in a pine without trimmings.

Mrs. Grundy says that the conspicuously fashionable women who is "charitable and kind" is a real curiosity.

Her Eight Years of Solitude.

A Los Angeles (Cal.) special says: For nearly eight years a house on the site of the new city hall has been occupied by Mrs. Jenny Lyles, a female hermit, who styles herself a Christian spiritualist. The house belongs to M. L. Wicks, who receives \$20 a month from his lone inmate, who regularly hands him the money through a broken blind. An order of the city council directing Wicks to remove the house at once has attracted attention.

About a dozen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Lyles first put in appearance in Los Angeles. They came from the East and as near as can be learned Mr. Lyles was in the last stages of consumption. They were both earnest spiritualists in the city. After the couple had lived here four or five years Lyles died. The next morning widow seemed remarkably cheerful to her wondering friends. She said that her husband had appeared to her during the night and had made her perfectly happy. When closely questioned she said that he had come to her bedside and told her that she must shut herself up in the room in which he had died and neither leave it nor see anyone for eight years. He told her that at the end of that time she would be given the power of second sight, and would be given the power to materialize in broad daylight in any room or even out in the street.

She now believes that what her husband told her or what she dreamed would actually occur, so she went into the room and has not been out of it since. She has been fed and waited on through a blind door by an old lady who has stood guard over her for seven years. So far as can be learned no one has ever caught sight of her during all these years, and what business she has had to transact has been through the blind door. Several attempts have been made to get her out of the room, but all have failed. A few years ago a gentleman who took a deep interest in the matter applied to the court for a writ of habeas corpus, but when the judge learned his object and was told that the woman was confined at her own pleasure he refused to issue the writ, and the woman has not been disturbed until now. Her time is almost up, and the spiritualists are watching with great anxiety for the outcome of her long hermitage. The house will have to be moved soon and believers in her peculiar religion are puzzled to know what the effect of moving the house to another site will be. The woman is quite old, but those who are allowed to talk to her through the door say she is in perfect health.

SOUTHWEST ASYLUM

THE STATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEE IN MARION.

THEY ARE WELL PLEASED WITH THE MANAGEMENT—AN APPROPRIATION OF \$65,000 ASKED FOR—PROSPECTS GOOD FOR THE APPROPRIATION.

On last Saturday the joint committee appointed by the Senate and House to visit the several State institutions arrived in Marion. The committee had visited the Normal School at Farmville, and Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Blacksburg, and were somewhat fatigued but showed a willingness to examine the detailed workings of the Southwest Lunatic Asylum. They were shown through the entire building which was as clean as water and brush could make it. Not a single point was overlooked. From boiler room to garret—through kitchen and dining-room—wards and hospital, all were inspected. Nor did the examination stop here. The laundry and barns were also visited to the satisfaction of the management. Either Dr. Preston or Dr. Apperson were leaders in the round of inspection taking great care that each and every convenience should be fully explained. Under the escort of Dr. Preston we were with the party that visited the wards of the unfortunates. The first ward visited was the Parlor ward which presented a bright and home-like appearance. Bright carpets extended the entire length of the hall while each room was furnished with bureau, dressing stand and spring bed of the most improved make. The rooms looked inviting with the neat furniture and snowy bedding. This was the female ward, where but few violent patients are kept. From this ward we followed our guide to the upper or what the physician remarked, "you have seen our best, but now, I will show you the worst." At the entrance of this ward we were met by some fifteen or twenty of the poor, unfortunate females. They were indeed pitiable to behold, not that they were not surrounded by every comfort and pleasure that would tend to detract their minds from their deplorable condition. Here we were again impressed with the neatness of the plan. Not a single particle of dirt seemed to find lodgment anywhere. The attendants here have their hands full in the care of the wards.

One rule of the Institute is that the inmates shall be treated with the greatest kindness and harsh and rough treatment is never resorted to, even with the most violent inmate. The treatment is all that it should be in an humane institution.

We also visited the hospital wards and the wards on the men's side. All in keeping with what we had seen in the other wards.

The cooking arrangements of the Asylum are excellent, and the food furnished the patients is wholesome and well cooked. We saw the inmates at dinner and they seemed one and all to partake of the eatables with a relish. Their behaviour at the table was good.

The Asylum is now under the management of Dr. R. J. Preston and Dr. Jno. S. Apperson. (Dr. Black the superintendent is still sick in Richmond). These gentlemen have the entire management of the institution, and they deserve great credit for the manner in which its affairs are conducted. They spare neither time nor labor in their effort to minister to the needs of the unfortunates who are committed to their care. Their task is not a pleasant one by any means, but they do all in their power to advance the interest of the Asylum.

Mr. C. White, the Steward, purchases all the supplies that are used at the building and has charge of the outside workings. On the farm last year was raised very near vegetables enough to run the institution which was a great saving. This was something hardly to be expected either when the Asylum was only opened late in the spring of last year.

Now we come to what is needed to make this retreat one of the most complete, not alone in Virginia, but in the United States. With the small appropriation asked for (\$65,000) the capacity can be doubled, and that at less cost than at any similar place in the State. All the buildings constructed at this place have been built, within the appropriations, so it will be seen that no money has been misapplied.

No place has better water or lights and neither of these plants will have to be added to. All the out lay in this particular will be simply the extension of the pipes and wires to the additions.

The joint committee expressed themselves almost to the man their firm conviction that the appropriation would

be made, and that the improvements were both needed and would add considerably to the efficiency of the Asylum. We trust Mr. Roberts the member from Smyth and Senator Rhea, of Washington, will do all in their power to get the appropriation through both branches of the legislature. The money will be well spent and be used in a good cause.

THE COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen who composed the committee were Senators: Lovensien, of Richmond; Stubbs, of Gloucester; Jones, of Highland; Koiner, of Augusta; Moore, of Fairfax; Read, of Mecklenburg; Smoot, of Shenandoah; McDonald, of Northumberland; Rhea, of Washington. On the part of the House were Members Dupuy, of Prince Edward; Wilkins, of Northampton; Anderson, of Rockbridge; Dangetfield, of Essex; Edminston, of Washington and Roberts of Smyth. The committee was accompanied by Gen. J. C. Hill, Railroad Commissioner; Messrs. Copeland, of the Danville Register and R. L. Gardner, of the Lynchburg Virginian. These gentlemen were loud in their praise of the reception at the Asylum. After the Asylum had been fully inspected the committee together with a number of invited guests from the town, sat down to an elegant dinner in the executive dining room. At night the amusement hall was brilliantly lighted, and Senators, Members and newspaper men "tripped the light fantastic" with the inmates of the Asylum. The Virginian man was master of the ceremonies and seemed the gayest of the gay. The dance was kept up until 9 o'clock, and after partaking of supper the party was driven to the depot and were once more aboard of the Pullman sleeper. The party left for Bristol Saturday night so that on the return trip they might enjoy a daylight ride through the grand Southwest.

The day was most delightfully spent. Many of the visitors were from the Eastern Shore, and as one Senator put it, "were covered with scales."

On their visit to Farmville, Senator Smoot was given the place as poet laureate.

The member from Northampton has all attention to the Senator from Gloucester, and claimed the honor of being his guardian angel.

On the arrival of the delegates at our depot but one thing was lacking to make all pleasant, and the member from the first district can explain. He told that the Senator from the N. W. was put out at the lateness of the hour &c.

From Pulaski.

PULASKI CITY, Jan. 24th, 1888.—In my last letter I promised to give your readers a description of the iron furnace, I do this thinking that every citizen of Va., is interested in the improvement of the State, and I think that the majority of the readers of the TIMES are especially interested in the up-building of S. W. Va. Ground was broken for the furnace site last May; the first iron arrived in June. The plant consists of one—1 blast furnace, seventy six feet high, seventeen feet in diameter; 1 wrought iron stack, 180 feet high, ten feet in diameter, four batteries, eight boilers, Heine safety gas burners, three Whitwell stoves, twenty feet in diameter, sixty feet high; two blowing engines, four duplex steam pumps; one hoist tower, ninety-five feet high, with hoisting engine and elevator.

Water tank, 32 feet high, 30 feet in diameter, building. Engine-house 66x38, 36 feet high. Cast-house 60x150 and 25 feet high. The above named buildings are brick. Stock-house, wrought-iron, 75x150 and 32 feet high. Boiler-house, 32x64 and 20 feet high. Over a million fire brick were used in lining furnaces, stoves and stacks. The stock has increased to \$400,000.

Work has commenced on the canal, the greater part of the spading is done by a steam shovel, one wagon is loaded every minute. The channel is two thousand feet long, nearly one hundred feet wide and about eight feet deep. Henry Fairfax, late of the firm of Miller & Fairfax is the contractor.

Last Thursday evening a negro committed a robbery on a white man about four miles east of here. Police Crabtree attempted to arrest him, but the negro took leg-bail. The policeman shot at him four or five times, one ball struck him in the spine or hip. He was arrested last Friday night in Wytheville, and is now confined in the Newbern jail.

There is a call for a tariff meeting the 25th inst. All persons are invited to be present regardless of party affiliations. No need gentlemen, to meet and pass tariff resolutions, and then cast your ballot for men hostile to a protective system.

Both our druggists are indicted for alleged violation of the local option laws. SEWARD.

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. 23.—We are pleased to announce that the public schools of this dis. have been extended one month.

J. W. Nelson has purchased the Mires farm below here.

Last Saturday the mail was so heavy that two horses were called into service. No wonder! So many copies of the TIMES come this way, [Good. We have several more subscribers added to the Valley list this week. You will soon be compelled to trot out another horse.—Puns.]

Mrs. Robert Pierce is very sick with measles. Five families in the community are entertaining them.

On what side of the pitcher do we find the handle? On the outside.

J. M. Haulsee preached at the Baptist church yesterday. Rev. Frank Maiden will have services at same church, 29th at 11 a. m. The idea suggested by "Adios" will readily commend itself to the teachers of the county, and to parents who are interested in the education of their children. What we most need in our schools are plain practical methods that can be successfully operated in nine cases out of ten. In such a journal these methods would appear. We deem it unnecessary to argue this question now, but to determine the probable cost of such a paper (monthly.) Will the TIMES please to make an estimate of the cost?

Last week Mrs. Mires fell and painfully hurt herself. She was entering the house with an armful of wood and slipped on the ice.

When was beef the highest? When the cow jumped over the moon.

A case of fasting suddenly brought to a close. "Parker," who has been very ill in his affections for sometime recently undertook to fast sixty days. One day last week, he left home much reduced in flesh and strength. In passing a neighbors house at meal time, he "lost his balance," and unceremoniously approached the table and filled his hands and pockets with bread and immediately took leave, singing "Trouble, trouble, trouble in my mind, and, if trouble don't kill me I'm sure to live a long time." He is now alright, and has but a faint recollection of having thus deprived hungry children of their meal.

Don't forget that the moon will be totally eclipsed, Saturday 28th. The eclipse begins 5 o'clock 15 minutes, p. m.; ends 6:51. CAMDEN.

Walker's Creek.

WALKER'S CREEK, Jan. 21st, 1888.—Several weeks have elapsed since I give any notes from this vicinity, and I feel that these few lines are not worthy of space in your paper, as I have not complied with your wishes, in regard to financial affairs. You have asked your subscribers to pay a little on their subscription, so you could furnish the public with a better paper. But don't give me out; the next time I come to Marion I will call around and hand her in.

As all of your correspondents have said something about Xmas, I must say something too, although it is somewhat out of season. Never, since I can recollect have I seen such a quiet Xmas as we had this time. Every thing seemed to be easy.

I would like to ask a question of the writer from Chilhowie who signed his name "Aliquois." He said that "one of the boys got up a smash over the hill." Please tell me which way he calls "over the hill?" It is over the hill any way you look here in this country. I learn the gentleman is going West, and I judge he thinks he is looking over the beautiful panorama which will spread out before him in the Great West. It seems that he might be one of the boys if you could have seen him during the holidays waiting on one of the Factory girls. Is this a sly way in which you have to tell the public about your smash? Let us hear from you. Is it over the hill towards the Factory? Is that the hill you mean? The measles are playing hob with the people of Cleghoff Valley. Five families are down with them.

The country schools are nearing a close and the boys are like a host of insanes. The echo of their voices reach from hill top to hill top, preparing for the winter up.

Shooting matches are playing blitzen with the poultry through this neighborhood. They strike a trot when they hear the report of a gun. I would be glad if Mr. Overseer would come and put a bottom in the woods. Knee deep in mud, Mr. Overseer. AB.

Rich Valley.

Plastersburg, Jan. 25.—We have a surplus of good wishes for the TIMES but not many items.

Hon. E. L. Roberts returned home last week from Richmond to spend a few days with his family.

Some dogs made an attack a few nights since on a flock of sheep belonging to Thos. W. Buchanan, killing five or six and lacerating several others frightfully. Mr. Buchanan pursued the dogs to their kennel and dispatched them.

The first dead mule we have ever seen is on the farm of C. D. Carter, it is supposed it was paralyzed. We did not go close to it for fear its hind legs had not been paralyzed.

Messrs. Carter and George slaughtered a hog last week, which weighed 876 lbs. gross.

Wm. B. Spratt has returned from Lynchburg, where he shipped his tobacco and went along to have it separated according to its different grades.

W. W. George with a small posse of men routed a moonshiner the other night but failed to capture him.

Some of the free schools in this section will close this week. C.

School Exercises.

THE FINAL EXERCISES OF THE SCHOOL AT EBENEZER WILL TAKE PLACE TO-NIGHT—PROGRAM.

GIRLS—FIRST CLASS. Nannie Johnson—Welcome Address. Ollie May Copenhaver—A kiss at the gate.

Laura King—Twigs across. Orie Lee Copenhaver—A word to Rover.

The Quack Doctor—Characters—Pompey, Zeke, Dr. Snowball. Josh Billings—"On Courting."

BOYS—FIRST CLASS. Henry Copenhaver—A little boy's speech.

Hascal Shaver—The little orator. Claud Copenhaver—Bewitched terrier. Luther Copenhaver—Boy's troubles.

Ernest Copenhaver—Sour grapes. Trigg Copenhaver—The school boy's lament.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the 28th inst., between five and six o'clock p. m.

If any of our friends know of a local happening they will confer a favor by informing us.

Every Pocahontas passenger train goes out loaded with negroes bound for the Clinch Valley road.

This winter will go down in the memory of the oldest inhabitants as the most changeable on record.

On last Saturday John Jones fell from the high steps of Seaver's mill and badly sprained his ankle.

Mr. E. L. Roberts, member of the House from Smyth and Sussex, paid our office a visit on last Friday.

A revival is in progress at the hall under the supervision of Rev. Atkins. We hope much good will be the result.

We hear of plenty of first-class troupes passing Marion, but none stopping here. What's the matter Manager Seaver?

We were pleased to meet on last Friday, Maj. Copeland of the Danville Register and Mr. R. L. Gardner, of the Lynchburg Virginian.

Dr. Jno. S. Pendleton has just received a nice, fresh lot of Florida oranges, lemons, raisins, figs nuts and fresh french and plain candies.

A sells B a cow for \$50, and the same day buys her back for \$40, and the same day sells her to C for \$45. How much does A make in the transaction?

The Bristol Reporter says: The shipment of salt from Saltville have been largest since Jan. 1, than during a corresponding period, for several years past.

We call attention to the notice of Marion High School. Parents having children to educate could find no better educator in Southwest Virginia than Judge D. C. Miller.

We are in receipt of the initial number of the Cripple Creek News published at Ivanhoe Furnace, Wythe county, by Mr. Chas. Moyers. It promises to be neutral in politics.

Another excursion to Florida via East Tenn. Va. & Ga. railroad, on Jan. 25th. Round trip rate from Bristol to Jacksonville and return \$21.15. Tickets good for 20 days from date of sale.

Gen. J. C. Hill, R. R. Commissioner was with the Legislative Committee which met here Saturday. The General is an old newspaper man having owned and edited the Scottsville Courier for a number of years.

Jimmie, the eight year old son of Rev. Dr. J. H. Keith, died on Saturday, Jan. 20th, in Knoxville. Dr. Keith was formerly in charge of this Station and his friends deeply sympathize with him and family in the loss of his little son.

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

MINOR OCCURRENCES.

The News of the Week Briefly Told.

Rain, snow and heavy winds. Sunday was a blustering day.

Timothy seed at C. F. Thomas'. Apples in Marion is a thing of the past.

The town will be on a boom in the spring. The Abingdon Standard has received.

Wheat is looking well for this time of year. Mr. Jas. Mercer is quite ill with the mumps.

Business will be a little slow until spring opens. Geo. F. Grush, of Bristol, was in town first of the week.

Plenty of drummers reported in the Southwest this week. The out put of salt at Saltville is 2,000 bushels per day.

Call and get cheap cheap Boots and Shoes at Thomas'. Geo. S. Smith offered a first-class cook stove for sale. See adv.

Russell county people are kicking against the mail department. Several persons started to Pulaski Tuesday via the Green-line.

Mr. W. C. Pendleton spent several days in New York City last week. Most of the free schools will close in the county this week and next.

Rev. Logan of Wytheville preached in the Episcopal church Tuesday.

That devil of ours learned the profession in one week's time. Such is life.

Several Tennessee papers have declared for Bob Taylor for re-election.

Minerals abound in inexhaustible quantities in this county, and yet we have no furnaces.

Rev. Dr. Wiley preached two able sermons in the Opera House Sunday morning and night.

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A very pleasant dance was given by Mr. Gus Henegar on last Friday night. There was a nice crowd present, and all seemed to enjoy themselves till the small hours of the morning.

Mr. Jno. A. Blount had the misfortune to lose a fine milch cow on last Thursday morning. The cow was haltered in the stable and by some means got tangled in the rope and when found had her neck broken.

We return many thanks to Mac Wolfe, the handsome and polite little clerk of J. L. Thornton's for samples of nice french candies on last Saturday. If you want any thing in the grocery line call at Shorty's, and that little clerk will treat you O. K.

The Glade Spring Citizen says: There has been a great deal of talk about building a new jail, and we hope its erection may be ordered at this term of court. We certainly need a place for the safe keeping of evil dogs, and the building we now have is very insecure.

C. F. Thomas is in the field again with the High Grade Flour from Kentucky. Call for "Imperial," and buy no other.

LET us all talk up a boom, and try and make something out of our town. We have more natural advantages than any other place on the N. & W. R. R., and we should let the outside world know it. We cannot afford to sit quietly down and wait for something to turn up.

Asylum Items. Reported for the TIMES. No dance Friday night.

Work on the barn roof is progressing rapidly. A patient died here last week, but I forgot the name.

Mrs. Blanche Hoffman entertained the committee for awhile Friday night with her singing.

The all absorbing question among the asylum people is: will we get the appropriation asked for?

A gentlemen by the name of Banks of Bland county has received the appointment as dairyman.

I think from all accounts, and what I saw myself that the committee certainly enjoyed themselves.

Everybody is tired out, but we have the consolation of knowing that the committee don't come often.

Mrs. Lizzie Crockett after an extended visit to friends and relatives in Wytheville is again with us.

The string band in its full force visited us Saturday night and we have heard many compliments passed on their good music.

Another much needed improvement has been made, and that is a plank walk leading from the main building over the mudiest parts of the ground.

One of the TIMES men was shaken up by one Hall, a Lunatic, Friday. All we know is that the TIMES man hustled off the ward in double quick time.

The entertainment Saturday night was intended, so I learn, to be a private affair, but so many ladies came that the officers concluded to have it public.

Quite a crowd mingled with the Senators and Representatives here Saturday. I would say something about them but you will give a full account of what they did.

The following market report is corrected every Thursday morning by C. F. THOMAS, Marion, Va. The quotations may be relied on as correct:

ESOP. 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	10	@	20
Chickens dressed	06	@	08
Tureys dressed	08	@	10
Eggs	10	@	12
Feathers—prime goose	35	@	24
Ginseng	150	@	200
Flax Seed	70	@	80
Tallow	03	@	03
Beeswax	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	12	@	12
" unpeeled	4	@	5
Irish Potatoes	50	@	75
Apples—green & bus	05	@	75
Bacon sides	05	@	12
Hams	18	@	18
Western O. R. sides	10	@	12
Beans—white	100	@	100
" colored	75	@	125
Lard—country	10	@	12
Oats & bus	25	@	25
Onions	65	@	75
Pork & 100 lb	600	@	600
Rye & bus	50	@	50

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 of good produce, we will give you bargains. Call and see when you come to town: S. C. PAINTER, Jan 26-88. Opp. Court House.

The Spring Term of Marion High School will begin January the 30th. At that time there will be organized a Normal Class for the benefit of teachers and those who desire to get ready for teaching.

Boarding and tuition can be had for \$13 per month. D. C. MILLER, Prin.

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 17 years' standing." Abraham Harts, 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 do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only half dollar a bottle at any drug store.

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.

BEVES—Quotations on the live weight per 100 lbs.: Extra steers, 5 35 @ 5 85; good to prime steers, 4 70 @ 5 25; medium to fair steers, 4 00 @ 4 65; common and ordinary native steers, 3 75 @ 3 15; poor native steers, 3 60 @ 3 80; Texas and Colorado steers, @ ; Bulls and dry cows, 1 90 @ 3 60.

Sheep and Lambs—Quotations on live weight, per 100 lbs.: Good to prime sheep, 5 60 @ 5 90; medium to fair do, 5 00 @ 4 40; common and

