

CONSUMPTION

in its early stages can be cured by the prompt use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It soothes the inflamed tissues, aids expectoration, and hastens recovery.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass.

[By request of an old lady of this place, who was born and raised in Botetourt county.]

The School House on the Hill.

"Can you count how many are living, Who keep in memory still? The little, old red school house, At the top of Big Spring hill? With the locust stumps beside it, And the broad flat stone before, And the narrow ground trodden hard and bare

'Round the weather-beaten door. There were rows of nails at the entry, Where hats and bonnets hung, And dinner pail on a rainy day On a shelf and window strong; A water pail stood handy In a corner of the room, And an open switch kept company With a short handle home made broom.

The floor was worn to splinters, The seats were narrow and hard, The hite desks with ink were spotted And with jack-knife cuttings marred. The teacher's seat of honor Was a low split rocking chair, Near a desk, secured by an odd lock strong, With a wooden paddle there.

There was neither stove nor furnace, But some heavy iron dogs In a broad brick fireplace sturdy Held up the blazing logs. Instead of maps was a blackboard With each morning's written file, Was over across from the teacher's head

For the government of her school. The class in McGuffey's Reader, Was up near the teacher's seat— They sometimes ciphered fractions, And the tables could repeat. They ruled with a piece of pasteboard Their home-made writing books, And shaped with a yellow goose quill, U's, M's, O's and pot hooks.

In their order due, the small ones Came up at the teacher's call; They stood in a row along a crack, And made a bow to all. Some read in Webster's speller "How the milk maid lost her gown, Or, the old man from the apple tree Pelted the urchins down."

The hill was steep and rocky, The feet of the children bore, That daily to the school went Through the summer's dust and glare. But wasn't there fun in winter, When the sleds shot down with a ring, And tumbled their loads together By the fence at old Big Spring?

The old-time scholars are scattered, Is he old red school house gone? All things now are altered As the tide of the years sweep on. If the boys, gray haired, have forgotten, There's a mother that remembers still, Her childhood days at the red school house— The school house at "Big Spring" hill.

[AINOW, in Fintaste Herald. Roanoke, Va., Dec. 12, 1891.]

Norfolk Business Men Thinking

A meeting of the board of directors of the Business Men's Association was held last night, and the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Walter Sharp, were unanimously adopted: Resolved by the Business Men's Association of Norfolk, That we view with alarm the action that is proposed to our general assembly for the regulation of the rates, schedules and general business of our railroads.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this association that the unrestricted development of our railroads has done more for Virginia than any and all other interests within her borders for the past ten years.

Resolved, That should the general assembly, in its wisdom, see fit to appoint a commission with power to regulate rates, schedules, repairs, extensions, etc., that the said commission should assume the entire management and make the State responsible to the owner of these properties, and to the general public, for any and all financial losses and damages to persons or property that may result from such assumption of entire control, and for the errors of judgment and lack of ability that may be displayed by the commission or others under the authority of the general assembly.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our representatives in the legislature and the public press of the city.—Norfolk Landmark.

Don't forget that we carry the largest line of dress goods ever seen in the town. We have just received large additions to our stock of dress goods, and our prices are the lowest. Venable & Co.

Overshirts of all kinds, also a full line of underwear at Weiler's.

TARIFF LESSONS.

In the first place, do not say TARIFF when you mean DUTY.

A Tariff is a list or schedule giving names of articles and the rates of duty imposed, with perhaps certain provisions or explanations. A Duty is an impost laid on goods for importation, exportation or consumption. We need only consider import duties.

Every country on earth levies import duties, to a greater or less extent, and it depends upon the articles and the rate of duty as to whether a country's Tariff is a Protective Tariff or a Free Trade Tariff.

England, for instance, collects annually customs duties to the amount of \$100,000,000, yet her Tariff is a Free Trade or Revenue Tariff, because her duties are imposed on things which she can neither produce nor manufacture.

The United States, on the contrary, admits free of duty everything we cannot raise or make, while on everything else a duty is placed high enough to prevent our own well paid laborers from having to compete with the poorly paid workmen of foreign countries. Our Tariff consequently serves a double purpose—revenue for the Government and Protection to the labor and industry of the country.

The part it takes in defraying the expenses of the Government can be seen from the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Customs duties, Internal revenues, Sale of public lands, Miscellaneous sources, Total.

REVENUES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Customs duties, Internal revenues, Sale of public lands, Miscellaneous sources, Total.

EXPENDITURES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Civil and miscellaneous, Customs, lighthouses, public buildings, etc., Internal revenue, etc.

Surplus

Without customs duties we would be compelled to raise about \$200,000,000 a year by direct taxation or some other means.

As it is, this is now mostly paid by foreigners for the privilege of offering their goods for sale in this country. Is it not a wise policy that makes others pay more than half our expenses, besides building up innumerable industries and giving our workmen from two to ten times the wages of foreign laborers?—American Economist.

A young lady of Memphis, Tenn., wrote an essay on "The Model Husband." This brought her a prize of \$20 and a better half in the shape of a rich and handsome young banker, of Minneapolis. The public may now look for more essays on the same subject, and especially so this New Year.

OFFICE OF THE ALACHUA GAZETTE. J.D. RICHARDSON, Ed. & Man. GAINESVILLE, FLA., 8-3-'91.

The Jno. R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Tenn.

Gents:—Your favor of the 31st, to hand. I did not order or request the sample of your Old Reliable Eye Water. I suppose it was the act of a friend, who has proved to be a benefactor. I got and used a bottle of your Old Reliable Eye Water, and was so pleased with it. I wrote some weeks ago a postal card thanking you and highly praising the water. I say again, it is the best Eye Water I ever saw. Its effect was magical on my little children, who learned to ask that it be applied, because it was soothing and felt good. Thank you again for it, I send you a postal note herewith for another bottle, and will try to keep the water in my house always.

Yours truly, J. D. RICHARDSON.

Don't Fight the Railroads.

There is no State in the Union more indebted to its roads for their great work of development than Virginia.

They have made possible the magnificent industrial progress already accomplished. Not content simply to do an ordinary railroad business and care for the traffic that came of its own accord, they have bent every energy to a sympathetic, broad minded work of development. The Norfolk and Western in ten years has been drawn into Virginia by the most vigorous work upwards of \$135,000,000, including the cost of its own road. It has made Virginia coal world famous and created a business at Norfolk which is destined to make that place one of the greatest of America's seaports; it has secured the building by careful business men of dozens of furnaces, rolling mills and kindred enterprises that will make Virginia one of the leading iron States of the Union, and yearly add millions of dollars to its wealth; it stretching out its lines to the West that it may still open wider fields for Virginia's products and draw a vast amount of Western stuff to Norfolk for export. These are but a few of the things which that road has done and is doing.

The Chesapeake and Ohio, although later in the field in this line of work, has accomplished marvelous results. Through its connections it has given Virginia the finest shipyard in the world at a cost of nearly \$5,000,000; 1,500,000 bushel grain elevator, regular steamship lines to Europe that are building up an immense foreign trade at Newport News; it has opened up splendid mineral and timber regions and created towns where open fields or forests stood two years ago; it has given splendid transportation facilities to bring to Virginia resorts thousands in search of health and pleasure, and is now spending great sums to establish one of the finest health resorts in America.

The Seaboard Air Line, although not so distinctly a Virginia road has been doing a similar work, and is now steadily building up a great traffic at Norfolk and yearly increasing the amount of trade of that port. And thus it has been with all Virginia roads. To the measure of their ability they have done their best for the prosperity of the Old Dominion.

And yet, regardless of these facts, the politicians are seeking to impose the most burdensome restrictions upon every railroad in Virginia—restrictions that are so utterly absurd as to provoke mirth; but for the tremendous harm which they would do to the State and to the roads. One of the proposed restrictions is that every passenger train shall stop at all stations. Under such a law what would become of express trains, and who would travel on Virginia trains when they could possibly reach their destination South or West in any other way?

The business men of Virginia are the people most deeply interested in the matter. They owe it to the marvelous work which they have done, to themselves, to their own prosperity and to the prosperity of the State to defeat this unwise and unjust commission bill. Its enactment will do the State more harm than the debt settlement will do good. It is a step backward, and Virginia cannot afford to take it. She needs the friendship of railroads and railroad capitalists; she needs their continued help in making known and in aiding her marvelous natural advantages; she needs their assistance in creating great seaports and industrial towns. Her farmers need their co-operation just as much as the manufacturers. These roads have worked unceasingly to help to diversify agriculture, to encourage stock raising and to attract the best class of immigrants to purchase and improve farm lands.

The Manufacturers' Record, seeking only the highest good of the South, has for years fought for whatever will help this section. It has opposed to everything that promises to injure the South, whether it originated at home or elsewhere. It has no friends except those who are friends to this section, and no enemies except those who are enemies of the South. With this its work, it urges upon the people of Virginia not to let this railroad bill become a law. Its enactment would do untold harm to the whole State.—Manufacturers' Record.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The big democratic majority in the House is already beginning to flounder and find helplessly for lack of a competent leader. Mills has washed his hands of the whole business and gone home to work for the Senatorship, and before he left he made no secret of his disgust at the outlook for his party. Crisp is still confined to his room, and there is too much rivalry between such men as Springer and Holman to admit of either of them being accepted as leader. The only thing that he denigrates are certain of it that they are opposed to appropriations for any purpose. Many of them are clamoring for a caucus, but the older heads fear to call one until they know the intentions of the new members a little better. Springer's positive statement that no free silver bill will be passed by the House has raised a rumour, and democrats who favor free silver are resenting it as an unwarranted assumption of bossism.

Nonsensical stories about the state of Secretary Blaine's health are again plentiful. Mr. Blaine is not sick, on the contrary he is daily performing an amount of arduous condition. The Chilian Minister could, if he desired, give some conclusive testimony on this subject, based upon his personal negotiations with Mr. Blaine. Senator Sherman received warm congratulations when he returned from Ohio. He has nothing but kind words for ex-Governor Foraker, who, by the way, made many new friends here by his manly speech to the legislative caucus after his defeat.

Secretary Foster has entirely recovered, but it was thought best that he should take a short rest before resuming work, so he has gone to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's idea of extending the free delivery of mail matter has "caught on" in Congress and three bills authorizing such extension have already been introduced in the House.

Mrs. Harrison held her first public reception of the season Saturday afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. Justice Gray and Mrs. Justice Brewer. Senator Perkins was given a warm welcome in the Senate, and what is more important to him and to Kansas, he will get most of the late Senator Plumb's committee arrangements.

Opposed to the Davis Pension.

[From Jackson (Miss.) State Ledger.] Should such a resolution be offered in the Mississippi legislature it will be knocked "sky high." Mrs. Davis is no pauper. Indeed, it is understood that she is well fixed in life. She owns two fine plantations, a valuable and delightful home on the coast, and the titles to her work and that of Mr. Davis, from which sources she receives enough money to comfortably support herself. Mississippi has done enough for the Davis family and it is time to call a halt.

[From Staunton (Va.) Vindicator.]

It cannot be that there is a surplus of money in the prosperous South to expend on recollections of the past—if it were, there are thousands of needy ex-Confederates and their widows whose silent and uncomplaining endurance of poverty and hardships should silence instantly and forever the fever thought of pensioning one who is able to live in luxury.

A Hint to the Venturers.

This being leap year, it is any young lady's privilege to convince Senator David B. Hill, if she can, that there are things in life to live for besides a gas stove and a chafing dish.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Forty-Four Years in Office.

A little over a year hence, when Sherman's present term in the Senate ends, he will have been 33 years in national office. In 1899, when the term for which he has just been elected closes, he will have been in office 44 years.—Globe-Democrat.

Not in the Race Unless He Marries.

If United States Senator Hill wants to be President of the United States he must get married. The people of this great and glorious country don't want any more bachelor Presidents.—Scranton Truth.



Are You Reading

The Great Articles of Roswell G. Horr in The New York Tribune? The flag which waved above the office of The New York Tribune in November, 1884, and which kept on waving for Blaine, indeed, for several days after the election, and then had to be called in, has never, at any rate, been lowered on one particular issue, namely, the Protection of American Agriculture and Industry. The Tribune has never yielded an inch on that question. Last year it engaged Roswell G. Horr, of Mich., to devote himself in the columns of the paper to an entertaining, masterly and effective fight for the Republican view of the Tariff. Recently, Colman, the Currency and the new projects of the Farmers' Alliance. The Tribune has made a brilliant and instructive fight on these questions; and it now announces that Mr. Horr will continue to do his work through the columns of the paper during 1892. His writings are original, entertaining, clear and perfectly unanswerable. There is no doubt but that The Tribune will, through the Presidential year, be a most valuable help to every Republican who wants to inform himself of Republican doctrine, and to Democrats and Alliance men it will be the best National book of reference for an understanding as to what the Republicans intend.

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR: Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Neuralgia, Depression, Colic.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

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ONLY GENUINE. Has our Z Stamp in red on front of wrapper. J. H. Zellin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



THE GEM OF ALL FEMALE REMEDIES.

Laxom's is a safe and reliable remedy for all irregularities of women. It has been extensively used by Dr. A. L. Barry, a prominent physician of Atlanta, Ga., for many years, with unvarying success. It makes children healthy, promotes the growth of the child, and is a sure cure for excessive, painful, or irregular menstruation, or displacement of the womb, gravel, all female troubles, nervousness, falling of the hair, and all ailments incident to a change in life. It entirely and permanently cures all ailments incident to female diseases, indigestion, sick headache, constipation, general debility and depression of spirits. It builds up from the first use. It makes women healthy, beautiful and cheerful. It is a sure cure for hysteria, neuralgia, ovarian pain, restlessness, nervousness, etc. It will cure the most obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, and is not a so-called patent medicine, but is prepared by a distinguished and eminent specialist, who has made female diseases a life study. It never fails, and is THE GEM FOR SAFE FEMALE USE. Thousands of whom attest its virtue and sound its praise. By the use of Laxom's the whole system is strengthened, and every ailment and every woman is made more lovable. For young girls, it is a sure cure for all ailments, and a friend of friends. Sent by mail, securely packed and free from observation. Address Laxom's Company, 27 South Broadway, New York, N. Y. References: Capital City, Fla.; Atlanta Constitution, Commercial Advertiser.

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Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in the practice of medicine, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every ailment has a special cure for the disease named. Dr. Humphrey's Specifics cure without medicine, and reduce the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

Table with 2 columns: Disease and Cure. Includes Consumption, Rheumatism, Dropsy, etc.

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Two pages a week on Farming, and one for Union veterans, are printed regularly. A great many distinguished American contributors will write for "The Tribune" this year over their own signatures. A number of them will write on "How to Succeed in Life," and if any young people want to present their cases to The Tribune, and ask any questions on this topic, R. G. Horr will answer them. Such readers as want a National newspaper, in addition to their own local paper, will do well to send for a sample copy of The Tribune before their literature for 1892. Its foreign letters, editorials, reviews and illustrated features are admirable. Weekly, \$1; Semi-Weekly, \$2.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 1892.

ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE, NON-PARTISAN, AND THE STANDARD.

Now that Spofford's great American Almanac has been discontinued, The New York Tribune Almanac is left as the one remaining great standard Political Almanac, used by men of all political parties.

The issue for 1892 will be widely accepted during the Presidential year. Three times as large as the Almanac of ten years ago, now having 350 pages, the price of it remains the same, namely, 25 cents. Send for a circular setting forth its contents in detail, or remit your 25 cents to THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

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F. S. BLAIR, (Late Atty Gen. of Va.) LAW OFFICE.

WYTHEVILLE, VIRGINIA. 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.

JAMES HENRY KELLY, Lawyer.

Office—Opposite Bank of Marion. Confers his practice exclusively in the courts of Smyth county, and can, therefore, promise his friends and public generally to attend closely and carefully to all business he may undertake, and no man need be afraid of finding his office closed at any time, on any day during business hours.

D. C. MILLER, Attorney-at-Law

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During the summer and fall will visit Rich Valley the 1st Monday in each month and spend several days. The remainder of the time will be in office, on Main St., Opposite Bank, Marion, Va. Office hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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